

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**

**NOT TO BE ISSU**

**FOR REFERENCE ONLY.**



13  
31.5.2001

*(Vol. VII contains Nos. 31 to 38)*

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

*Price : Rs. 50.00*

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

**G.C. Malhotra**  
**Secretary-General**  
**Lok Sabha**

**Dr. A.K. Pandey**  
**Additional Secretary**

**Hamam Singh**  
**Joint Secretary**

**P.C. Bhatt**  
**Principal Chief Editor**

**A.P. Chakravarti**  
**Senior Editor**

**Sanjay Srivastava**  
**Asst. Editor**

---

**{ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.}**

## CONTENTS

*[Thirteenth Series, Vol. VII, Third Session, 2000/1922 (Saka)]*

**No. 32, Tuesday, May 9, 2000/Vaisakha 19, 1922 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 601 to 604 .....	1—27
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 605 to 620 .....	27—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6540 to 6769 .....	45—352
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	353—360
<b>JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT</b>	
First Report .....	361
<b>STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS</b>	
(i) Incident involving death of Members of the Scheduled Caste in two districts of Uttar Pradesh Shri L.K. Advani .....	372—374
(ii) Non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference Shri Ajit Kumar Panja .....	374
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 .....	377—383
(i) Need to give directives to State Government of Rajasthan to provide loan facilities to farmers to dig tube wells in Dark Zone in Alwar district of the State. Dr. Jaswant Singh Yadav .....	377
(ii) Need to release adequate funds for early completion of Swarna Rekha Multi-purpose project in Ranchi. Bihar. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary .....	377
(iii) Need to look into the demands of Journalists in regard to their wages Shri Vijay Goel .....	378
(iv) Need to open diesel-petrol pump and LPG outlet at Barod and Badagawn in Shajapur district of Madhya Pradesh. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot .....	378

---

\*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(v) Need to declare State road between Bihar Sharif-Barbigaha-Dumaka-Calcutta as national highway.	
Shri Rajc Singh .....	379
(vi) Need to declare State road between Satyamangala and Tarikere via Chikkamagalur-Mysore in Karnataka as national highway	
Shri G. Puttaswamy Gowda .....	379
(vii) Need to reconsider the decision of withdrawing rebate on Khadi items	
Shri T. Govindan .....	380
(viii) Need to look into the recommendation of the Satyam Committee recommending scrapping of Handloom Reservation Act	
Shri A. Brahmanaiah .....	380
(ix) Need to provide funds for early completion of work of rail line between Kanpur and Hathras (U.P.)	
Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh .....	381
(x) Need to take steps for release of the prisoners lodged in Pakistani jails	
Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav .....	381
(xi) Need to provide additional funds to State Government of U.P. for purchase of heavy rig Machines for continuance of Free Bore Plan in drought affected Banda and Chitrakut districts	
Shri Ram Sajivan .....	382
(xii) Need to accord legal status to the Central Social Welfare Board	
Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal .....	382
<b>CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL</b>	
<b>Motion to Consider</b>	
Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar .....	383
Shri Ramesh Chennithala .....	386
Shri Kirit Somaiya .....	390
Shri Moinul Hassan .....	395
Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi .....	398
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	400
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat .....	405
Shri P.H. Pandiyan .....	407
Shri Trilochan Kanungo .....	409



SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan .....	413
Shri Mohan Rawale .....	415
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan .....	415
Shrimati Renu Kumari .....	419
Shri Yashwant Sinha .....	421
Clause 2 to 4 and 1 .....	435
Motion to Pass .....	483
<b>CONSTITUTION (NINETIETH AMENDMENT) BILL</b>	
Motion to Consider .....	495
Shrimati Vasundhara Raje .....	495
Sardar Buta Singh .....	496
Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot .....	504
Shri P.H. Pandiyan .....	506
Shri Rajaiah Malyala .....	509
Shri Rupchand Murmu .....	512
Shrimati Jas Kaur Meena .....	513
Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit .....	515
Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul .....	517
Kumari Mayawati .....	518
Shri Ram Jethmalani .....	521
Dr. Sanjay Paswan .....	522
Shri K.H. Muniyappa .....	523
Shri Mahendra Baitha .....	527
Shri Ram Sagar Rawat .....	528
Shri Sheesh Ram Singh Ravi .....	530
Shri Sukdeo Paswan .....	532
Shri A. Krishnaswamy .....	535
Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary .....	537
Shri Ratilal Kalidas Verma .....	541
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav .....	543

## SUBJECT

## COLUMNS

Shri Salkhan Murmu .....	543
Shri Bheru Lal Meena .....	547
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria .....	548
Shri G.M. Banatwalla .....	549
Shri Mohan Rawale .....	552
Shri Jaochim Baxla .....	554
Shri Punnu Lal Mohale .....	555
Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar .....	557
Shri Ramsinh Rathwa .....	560
Shri Bir Singh Mahato .....	561
Shri Man Sinh Patel .....	562
Shri Pravin Rashtrapal .....	563
Shri Virendra Kumar .....	568
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	569
Shri Kishan Lal Diler .....	571
Dr. V. Saroja .....	572
Shri Dalpat Singh Parste .....	575
Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale .....	575
Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary .....	577

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 9, 2000/Vaisakha 19, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 601.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Asthma Patients

\*601. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of Asthma is increasing in Delhi as well as in other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

According to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, rough estimates show that about 5-10% of adults in India currently suffer from Asthma. However, there is no specific study to show that adult asthma

patients are increasing in the country. Preliminary findings of the study conducted by Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute (VPCI), Delhi during 1996, has revealed an increasing prevalence of bronchial asthma among school going children in Delhi. Separately, it has been confirmed by WHO that there is 40% increase in asthma globally during the last decade.

It has been reported that allergens like pollen and house dust, air pollution (indoor/outdoor), infections like fungi etc. can trigger off asthma attacks. Genetic predispositions and stress also play an important role in causing the aggravating asthma.

In allopathy, there is presently no cure for asthma, although the disease can be controlled by modern medicine. Apart from providing asthma treatment and case management facilities in hospitals, Government is encouraging IEC activities to create public awareness on asthma throughout the country. These activities include printing and distribution of literature in regional languages, including Do's Don'ts, formation of Asthma Societies through NGOs and observation of World Asthma Day etc.

In rural areas to tackle the problem of indoor air pollution which can cause/aggravate asthmatic conditions, use of smokeless chullahas and cooking gas are encouraged to replace conventional cooking fuels. Besides, in urban areas, Government has recently launched several measures to control pollution caused by automobiles, industry etc.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is a matter of great regret that the hon. Minister has given a very evasive reply. I have not asked about the incidence of Asthmatic patients in adults. I had asked a general question. Now a days, in our country, whatever, be the age, children are also suffering from the Asthmatic disease. The 3rd May, 2000 was celebrated as the World Asthma Day. Many Seminars were organised in the country also.

A Seminar was organised by the Indian Academy of Paediatrics, Lung Care Unit, Apollo Hospital, and the AIIMS on 3rd May, 2000 to celebrate the World Asthma Day. They have come to the conclusion that pollution in air and environment are the main causes of Asthma.

In the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that there is no treatment in the Allopathic system. Would the hon. Minister tell us as to whether there is any treatment in *Kaviraj*, Homeopathy and other systems of medicine to cure Asthma?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: In Allopathy, there is no medicine to cure Asthma. Asthma can only be controlled in Allopathy. In the ISM also, there are some medicines which are used to control Asthma. The Indian Academy of Paediatrics, Delhi celebrated the World Asthma Day on 3rd May, 2000. The theme of the Seminar is—"Let every person breathe". The Seminar was held to create awareness among the people about Asthma. An NGO has launched a Website on Bronchial Asthma.

According to the WHO Report, in India, the prevalence of Asthma is about 15 to 20 million people. According to the Study conducted by the AIIMS, five to ten per cent of the people are suffering from Asthma. According to the Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, which had conducted a Study among school-going children, aged between 9 and 16 in 1996, the prevalence of Asthma was 11.9 per cent. According to the Study conducted by PGIMER, Chandigarh, in 1996, it was 0.8 per cent; and in 1998, it was 5.6 per cent in children.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: What is the remedy to Asthma? There is no cure in Allopathy. Is there any treatment to cure Asthma in Ayurvedic, Homeopathic or any other systems of medicine?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, is there any other medicine apart from Allopathy?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, in other systems of medicine there is only one facility to control Asthma. There is no specific medicine to cure Asthma.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, what about the treatment given in Andhra Praesh where the medicine is swallowed along with a fish? People from all over the country go there for it....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any Asthma patient among the hon. Members? Then only I can give a chance.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, I am an Asthma patient....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am also....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not an Asthma patient.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, so many Seminars have been held on 3rd May. It has come out in the newspapers that in one of the Seminars it has been said that the *Parthenium Hysterophorus* weeds or *jungli gajjar g has* which is growing here and there in our country is

the root cause for this Asthma. About five million hectares of land is covered by this grass. This was brought in our country long back, in the Sixties, along with the PL-480.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any decision in this regard to uproot all this *Parthenium Hysterophorus* weeds or *jungli gajjar ghas* from our country or would you like to export it to the USA again?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. So far, we have not taken any steps for the removal of the *Parthenium Hysterophorus* weeds. But now I will instruct the State Governments to look into it because these are grown in different parts of the country. I will also advise the State Governments to look into it.

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI: Sir, it has been confirmed by WHO that there is 40 per cent increase in Asthma globally. It has been reported that allergens like pollen and house dust, air pollution infections etc., can trigger it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government is taking any special interest or any special steps for allergen testing and detection, and if so what are the remedial measures that the Government is taking for desensitisation?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the Government has taken all the possible steps to control and prevent Asthma by providing adequate hospital facilities. We provided round the clock facilities in the hospitals to give medicines to the patients. ICMR is doing extensive research work in regard to the infections, sensitivity, prevention and immunigetical response. We are also creating mass awareness in IUC programme by giving pamphlets in vernacular languages, and also through TV programmes. We are also making awareness about Asthma through the NGOs. The Government is also promoting smokeless *chulha* in villages. In the hospitals, we are having laboratories to test and find out the reasons as to how Asthma has occurred to the patients. We are also enquiring from the patients and trying to find out the reasons and causes and advising them as to how they acquire Asthma, and how to prevent in or how to avoid such contacts with the patients.

DR. V. SAROJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported that the causative factor for Asthma is the air pollution, *fungai* and also other allergic substances including genetic pre-disposition. In Tamil Nadu, in the medical colleges—Stanley Medical College and Madras Medical College—for the benefit of Asthma patients, the desensitisation treatment was given. It was proved successful.

It is because no other treatment is found effective. Different allergens are grouped and the extract is prepared and it is injected intra-dermally to find out the group of allergens. After detecting the group of allergens, the extract for that particular allergens is prepared in low dilution and it is injected intra-dermally at regular intervals so that the particular allergic substance is desensitised and the allergic substance is eliminated once for all.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has done any study in this regard or not. Moreover, would the Government consider desensitisation of air pollution and pollution due to pollen grains in the rural areas? It is because seventy per cent of the rural masses, mostly the agricultural labourers, are suffering from Asthma.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the suggestion of the hon. Minister is well taken. I will take note of it. The ICMR is conducting extensive research regarding Asthma and other things. We would consider conducting research for this at the Stanley Medical College and ask the ICMR to have a research study done to find out if it is very useful for the Asthma patients and then make arrangements for desensitisation of Asthma.

DR. RANJIT KUMAR PANJA: Sir, I would explain a title, as a Doctor, the term 'Asthma' as it is being misused. The term 'Asthma' means *Broncho-spasm*, that is, spasm of the bronchial tree. It could be due to an endogenous cause or a genetic cause or maybe, due to an exogenous cause. Asthma due to endogenous cause is not curable whereas Asthma due to an exogenous cause is curable or preventable.

So, from the statistics that have been given, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether this increase in the incidence of Asthma has been classified into endogenous and exogenous causes or not. It is because the number of endogenous Asthma cases cannot increase except with increase in population, there might be a proportionate increase, whereas exogenous Asthma cases which are due to air pollution, pollens, drugs and infections can increase due to environmental conditions. I would like to know whether these two have been distinguished to justify the increase in the number of Asthma patients.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: The ICMR is doing extensive research work in Asthma and is trying to find out whether it is due to infections or due to a genetic cause. Asthma due to exogenous causes could be diagnosed but Asthma due to genetic causes is inherited from parents. In some cases, it is due to the allergens like pollens of flowers, dust in the houses, and from

other mites in the houses like cockroaches, pet animals etc. Therefore, all these things are under study to find out whether the incidence of genetic Asthma is increasing or not. It is under study now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Asthma and Tuberculosis diseases are caused mainly due to filth, dust and the smoke emitting from the mills. There are so many cities in Uttar Pradesh which have become the centre of pollution. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry of Health has conducted any survey in order to ascertain the cities in Uttar Pradesh which have virtually become the centres of Asthma and tuberculosis? If any such survey has been conducted at all then the hon. Minister might be aware that Kanpur tops the list of such cities. The hon. Minister should tell whether any such surveys has been conducted, if so, the cities in the State which have been identified as prone to these diseases and the arrangements made therein for treatment of these diseases and whether any scheme has been chalked out in respect of such cities under which arrangements will be made for setting up additional hospitals for treatment of patients suffering from such diseases?

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Sir, at present I do not have the particulars with regard to the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, I will collect the information and send it to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any such survey has been conducted in respect of Uttar Pradesh if so, please furnish the details of the survey?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He will send the information later.

[Translation]

#### Migration of Sikhs from J&K

\*602 SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a feeling of insecurity among the villagers after the massacre of 35 sikhs in Chittisinghpura village in Anantnag District of Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(c) the number of sikhs who have migrated from Jammu & Kashmir due to the said incident;

(d) whether the Government have taken any measures to provide adequate security cover for all the villages predominantly inhabited by the Sikhs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The killing of 35 Sikhs in Chittisinghpura village, in Anantnag District appears to have been part of the strategy of Pakistan sponsored terrorist organisations to create panic and terror among minority communities, with a view to force them to migrate from J&K. The security cover subsequently provided to Sikh inhabited villages which include, inter alia, deployment of security pickets has bolstered the confidence of the Sikh population in the Valley/State. A number of joint meetings of various communities have been held by State Government agencies at various places, as a confidence building measure.

(c) There is no report of any migration of Sikhs from J&K due to this incident.

(d) and (e) The following security measures have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Villages in the Valley with Sikh population have been provided security pickets;
- (ii) Security grid around the villages inhabited by the Sikhs has been strengthened;
- (iii) Patrolling/naka checking, additional deployment in the Sikh dominated mohallas have been intensified;
- (iv) All the Police Stations/Special Operation groups have been tasked to collect intelligence and launch joint operations with the help of security forces;

(v) To nab/neutralize terrorists, SFs have been directed by State Government to lay ambushes near the villages inhabited by the Sikhs;

(vi) Holding of regular coordination meetings at various levels to share intelligence on terrorism and launching pinpointed operations.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask from the hon. Home Minister whether after the Kashmiri Pandits the Sikhs have also started to migrate from Jammu and Kashmir? If so, the number of Sikhs who have migrated from the State and whether the people who migrated from the State are willing to go back to the State?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is on doubt in it that the intention of the terrorists who have massacred the Sikhs in Chittisinghpura was to compel the Sikhs to migrate from the State like the Kashmiri Pandits have done earlier. As I have said in the reply to the main question that eight families from Chittisinghpura and one family from Pulwama have migrated to Jammu. These families are staying there either with their friends or relatives. A few similar incidents are taking place which are being monitored properly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell that the way the State Government and all the Muslim leaders have assured the Sikhs and shown sympathy with them the exodus of the Sikhs have not been as per the expectations of the terrorists. The situation there is being monitored properly by the State Government and the Union Government and every effort is being made to check the migration from the State. There is no information that any person has disposed of his property in the State.

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Union Government sent any Central team to assess the situation in the State after the Chittisinghpura incident? If so, the report submitted by the said team and the action taken by the Government thereon?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon. Speaker, sir, through you I would like to inform the hon. Member that as I have said the officers of the Central Government visited that place and I myself went to that place. The officers of the State Government have visited that place. As per the information received from them, I can also tell that the affected families have received assistance from other parts of the country as well other than the assistance provided by the Union Government and the State Government. A

Standing Committee has been constituted there to look after the widows and the children. Full assistance is being given to the families which do not have any male member left and only consist of widow and children.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question, the hon. Home Minister has stated that "the killing of 35 Sikhs in Chittisinghpura village in Anantnag district appears to have been part of the strategy of Pakistan sponsored terrorist organisations to create panic and terror among minority communities with a view to force them to migrate from Jammu and Kashmir." Whether the Government are aware of the incidents which took place earlier to this one. I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister that this particular incident was engineered keeping in view the proposed visit of the American President Shri Bill Clinton. It is known to all that about 50 terrorists armed with AK-47 entered into the Chittisinghpura village and they pierced with bullets the male members of Sikh families between the age group of 18 years to 65 years. The hand of the Pakistan backed terrorist groups Hizbul Mujahiddin and Lashkar-e-toiba has been reported behind this massacre. Even though the Government might have been aware that the terrorist outfits in the valley may strike during the course of visit of the American President Bill Clinton in order to attract the attention of the world media towards Kashmir, the Government did not take any concrete step in this regard. The strict security measures remain consigned to the papers and that is why such an incident took place there.

Just now the hon. Home Minister has said that not even a single Sikh family has migrated from the Valley and the Union Government and the State Government have provided full assistance to them. Whether it is not true that the local Sikh families refused to talk to the Ministers of the State Government and team of the officers of the Union Government. Despite this....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your supplementary question? Please ask the supplementary.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask from hon. Home Minister whether he was aware that the terrorist were going to strike and why the preventive steps were not taken to check such incident?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the first question is that the Government was aware that any such incident could take place and despite this the Government did not take any measure. It is not true that the Government was aware of it. The Government was aware that the terrorists are always in search of soft

target in the State and the security personnel posted in the State were highly alert but it was not known that at which place they will strike. You have said that this incident has been perfectly timed to coincide with the visit of the American President to India. The American President himself mentioned in a public statement that he was pained to say that this heinous crime had taken place due to his visit to India. I can only say that the local people have been talking to the officers of the State Government and the Union Government who went there after this incident. The schemes prepared for that area have been prepared with the consent and in consultation with the local people. So, it is not true to say that the local people did not talk to them. However, at one point of time they were aggrieved when officials visited them immediately after the incident, they asked the officials to make some arrangements for them so that they could settle somewhere else. They even asked the visitors from Punjab to help them so that they could settle down in Punjab. But the situation has changed now. As I have said that no one has disposed of his property with a view to migrate from there. I have said that they have not migrated from Jammu and Kashmir. However, some families have migrated to Jammu.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Home Minister has said that his ministry was unaware of it and I cannot say anything about it but certainly it was laxity on part of his Ministry. I have visited that village after this incident. Earlier security forces used to patrol that village but patrolling was discontinued. There is a small town near that village, name of which I am forgetting. I asked the people of that town as to how many times the personnel of BSF and CRPF visit your village. Patrolling there has been discontinued for the last some time. You can check it from the records.

In your reply, you have said that some initiatives have been taken to check such incidents. But the village defence scheme which was started in that area was not implemented in all the districts. What is the position of that scheme? Whether the Home Minister is aware that Jihad has become a subject in recruitment in the Pakistan Army. At the passing out of a recruit, oath of Jihad is administered to him. This training has been included in their recruitment. Such training from the political point of view or from any other angle was not imparted to the recruits in Pakistani Army earlier but now the Army has started to impart training of Jihad to its recruits. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he is aware of it or not?

Apart from this, surrendered militants were in good number there. Some schemes were formulated for them but those schemes have not been implemented properly.

What efforts were made by the Government to implement the schemes meant for the surrendered militants so that they may not take to gun again?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is not correct to say that practice of patrolling there has been discontinued as the hon. Member has alleged. For the last so many years, terrorists were not targeting the villages of the sikhs and this aberration or departure is the result of the well knit strategy. The residents of that area some time felt that had there been intensive patrolling in their area, the terrorists would have targeted them much earlier. They were not happy with the idea of patrolling. Therefore, their complaint was not that patrolling was not being done in their region rather they were not in favour of patrolling. I do not want to go into details of these things because the situation has changed a lot and accordingly arrangements are being made to provide security to them. However about the village defence committee which are doing well in Rajouri, Poonch, Riyasi and Doda districts. We have said that we are ready to constitute the village defence committees in these areas where these are not existing at present provided the people of those areas volunteer themselves because there is some resistance about it. As per their wishes, we are ready to constitute village defence committees there also.

The third point you have said about the Jihad. It is true that such a move is going on in the Pakistan Army. Even when it was not formally made a part of their training overall. Attempts were made to create a hysteria of Jihad amongst recruits.

The schemes meant for the surrendered militants earlier are in force today also. We will make efforts to accelerate the pace of the schemes.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: I want to know whether the Government are aware that some newspapers and some small organisations in the country are publishing the news of migration by the Sikhs from Jammu and Kashmir which are concocted to make propaganda so that Sikhs migrate from the State which suits the evil design of Pakistan *i.e.* ethnic cleansing and exodus of the minorities from the State which will be in their interest whether the Government are aware that some newspapers are making false propaganda about migration by the people from the State?

*[English]*

I was at Chittisinghpura on the 29th of April addressing the Sikhs there. Only five families have come to Jammu and no migration has taken place from Kashmir. I can assure this House because I represent that area.

I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that certain newspapers are instigating the people to migrate from Kashmir, thereby creating an impression

throughout the country that migration is taking place from Kashmir. There are certain small parties also which help them. If they do such things, it will help only Pakistan and not our country. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of this fact and whether the Government will take action against them. I would also like to know whether the Government is ready to have a high-powered investigation to go into how this situation has developed and how these killings have taken place.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, publication of such news by some newspapers is certainly a disservice to that region of our country. Whatever the hon. Member has said just now and the approach of the Government which has been reflected in the reply given to the question: asked actually can be the policy of the country that not even a single person should migrate from the State, none should leave Jammu and Kashmir. As the hon. Member has said that some families have migrated to Jammu and they are staying with their relatives and friends. Some people have also applied to register themselves as migrants and their cases are being reviewed. The policy of the Government is that nobody should be displaced, nobody should migrate from the State.

*[English]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, out of 34,418 people who were arrested during the last decade, 675 hardcore terrorists are still in Kashmir jail, and many of them are foreigners. The presence of foreigners in jail itself is a security risk. Nobody is coming forward to depose against them. The judges are also not willing to try them. So, Sir, through you, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Is the Government going to set up Special Courts for the summary trials of the foreigners at least? I want to know whether the Government have any mind to do this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: This question basically relates to migration from Chittisinghpura. The supplementary question asked by you is about the overall militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. In this regard, I can only say that we are satisfied that earlier 70 per cent of the militants apprehended or killed used to be the Indian youths who have been trained in Pakistan and come to India for disruptive activities and 30 per cent happened to be foreign mercenaries. Gradually this percentage has changed. Today 70 per cent terrorists are foreign mercenaries and there are hardly 20 to 25 per cent local youths. It is evident from the change that local people have alienated from the militancy.



SHRI RASHID ALVI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask one question as to what compensation the Union Government have provided to the Sikhs? Whether licences of weapons have been issued to them for their protection? Third point which I want to make is whether the newspaper being published from Kashmir are giving in advance the news pertaining to the terrorists coming from Pakistan whether the intelligence agencies do not have any such system to find out in advance that terrorists will be crossing over this side between a certain period because on 19th of March the newspapers published the news that a terrorist named Nitta will cross the international border. He came and went back after executing his mission and our intelligence remained totally unaware of it.

Secondly, I wish to point out what Shri Brar had said that this House should pay homage to 35 Sikhs who were killed. Government has done nothing about this....(Interruptions) I did not know that,

[English]

I am sorry....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Let me ask. I want to ask the Minister, whether he would give any assurance to Hindu and Sikh brethren in this regard. Is he going to make any statement to this effect that he will tender resignation if such incident like one that took place in which 35 Sikhs were killed, happens again. So that confidence is restored in them. You must be happy now?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is no supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Reply to my question has not come.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all on behalf of entire House I would like to thank you for bringing a resolution of Condolence to observe silence for two minutes in Lok Sabha on such a sensitive incident. This move has restored a confidence in whole country's minority community. For this, I want to thank Home Minister and all parties. I would like to ask my question in three parts in one minute from the hon'ble Minister. First, the assurance given at the time of their last prayer

rituals that those who have sacrificed themselves their families, children, would be provided job. At the time of Bill Clinton's visit, an international conspiracy was hatched. I want to know how many families have been given job by the Government till now? Second thing I want to know is, as you said in your reply.

[English]

there has been no report of any migration?

[Translation]

It has taken place, those families came to Jammu. We also thank you because our Muslim community, maintaining brotherhood with those families has played an important role. I would like to talk about this. Later on that when you mentioned about confidence building exercise that...

[English]

a number of joint meetings of various communities have been held by the State Government agencies at various places as a confidence building measure.

[Translation]

I want to put a pointed question about this. According to census figures, population of minority community in Jammu-Kashmir is 2.16 per cent. It will be dangerous for the country if this community migrates from there. You said in the first week of January that if there is consensus in House we will set up a Commission of Inquiry regarding 1984 riots which is related with this question. But after passing four months.

[English]

the Hon., Home Minister said on floor of the House that a new Commission would be constituted.

[Translation]

About that you have done nothing till now. Whether this Commission would not be constituted even after gaining unanimity. You clarify this?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: First, two questions are related with this basic question. Last part of the question is related to Commission of enquiry regarding 1984 riots in Delhi. Both are different. This part is not connected with this question.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: You talked about confidence building exercise.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Confidence building exercise is related to Chhattisingpura. But in this regard. I will say this much only that whatever help State Government provides is re-imbursed by Union Government. Where such type of incident happens Union Government do not help directly. Similarly, providing job on the compassionate ground is also mainly undertaken by State Government. On our behalf department of J&K monitors this fully. Wherever there are such people and who are eligible of getting employment there, they are being given employment.

[English]

This is a continuing process.

[Translation]

About Commission, I can say only this much that Commission has been set up.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you took it ill. I have not got reply to my question.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I would like to thank both the Muslims and the brave Sikh patriots in Jammu and Kashmir, who did not fall into the trap of the Pakistani terrorists in spite of the massacre that took place. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact what the Government is claiming every time that the frustrated Pakistan, after Kargil, is trying to destabilise Jammu and Kashmir, including the entire country, by various forms and means. Would the Home Minister reply whether the common co-ordinated mechanism, from the military, paramilitary and the State Government's Intelligence point of view, has already been adopted to monitor the day-to-day activities, and whether a proper closed door Monitoring Cell has also been set up, not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in all the affected States of the country, to gather possible information on terrorists by involving the State Government, the Intelligence Agencies of the Government of India, the military and the Paramilitary Forces. If so, who are heading these meetings? Is it the Chief Minister of the State or the Home Secretary of India? I want to know whether the Home Minister gets the day-to-day information in the morning or in the evening because there is a widespread concern in the country that there is lack of coordination and lack of proper monitoring in

informing all these sources, and things are not being intercepted properly.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There is a Unified Command to deal with the situation of militancy in Jammu and Kashmir, and the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State heads that Armed Forces, the Paramilitary Forces and the Central Intelligence Agencies also constitute an important part of this. I can assure the House that the Government is alive and alert to the developing situation there. We do it continuously, on a constant basis, so much so that I do not know that the Central Government has had so many meetings on any other issue, except this problem of militancy, and more particularly, in Jammu and Kashmir.

#### ISI Activities in Andhra Pradesh

\*603. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter Services Intelligence has been involved in the planting of explosives at several places in the twin cities of Andhra Pradesh recently;

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

(c) whether the IMMM activists under the command of Laskher-e-Toiba have established a good communication network through e-mail, mobile phones, etc. in several towns of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and bordering areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to stop such activities of ISI in the country; and

(e) the assistance provided by the Union Government to stop ISI activities in the said States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) According to available information, Laskher-e-Toiba (Let), which is sponsored by Pak-ISI, has been involved in the planting of explosives at several places in Andhra Pradesh through the Indian Muslim Mohammadi Mujahideen (IMMM), a local militant outfit. Seven cases of planting of explosives in the twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad have come to notice during the period 3.1.2000 to 22.2.2000.

(c) A joint communication network of the IMMM activities under the command of Lasker-e-Toiba has been detected in the towns of Nizamabad and Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh and Aurangabad and Dharmabad in Maharashtra. However, most of the communication was through courier and regular telephonic channels though the use of e-mail and mobile telephones has also come to notice. Further follow up action in this regard is being taken by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) To monitor the activities of ISI activists, anti-national elements and fundamentalist organisations and to thwart any untoward incidents in Andhra Pradesh, a Counter Intelligence Cell has been formed by the State Government. A close watch is being maintained at all the important railway stations, airports and seaports of Andhra Pradesh on suspected ISI activists.

In order to check the activities of Pak ISI, the Central Government has taken several steps which include sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and movement of ISI agents/activists. Periodic Coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities.

The Central Government also provides financial assistance to the State Governments for modernization of their police forces in order to equip them to deal with terrorism and other security related problems more effectively. Steps taken in this regard have resulted in detection/neutralization of various Pak ISI backed modules.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: After carefully going through the statement laid on the Table, it is found that only a generalised reply has been given saying that the ISI activities in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere are being monitored on a day to day basis. Now the menace had increased so much that most of the sophisticated equipment is demolished and private exchanges, telephones and all other activities are being installed by the ISI activists in the name of IMMM activities.

This has also been noticed in Kerala. Lt. Gen. Sharma of the Armed Forces has held a meeting and said that the threat is very intense in Kerala also. The ISI activity is reported in the *Hindu* dated the 5th.

In Andhra Pradesh, the situation is so aggravated today that many of the district headquarters are being isolated from the State Capital. The elected representatives are also not being able to go to their constituencies. This being the case, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should ensure—as Shri Priya Ranjan

Dasmunsi has stated in the earlier question—close monitoring of the situation just as in Kashmir and take into consideration the Naxalite and extremist activities which are becoming a burden on the State Government. In what way can the Ministry of Home Affairs come to the rescue of the State Government?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Member is correct when he says that the ISI has been trying to spread its tentacles to different parts of the country and in this case I can say that the *Lashkar-e-Toiba* which is a known ISI outfit and prompted by that, a local militant outfit came into being sometime back. It was noticed only last year in 1999 and its name, as I have mentioned in the main reply itself is, the Indian Muslim Mohammadi Mujahideen (IMMM). The IMMM and this particular organisation were noticed last year, when, before the elections, they circulated a pamphlet urging the Muslim voters of Andhra Pradesh not to participate in the elections. It had no effect whatsoever and the Muslim voters participated in the elections in full strength. But the Government has information about the person who launched this outfit. His name was Azam Gori a former PWG activist who was later on trained in Pakistan in January 1998. I can inform the House that in a recent encounter on April 6th, this year, this particular Azam Gori has been killed. But we are conscious of the dangers that are posed by this outfit and as I have stated in the main reply, between the 3rd of January and 22nd of February this year itself, seven cases of planting of explosives in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad came to light in which, at least, half a dozen persons were killed.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: The killing activity is a day to day affair in Andhra Pradesh. Every day there are some killings and it is on the increasing trend. I would like to mention specifically that to combat such incidents in the past, to the Punjab Government, a sum of Rs. 5000 crore was sanctioned by the former Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral, and it was appropriated in the budget allocation for the past two to three years whereas in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested a sum of Rs. 3,491 crore.

Unless this is also being written off, it is becoming a great burden to fight these extremists' activities in Andhra Pradesh. All the States have to be treated in the similar way. This is also really a threat to the South India, which is normally a very peaceful area. Formerly, we have never seen such activities.

Now, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and even Kerala are all in the volatile stage. The root cause today is Andhra Pradesh. If you do not curb these activities in Andhra Pradesh, they will percolate to other States. The

Government has also directly given Rs. 598.64 crore by way of compensation to the naxalites who have surrendered and also personnel of the police families who have been killed.

In the first stage, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to give Rs. 598.64 crore by way of immediate reimbursement to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and also consider writing-off of the loans to the extent of Rs. 3,491 crore, as in the case of other States, so that these activities will take a momentum and are curbed in the root itself. Otherwise it is becoming a very impossible situation. I would like to have a specific answer from the hon. Minister on the request of Andhra Pradesh and how he is going to tackle this situation. He should treat all the States at par instead of treating different States in a different way.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, both in respect of States affected by militancy, for example, Jammu and Kashmir or the North-Eastern States as well as in the case of States affected by naxalite activities, for example, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, in all these cases, the Central Government has drawn up a scheme of security-related expenditure being borne, to some extent, by the Central Government. Just as the States have their constraints, the Central Government has also its constraints. We keep on discussing these matters with the concerned States.

Only recently, a Conference of all States affected by naxalite activities, in which the Andhra Pradesh was the principal one, was held. Similarly, in respect of ISI activities, a Workshop was recently organised by the Central Government in which all Directors-General of Police, all Intelligence Chiefs from all over the country had a day-long discussion as to how to deal with the ISI menace. In both these matters, security-related expenditure is an important dimension and the Central Government is fully attending to it.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: What about Rs. 598 crore?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do not belong to Andhra Pradesh, but I want to point out that in view of the situation in the South, it is not only particular areas of Andhra Pradesh, but there are other areas also which are under threat from various international agencies, and I would particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to this. I would also request him to please give us an assurance. The West Coast today has

become the hot-bed of a lot of activities including arms dumping, smuggling and other activities. They have moved out of Maharashtra to the Southern areas. The LTTE operations have also moved to our Coast.

I have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs before. I would like to know whether any assessment has been made about the threat perception on the West Coast. I will particularly mention the fact that project Sea-Bird, the big naval base, which is coming up on the West-Coast, is really a particular project where a lot of international interest is involved for spying and other activities.

I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister whether any threat perception assessment has been made about this area of that activities of the ISI and other agencies, which are now being detected, are dealt with before it is too late.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There is a substance in what the hon. Member has said in respect of the West Coast and the kind of activity that is being perceived there. I can only repeat that at the recent Conference held to evaluate the threat because of ISI activities, all States were included including Karnataka and Kerala.

The DGPs and the Intelligence Heads of these States also participated in that to make the evaluation, along with the Central Government, of the activities of the ISI in these regions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the border of my Parliamentary constituency, Janpad Sidarthnagar, Uttar Pradesh touches Nepal. ISI activities has increased in this area. There is no boundary between India and Nepal and people of both the countries freely move from one side to other. I want to ask the hon'ble Home Minister what the Government of India is doing to restrict the activities of ISI which have increased on the border of Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related with Andhra Pradesh. This is not a supplementary.

#### **Production Capacity of Fertilizer Companies**

\*604. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Fertilizer Industry has set new records in production and capacity utilisation during 1997-98 and 1998-99;

(b) if so, the logic behind the recent hike in the price of fertilizers;

(c) whether the Government had decided last year that the shortage of urea would be met with the imports at cheaper rates keeping in view the sharp decline in the price of urea in the international market;

(d) if so, the quantity of urea imported last year and during the current year;

(e) whether a number of projects are being implemented in the country with huge capital investment; and

(f) if so, the position thereof as on date?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) In 1997-98, the country produced 100.86 lakh MTs of Nitrogen and 29.76 lakh MTs of Phosphate respectively. In 1998-99, production of Nitrogen was 104.80 lakh MTs and that of Phosphate 31.41 lakh MTs. The capacity utilization in 1997-98 was 101.5% in Nitrogen and 101.7% in Phosphate. This was a record in itself. However, capacity utilization in 1998-99 was 99.6% in Nitrogen and 99.1% in Phosphate.

(b) The recent hike in prices of fertilizers has been made to contain the fiscal deficit by reducing the outgo on subsidies.

(c) and (d) The imports of urea are made for bridging the gap between the assessed demand and indigenous availability. 5.33 lakh MTs urea was imported in 1999-2000. However, currently there is no proposal to import urea.

(e) and (f) At present, 7 projects both in Public and private sectors are under implementation in the country with a total capital investment of Rs. 2663.69 crores. The details of these Projects are given at Annexure.

### Annexure

#### Details of major fertilizer projects under implementation in the country

S. N.	Name of the project, location and Company/Cooperative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Addl. Production Envisaged		Zero date	Scheduled date of commissioning	Remarks
			Product	Capacity (in lakh MTPA)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., (New) Paradeep, Orissa	1832.00	DAP NPK NP	15.00 3.20 1.00	Sept., 97	Sept., 99	Trial production has started in April, 2000
2.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (GFCL), Kakinada, A.P	99.13	DAP	2.8	5.1.98	31.12.01	
3.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Namrup, Assam	350.00	Urea	3.28	2.11.98	1.5.2001	The financial progress made at the end of March, 2000, was Rs. 29.88 crore and the overall physical progress was 53.8%.
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) (urea plant expansion project), Nangal, Punjab	135.13	Urea	1.48	11.5.99	11.5.2001	The financial progress made at the end of March, 2000, was Rs. 23.11 crore and the overall physical progress was 56.6%.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Vadodara (DAP Expansion Project)	180.00	DAP	3.96	1.9.99	1.7.2001	
6.	Indo Gulf Corporation Ltd., Dahej, Gujarat. (new)	32.03	DAP	4.00	July, 99	October, 2000	
7.	Coromandel Fertilizer Ltd., Vyzag (NP expansion project)	35.40	NPK	1.25	Sept., 98	July, 2000	

Total Estimated Capital Cost	:	Rs. 2663.69 crore
Tota Urea	:	4.76 lakh MTPA
NPK	:	04.45 lakh MTPA
DAP	:	25.76 lakh MTPA
NP	:	01.00 lakh MTPA

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand, Government is declaring new fertilizer policy and on the other hand, due to lack of resources, many indigenous fertilizer companies are lying closed or their production has been affected badly. Besides in estimated cost of the projects is increased by 2.40 per cent. Despite this, seven main fertilizer projects with an estimated cost of 2666.69 crores rupees are under implementation. I want to know its reasons from the Minister?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government of India is going to declare new fertilizer policy. In it different aspects will be kept in mind. Companies and factories which unfortunately are not operating properly how to activate them would be kept in mind. About fertilizer policy, we will add a new chapter. For those who establishes new factory, who, we call green field project and those companies which have been working and whose condition is not satisfactory or has closed. These points would also be borne in mind. If someone wants to run that then in Brown field Project in our new fertilizer policy, there would be incentives. Under this, if someone wants to establish new factory then he will get more incentives.

Sir, during last ten years i.e. from 1991 till this year, fertilizer production has increased from 128.35 lakh tons to 198.68 lakh tons. Our import in this period has come down to 5.33 lakhs ton. In these years, there was increase in fertilizer consumption which has increased from 140.73 lakh tons to 299.51 lakh tons. Same is the position in regard to urea. As far as question of DAP is concerned,

its production has reached from 19 lakhs to 38.58 lakh tons, whereas consumption has reached from 42.62 lakhs ton to 66.98 lakhs ton.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Sir, due to lack of resources, Barauni's plant is lying closed and Sindri's is also on the verge of closure. I want to know from the Minister the main features of new fertilizer policy? Besides, I would like to know what steps Government has taken for providing resources for the modernisation of fertilizer industry located in Bihar? What steps have been taken against the officials found guilty for the losses of revenue due to escalation in estimated expenditure of the project.

SHRI SURSH PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that many of the fertilizer plants which were operating in Eastern part of the country, unfortunately many amongst them are closed. Durgapur and Haldia plants are among them. A proposal has been sent to Ministry of Finance from our Ministry for modernising and revamping Sindri plant which is in Bihar. I am confident that keeping in view the requirement of fertilizer in Eastern part of India. We will try to fully re-vamp the factories.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat. I have called Shri Sunil Khan.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except Shri Sunil Khan's question.

...(Interruptions)\*

\* Not recorded.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has already stated regarding implementation of seven projects....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? How can you speak unless the Chair permits you? Please take your seat.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that all the public sector units like Durgapur and Ramagundam which are under FCI or HFCI are having facilities. Why are you implementing the private sector units and why not the public sector units where infrastructure is available?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I will tell about Durgapur and Haldia plants. Haldia in West Bengal is a very unique example of how a fertilizer plant has not been able to produce any fertilizer unfortunately since inception. The plant was commissioned on paper. But, unfortunately, no fertilizer was ever produced from this plant....(Interruptions) This is because of wrong selection of technology, equipment and it is a waste of national resources. It is very unfortunate....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: What about Durgapur?...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You give the reasons why it has not produced any fertilizer....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister reply to the point.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, we will definitely revamp all those plants. We have got the intrinsic quality to revive those plants. But we will not waste money on such plants where, unfortunately, since inception no fertilizer has ever been produced.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: What about Durgapur and Ramagundam? You have not given any revival package for them....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Sir, will you hold CBI enquiries in such cases....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Let Shri Somnath Chatterjee speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Its enquiry should be conducted.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I welcome CBI enquiry and also by your new love, FBI also. You have the new love. You do that. That should be done to find out as to why it has not produced any fertilizer. I should have expected this. I thought you are a well-meaning Minister. You should have said why it has not produced any fertilizer....(Interruptions) Even in these matters if you play politics, then we will have to....(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I will just tell you. Probably you have not heard me. I will clear it....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member complete his question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the question is that today fertilizer subsidy has been reduced to meet the fiscal deficit of this country. This is the answer given by the hon. Minister. Everybody knows that subsidy is the difference between retention price and selling price. You are not touching the retention price. You are increasing the selling price thereby reducing the amount of subsidy. Why is it so? It puts a burden on the farmers. What steps the Government has taken to realise the moneys due from the fertilizer companies with gold plating? They have not been recovered. They have realised huge sums to the tune of about Rs. 2,000 crore....(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I have already announced in the Rajya Sabha on Friday that after 1977 and particularly after 1984, since the time when the accusations were made about gold plating for the first time, we had decided to hand over the matter to the investigation agency....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I am sorry to say this. This is not correct. How can he say like this?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not good. The Minister of replying. Let him complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Ministry reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, for the first time, we have ordered constitution of a Committee and we are going to recover this money definitely from the fertiliser units. You are absolutely right. I fully agree with you that this is the amount due to the Government of India and this amount has to be recovered. We have already taken steps to do that. I have already constituted a Committee for the first time.

Sir, so far, we have never, quantified the amount due to the Government. There were Committees constituted and they have given 26 options from which one has to choose. It is not possible to quantify the amount from 26 options that are available. So, I have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Alagh. That Committee will submit its report within two months and if necessary, we will hand over the entire matter to the CBI for recovery of money.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Ulfa Activities

\*605. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some heavily armed ULFA militants have managed to cross the border and set up camps in upper Assam and thereby creating problems in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have helped the State Government to check the activities of these militants; and

(d) if so, the details in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of steps to help the State Government to check the activities of the militant outfits in Assam. These include, inter alia, deployment of Central Para-Military Forces and Army in the State; declaration of major insurgent groups in the State as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; declaration of the entire State of Assam as "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958; reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Government, and modernisation/upgradation of the State Police Force. The situation is reviewed regularly. Growing public reaction against militancy and surrender of a large number of militants in Assam are significant developments.

[Translation]

### Demand and Supply of Chemicals and Fertilizers

\*606. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of total demand and supply of chemicals and fertilisers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of domestic production of chemicals and fertilisers as against their demand in the country;

(d) the names of countries from which chemicals are imported alongwith the quantity thereof;

(e) whether the country has not become self sufficient in a field of chemicals; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to attain the State of self-sufficiency in this field?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Urea is the only fertiliser which is under price, movement and distribution control at present. Its demand is assessed by the Government at the beginning of each season. In respect of other major fertilisers viz. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP), the demand is assessed but no allocations are made.



The demand and supply of these fertilisers in 1999-2000 were as under:

(lakh MTs)

Product	Demand	Supply (Provisional)	Consumption (Provisional)
Urea	217.18	226.51	209.51
DAP	66.26	79.26	66.98
MOP	28.25*	33.98	21.06**

\*Including 6 lakh MTs for captive use.

\*\* Excluding consumption for captive use.

However, the demand of chemicals is not assessed.

(c) and (d) The percentage of domestic production of fertilisers in nutrients during 1999-2000 is given below:

(lakh MTs)

Nutrient	Demand	Production	%age of domestic production
Nitrogen (N)	118.86	109.10	92
Phosphate (P)	47.53	33.64	71
Potash (K)	17.33	—	0

Since the country has no known commercially exploitable resources of potash, the demand for potash is met entirely through imports.

Almost the entire demand of major chemicals like Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Calcium Carbide, Liquid chlorine, Carbon Black etc. is met by domestic production.

The details of the imports made of major chemicals in the country are:

('000 MTs)

Name of the Chemical	Qty. imported in 1998-99	Major countries from which imported
Soda Ash	193.4	Kenya, China, Rumania, Bulgaria
Caustic Soda	94.4	Pakistan, Iran, USA, Japan, Indonesia
Cal. Carbide	16.3	Bhutan, Indonesia, Malaysia, China
Methanol	113.7	New Zealand, S.A., Iran, Indonesia
Phenol	38.5	USA, Singapore, Egypt, Indonesia

(e) and (f) The country is largely self sufficient in the production of basic chemicals. It is the continuing endeavour of entrepreneurs to take up production of those chemicals for which there is demand.

*[English]*

### Places of Worship

\*607. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill passed by UP Legislature, purported at regulating construction and development of places of worship, has been assented to or returned by the President of India;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to lay down any uniform law or guidelines in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. the Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Public Religious Buildings and Places Bill, 2000, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for the President's assent, is still under consideration of the Central Government.

(n) No such proposal is under consideration at present. As entries in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, States are free to enact legislation in this regard subject to the provisions of article 200 read with article 254 (2) of the Constitution of India.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

### Environmental Education

\*608. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:  
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether there are no proper facilities for imparting environment related education in any of the Universities of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including the environmental related subjects in the educational curriculum in the country; and

(c) the steps proposed to be 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) to (c) The Central Government and the UGC have taken several steps for imparting environment related education in Universities. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as follows:-

- UGC advised Universities, in 1994, to include components on environmental education in existing courses in Natural, Physical and Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages to promote awareness about environmental issues.
- The Commission also requested Universities to introduce environmental education as a compulsory component of the Foundation/ Language courses at the under-graduate level.
- UGC has been providing financial assistance to selected universities/colleges for introduction of optional special paper on environmental sciences at Post-Graduate level, and promotion of research projects in this subject-area. 70 Universities and colleges have been assisted under the programme so far.
- The Commission has approved proposals of certain selected colleges for introduction of vocational courses related to environment at the first-degree level.
- The Commission has circulated model syllabus to the universities for incorporation in the regular academic programmes of environmental sciences at the under-graduate level.

*English]*

#### **Technical Institutions/Vocational Schools**

\*609. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal areas in the country do not have sufficient number of vocational schools/technical institutes;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received from Orissa and other States for the setting up of new technical institutes/vocational schools in the tribal areas;

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

(d) the fresh initiatives taken/proposed to be taken to encourage young and talented tribal entrepreneurs to take up industrial ventures with special financial package for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocational Education at higher secondary level, 8% of the Plan budget is earmarked for tribal areas. The courses in schools are sanctioned on the basis of the proposals received from the States. Under this Scheme, 6519 schools throughout the country and 231 schools (924 sections) in Orissa were sanctioned vocational education courses upto March, 2000. No proposal was received from Orissa during 1999-2000. From eight other States proposals were received that included tribal areas also. The Govt. is strengthening the Vocational Education Programme in schools, with special thrust in tribal areas.

#### **Representation to NRI**

\*610. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give representation to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in various decision making forums including Parliament of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific steps taken/proposed to be taken to formulate a definite policy on the overseas Indians contribution to the country's development; and

(d) the steps taken to establish a research centre for systematic and detailed study on the People of India Origin (PIO)?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The important measures taken from time to time, under the NRI Investment Policy, to promote the overseas Indians' contribution to the country's development include:-

**I. Director investment avenues**

- (i) 100% investment under automatic route, subject to negative list, housing and real estate development sector in specified activities, air taxi operations/domestic air transport operations, sick industries, hospitals, shipping etc.
- (ii) 51% investment in non-Annexure-III manufacturing industries, other than the listed companies as against the earlier 40% scheme.
- (iii) Subscription to new issues of equity shares, convertible debentures conforming to SEBI norms, upto an aggregate limit of 24% of the public issue.
- (iv) Upto 40% investment in the Banking sector.
- (v) Investment in Public Sector Undertakings Bonds on repatriation basis, and in Domestic Mutual Funds floated by public and private sector entitled either on repatriation or non-repatriation basis.

**II. Portfolio Investments**

Permission to invest in shares and debentures through Stock Exchanges, subject to 5% individual ceiling and 10% aggregate ceiling in the issued and paid capital of the company. This can be raised to 24% if approved by General Body resolution of the company.

**III. Bank Deposits Schemes**

Facilities such as Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account, Foreign currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks)-FCNR (B) Accounts, Non-Resident (Ordinary) Rupee-NRO Account, Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable)-NRNR Rupee Deposit Scheme, Non-Resident (Special) Rupee-NRSR Account, etc are available to NRIs.

**IV. Improvements in Procedures**

Procedures have been simplified to attract NRIs in different sectors e.g., FIPB approval time limited to 30 days, two stage RBI approval mechanism for allotment in primary issues substituted by general permission etc.

- (d) There is no such proposal before the Government.

**Meeting on Naxalite Problem**

- \*611. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have convened a meeting on naxalite infested States on 04.04.2000 to take stock of the internal security situation;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the impact on the situation after the formation of the coordination committee in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) A meeting of Chief Ministers of the States affected by left wing extremism was convened on 4.4.2000. In the meeting, it was agreed that while the Centre would continue to extend all possible assistance to the States in intelligence sharing, security related expenditure, training needs of police personnel, etc., the States concerned must continue their efforts towards focussed inter-State coordination, ground level intelligence gathering, in-depth analysis of problem areas, greater thrust on all areas of responsive administration including placement of very dedicated and sincere administrative hands in trouble prone areas, socio-economic development to cater to the needs of the poorer segments of the population and redressal of people's grievances. It was also agreed that police forces of affected States should undertake joint operations.

(c) The Coordination Centre was set up in June 1998 comprising the Union Home Secretary and the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the affected States. The Coordination Centre continues to assist the States and monitors the situation periodically. The overall law and order situation is under control.

**Investment in Science and Technology**

\*612. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of G.D.P. being spent on strengthening the Science and Technology infrastructure in the country;

(b) whether the present level of investment of G.D.P. in the Science and Technology is inadequate to meet the requirements of this sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The Plan allocations for Science and Technology (S&T) sector

has been steadily increasing for different Five Year periods. The Plan allocations made for S&T sector for Ninth Plan has risen to Rs. 25,529 crores as compared to Rs. 8,264 crores for Seventh Plan to strengthen S&T infrastructure in the country.

Comparative statistics of Research and Development (R&D) expenditure in different countries is maintained as a percentage of Gross National Product (GNP). As per the latest official statistics, the R&D expenditure as a percentage of GNP for India is 0.66% during 1996-97. In absolute terms India's R&D expenditure has increased over the years from Rs. 3974 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 8340 crore in 1996-97. This official statistics does not include the expenditure incurred by the entities including business houses and companies which have not applied for recognition by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is considered as inadequate.

(c) The Government has been strengthening S&T infrastructure through various support measures and fiscal incentives. The Prime Minister during his inaugural address at the 87th Science Congress in January 2000 has made a statement that investments in R&D would be increased to 2% of GDP over the next five years. The Finance Minister in this regard has announced in the Budget 2000-2001 two New Initiatives for S&T-New Millennium Technology Leadership Scheme and Technology Vision Projects.

#### **Eighth Schedule of Constitution**

\*613. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a High Powered Committee for considering the proposals to place the various regional mother tongues in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria laid down for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the Committee is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) There is a proposal under consideration to constitute a High Powered Body for evolving criteria for inclusion of any or more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

#### **Setting up of Petrochemical Complexes**

\*614. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up three new petrochemical complexes jointly with the multinational companies;

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

(c) the details of States who have shown their interest to set up such complexes; and

(d) the extent to which the Public Sector Units are likely to be involved in these joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The possibility of setting up mega chemical industrial estates for chemical and petrochemical units is being explored. No location has yet been identified.

(c) Government of India had invited proposals from the coastal States regarding setting up of Mega Chemical Industrial Estates. The State Governments of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra have shown interest in this regard.

(d) While the financial mechanism for the development of such estates is yet to be worked out, no involvement of Central PSUs in developing such estates is contemplated.

#### **Feasibility Study Report**

\*615. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan International Co-operation Agency and National Capital Region Planning Board have submitted a feasibility study report regarding the existing road network connecting the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said agency?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board had requested Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) to undertake feasibility study for Panipat-Kundi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Expressways. However, keeping in view the financial constraints, JICA had agreed to

undertake the feasibility study for the following portions aggregating to 80.75 kms. length:—

- (i) Kundli-Ghaziabad Section
- (ii) Ghaziabad-Meerut Section

The Study team has completed the feasibility study. The final report is expected to be submitted during this month.

(c) Question does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) & (b) above.

#### **Policy Review Committee**

\*616. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:  
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

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

(a) whether the high powered fertilizer policy review committee has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has recommended adoption of Long Range Average Cost (LRAC) method instead of the existing unit specific retention prices method for determining the price of fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details of the LRAC and the advantages of adopting this methodology; and

(e) the details of options under LRAC being worked out?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The salient features of recommendations of High Powered Fertilizers Pricing Policy Review Committee (HPC), set up by the Government in Jan. 1997 under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao are in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) HPC has recommended that a Normative Referral Price (NRP) be determined based on Long Run Marginal Costing (LRMC) method for the existing units for the purpose of arriving at subsidy to be paid on the sale of fertilizers within the notified ceiling Farm Gate Price (FGP). Committee has further recommended that the ex-factory NRP for urea be fixed at Rs. 6050 PMT and for DAP at Rs. 11900 PMT as on 1.1.1998, and at Rs. 6500 PMT and Rs. 12800 PMT respectively, after including dealers margin and average freight. In respect

of urea units using feedstock other than natural gas, the Committee has recommended the feedstock differential cost reimbursement (FDCR) to the tune of Rs. 1750 PMT and Rs. 1300 PMT of urea as on 1.1.1998 for fertilizer units using naphtha/coal and FO/LSHS respectively for a period of five years. The HPC has cited following advantages of LRAC based methodology.

- (i) costs are objectively assessed a priori and not influenced by managerial or operational deficiencies of individual units;
- (ii) costs are assessed to normative levels of efficiency;
- (iii) the impact of state-of-art technology in relation to costs and efficiencies are given due weightage; and
- (iv) ensures greater equity as between producers and consumers, by giving due consideration to current costs and ironing out the effect of the lumpy nature of investments in high capital intensive industries.

(e) The Government is in the process of finalising a New Pricing Policy based on the recommendations of HPC.

#### **Statement**

1. The High Powered Fertilizer Pricing Policy Review Committee has made its recommendations on a number of issues concerning the fertilizer sector. It has dealt with important issues relating to the pricing policy, subsidy, creation of new capacities and removal of controls etc. The following are among the important recommendations.

2. The unitwise retention price scheme be discontinued. It has suggested that normative referral price (NRP) may be determined for the existing units based on the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) method for arriving at the subsidy to be paid on the sale of fertilizers within a notified ceiling farm gate price. It has recommended that fertilizer units using naphtha and fuel oil/LSHS as feedstocks should be given the Feedstock Differential Cost Reimbursement (FDCR) for a period of 5 years during which they should switch over to LNG. In so far as new units are concerned, a guaranteed price for a period of 15 years of production may be announced by the government well in advance related to LRMC principle for projects based on most efficient feedstock and operating on attainable efficient norms. Subsidy on complex fertilizers, low analysis fertilizers and SSP should be derived with reference to their nutrient contents.

3. The Committee has observed that import parity prices do not serve as a dependable guide for domestic investment decisions because of the high degree of volatility observed by them. Any policy framework recommended for the urea industry should prove stable and recognize its strategic nature in the context of food security. The Committee has accordingly called for a positive policy to attract new investment and thereby ensure that over a period of time the level of self sufficiency already reached is not eroded to unacceptable levels. Policy prescriptions for the future should take note of what is the minimum level of self sufficiency that the country should adhere to over the years in respect of this critical input for agriculture.

The Committee has also suggested that fertilizer industry should assume a more dynamic role in propagating use of improved kinds of fertilizers like super granulated urea, liquid fertilizers etc for which there is no incentive under the RPS and that it should also concentrate on developing adjacent and compact areas to increase fertilizer use through a comprehensive package of services.

4. It has also recommended setting up of joint ventures abroad near sources of abundant availability of feedstock as a matter of policy in the coming years, given gas shortages in India and growing demand for fertilizers.

5. The import of urea may be canalised for a period of five years and existing industry be protected from dumping of fertilizers.

6. Allocations under the Essential Commodities Act for movement of fertilizers and equated freight scheme may be discontinued from Rabi, 1998-99. ECA allocation may be made only for notified scarcity and remote areas and in other emergent situations.

#### **Seminar on Indian System of Medicine**

\*617. SHRI RASHID ALVI:  
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CII and Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy have co-hosted a seminar on "Challenges for Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy" at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the steps suggested at the seminar to encourage the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have decided to set up a Medicinal Plant Board to promote the trade of aforesaid medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps suggested include setting up of Medicinal Plants Board, involvement of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy in primary health care, introduction of basic principles and concepts of ISM&H curricula of MBBS, standardisation of drugs and quality control. The industry agreed to start ISM&H dispensaries, grow medicinal plants and introduce Yoga in their establishments.

(c) The Government have welcomed the suggestions.

(d) and (e) The Government have proposed to set up a Medicinal Plants Board to coordinate all matters relating to medicinal plants including conservation, cultivation, marketing, research and export.

#### **Problems Faced by Drugs and Pharma Sector**

\*618. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level review meeting of Ministers of representatives of leading Pharma Organisations was held during the first week of April, 2000 to discuss the problems being faced by drug industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions made and decisions taken in the said meeting;

(d) the details of action plan worked out for the implementation of decisions; and

(e) the likely impact of the New Pharma Policy in the New Millennium?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) The Finance Minister and the Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers participated in an inter-active session on April 4, 2000 with representatives of the pharmaceutical industry. Members of the industry outlined its status and put forward

suggestions for encouraging the growth of the industry, for facilitating and promoting R&D as well as for reducing the extent of regulation of prices of drugs by the Government. Decisions regarding such suggestions are taken by Government after the usual process of inter-ministerial consultations. Now new drug policy has been announced by the Government.

#### CBSE/ICSE Recognition

\*619. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received applications from the private educational institutions for getting recognition for CBSE and ICSE courses;

(b) if so, the details in this regard State-wise;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding the alleged corruption in giving recognition for CBSE courses to these institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be 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) to (e) Application from educational institutions seeking grant of affiliation are received and processed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) directly. Government of India has no role to play in this regard. Statewise details regarding number of applications received by the CBSE and CISCE from private educational institutions are given in the enclosed statement.

The CBSE have informed that only one complaint has been received on 27.4.2000 about a particular person acting as an agent for arranging CBSE affiliation. Chairman, CBSE has constituted a Committee to look into the complaint.

#### Statement

*Statewise details of Applications for Affiliation Received from Privately managed Institutions.*

State/UT Name	No. of Applications Received			
	CBSE Total	Disposed	CISCE Total	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	06	05	10	08
Assam	12	06	—	—
Bihar	53	25	26	21
Goa	—	—	01	—
Gujarat	05	03	—	—
Haryana	75	37	05	05
Himachal Pradesh	13	07	04	01
Jammu & Kashmir	05	01	—	—
Karnataka	19	09	17	08
Kerala	113	32	20	16
Madhya Pradesh	47	04	04	04

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	12	09	07	05
Manipur	02	01	—	—
Orissa	22	10	15	07
Punjab	45	06	11	08
Rajasthan	31	17	01	01
Tamil Nadu	12	03	01	01
Tripura	01	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	99	33	52	42
Arunachal Pradesh	04	—	—	—
West Bengal	07	04	35	29
Andaman & Nicobar	01	—	—	—
Chandigarh	02	02	01	—
Pondicherry	01	01	—	—
Sikkim	01	—	—	—
Delhi	19	05	01	01
Foreign	05	02	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>Total: 222</b>	<b>Total: 211</b>	<b>Total: 157</b>

### Freedom Fighters Pension

\*620. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister o. HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which came to the notice of the Government in regard to drawing of pension by fake freedom fighters during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether freedom fighters pension scheme is always open and people can apply even now;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to announce the dead line for applying freedom fighters pension; and

(d) if so, the total annual expenditure being incurred by the Union Government on the pension of the freedom fighters at present?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Complaints are received at times regarding drawal of freedom fighters' pension by ineligible persons on the basis of submission of false information/documents,

etc. Such complaints are duly examined and enquired into. Pension is cancelled in those cases in which the complaints are found to be true. State-wise details of the number of cases in which pension was cancelled during the last three years are given below:

State	No. of cases
Andhra Pradesh	8
Bihar	18
Karnataka	1
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	3
Manipur	35
Orissa	2
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	1



(b) Yes Sir.

(c) There is a proposal to close the scheme for grant of freedom fighter's pension.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the Central Government on grant of pension to freedom fighters during the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 186.32 crores approximately. This was in addition to the expenditure incurred on other facilities available to freedom fighters such as free railway passes and medical treatment, etc.

#### Area Covered Under CGHS Dispensary

6540. DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the area covered under CGHS dispensary No. 73, Gurgaon was up dated last;

(b) whether the Central Government Employees living in towns/villages around Gurgaon and working in Delhi are being provided medical facilities through this dispensary;

(c) if so, the details of such villages/towns;

(d) whether some of these villages have been denied this facility; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per available records, there has been no change in the demarcation area of CGHS dispensary No. 73, Gurgaon in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The CGHS Dispensary, Gurgaon covers the following areas:-

"Babai Kadipur, Marla and 4 Marla, Shivaji Nagar, Daultabad, Bhanwapuram, Anand Swarup Nagar, Bhingarh, Urban Estate, Sector 4 and 7 village Gurgaon, Krishna Colony, Bank Colony, Shiv Pur, Bhim Nagar, Madanpuri, Jyoti Park, New Colony, Subash Nagar, Arjun Nagar, Pratap Nagar, Mianwali Colony, Sadar Bazar, Police Lane, Housing Board, Power House, DLF Colony, Industrial Estate, Jaguppura and Village Jharasa.

(d) and (e) The village which are within the reasonable approachable distance have already been covered under the demarcated areas of CGHS dispensary, Gurgaon. However, the employees who reside outside the CGHS covered areas can avail of medical services under CS (MA) Rules, 1944.

#### International Development Research Centre Funded Projects

6541. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the complete details of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada funded projects functioning/Functioned during the last ten years in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI)

The complete details of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada funded projects functioning/functioned during the last ten years in various parts of the country is as per statement enclosed.

#### Statement

##### Status of IDRC Projects Since January 1990 Till March 31, 2000

Date & Year	Name of the Project and brief Description	Recipient's Name Address	Amount of Grant	Status
1	2	3	4	5
16-Jan-90	Information and Research Centre on Climate Change-assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and the impact of different scenarios of climate change.	Tata Energy Research Institute	\$161,750	Closed
19-Jan-90	Coal Workings (India)-to develop a comprehensive geophysical approach for delineation of abandoned collieries	Mining Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India	\$325,500	Closed

1	2	3	4	5
20-Jan-90	Bamboo Mat Board (India)-Phase I-will develop low cost/low input technologies using bamboo and expand the bamboo mat weaving cottage industry and bring income to the rural poor.	Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute	\$189,605	Closed
31-Jan-90	Improving Family Welfare Services (India)- to design and test a planning system using full participation of the PHC doctors and other personnel, and taking into account local conditions and needs.	Indian institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$50,200	Closed
09-Feb-90	Village Information Centres (India)-will build on VIC concept by testing a multimedia model for delivery of development information to the rural population through establishment of fifty VIC in two districts of Karnataka.	Manipal Industrial Trust	\$127,240	Closed
06-Mar-90	Poverty Alleviation Program and Macro Policies (India)-will support case studies of poverty alleviation programs in ten states of the country.	Institute of Development Studies, Madras	\$44,680	Closed
16-Mar-90	Unregulated Housing Sub-Market in Ahmedabad (India)—to document processes inherent in the operations of the unregulated housing sub-market in the city of Ahmedabad, India.	Ahmedabad Study Action Group.	\$37,030	Closed
22-Mar-90	Discrimination and Gender (India)-to explore the legal regulation of gender equality	National Law School of India	\$55,365	Closed
11-Apr-90	Weaning Practices (India)-to identify opportunities for improving child feeding practices within the context of local environment;	Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations. World Food Program	\$30,091	Closed
19-Jun-90	Agroforestry (India)-to develop sustainable agroforestry or models suitable to Bundelkhand conditions, using approaches and methodologies designed in cooperation with ICRAF.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	\$370,000	Closed
22-Jun-90	Nutrition in Urban Slums (India)-to develop strategies and interventions for remedial action within the existing services.	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersay women's university, Maharashtra	\$317,550	Closed
22-Jun-90	International Small-Scale Mining Information System-to establish an international information system and a national information system for India	National Institute of Small Mines	\$355,959	Closed
05-Jul-90	Women and Social Forestry (India)-analyze social forestry programs in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.	Society for Participatory Research in Asia	\$31,870	Closed
21-Aug-90	Informal Sector in an Urban Economy (India)-to undertake a survey of informal sector establishments in Jaipur with a view to drawing a policy-frame to intervene and assist these enterprises.	Institute of Development Studies, Madras	\$18,809	Closed
12-Oct-90	Indian Deficiency Control (India)-to determine the prevalence of IDD in two "at risk" populations; women of reproductive age and adolescents in both the slums of Bombay and in districts of Amravati and Dhule.	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersay Women's University, Maharashtra	\$38,479	Closed
18-Oct-90	Oilcrops Training Programme-to upgrade the knowledge and research skills on the problems related to production of oilcrops from diseases and pests.	Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Tamilnadu Agricultural University	\$95,000	Closed
19-Oct-90	Tuberculosis Control (India)—will study the causes of failure of tuberculosis control programs in Maharashtra State and develop recommendations.	Foundation for Research in Community Health	\$198,040	Closed
23-Oct-90	Toward Locale-Specific Environmental Education-Phase I -Will fund the pilot testing and evaluation of the system at two CEE regional centres.	Centre for Environment Education	\$139,500	Closed
09-Nov-90	Community-based Mental Health Research (India)-Project will develop and evaluate a model program for the management of psychosocial and mental health problems in undeserved rural communities of Thriuponur Block.	Shizophrenia Research Foundation	\$99,560	Closed
16-Nov-90	Nutritional Surveillance (India)-will develop nutritional surveillance model, using indicators which proxy to nutrition and simple, fast and inexpensive to collect.	Indian Council of Medical Research	\$204,000	Closed

1	2	3	4	5
20-Nov-90	Asian Small Ruminants Information Centre (ASRIC)-will establish ASRIC as support arm of SRUPNA for national small ruminant programs in the region.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	\$77,450	Closed
27-Nov-90	Market Research on the Utilization to Management Information in India-to allow management institutes to collaborate in executing a national-level survey to assess the Indian market for information products and services on management.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$57,000	Closed
28-Nov-90	Infant Mortality in South Kanara (India)-to undertake study to accurately assess infant mortality and the factors influencing it in different parts of the country.	Kasturba Medical College	\$64,580	Closed
06-Dec-90	Bamboo (India)-Phase II-to develop techniques to assess bamboo stocks using modern resource inventory methods.	Kerala Forest Institute	\$156,580	Closed
06-Dec-90	Rattan (India)-Phase II-will extend the taxonomic survey, germplasm collection, and studies on anatomical, physical and mechanical properties to rattans from southern India including the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and northeastern India.	Kerala Forest Institute	\$158,220	Closed
18-Jan-91	Fruit Trees (India)-develop models of wasteland development for possible replication.	Bhagevatula Charitable Trust	\$300,000	Closed
18-Jan-91	Oilseeds Technology Transfer Package-for motivating/teaching the farmers to grow more oilseeds.	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	\$63,740	Closed
22-Jan-91	Impact of Television Advertising on the Value, Attitudes and Aspirations-to examine the subtle domination television advertising has on defining reality and dictating lifestyles and values of children from different socio-economic backgrounds.	Institute for Scientific Research and Communication	\$22,570	Closed
22-Jan-91	Health Education Through "Child to Family" in Rural Maharashtra Set-up-will study the concept of "Child-to Family" in a rural set-up with a curriculum freshly designed based on the information needs of the village community	Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital	\$7,460	Closed
26-Feb-91	Access to information—to support a study of the issues related to the Right to information, public debate and participation in preparation of Access to Information Bill	Consumer Education and Research Centre	\$58,405	Closed
12-Mar-91	Goat and Sheep Feeding (India)-Phase II-will address the use of low cost diets; economic evaluation; and the impact of these intervention in on-farm activities.	Child and Social Welfare Society	\$185,070	Closed
19-Mar-91	Semi-Arid Tropical Crops Information Services (SATCRIS)-Phase II-to build upon the strengths of Phase I by strengthening the ability of the ICRISAT subcentre in Niamey to serve users with the information they require.	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics	\$132,105	Closed
28-Mar-91	Communications "Jatras" for Women Sanghams Development-to determine which themes can be best addressed by a Jatra to meet women's needs.	Deccan Development Society	\$24,015	Closed
09-Apr-91	Sebacic Acid (India)-Phase II-to improve the laboratory process and scale it up to pilot plant level.	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research	\$153,540	Closed

1	2	3	4	5
16-Apr-91	Health Communication Behaviour of Rural Women—to analyse the health communication behaviour of women from eastern U.P. and Bihar	National Council of Development Communication	\$10,883	Closed
08-May-91	Women's Land Rights (China)-to examine land reform in the country during the past 40 years, and will focus specifically on the extent to which women have acquired land rights as a result of land redistribution policies enacted after 1949.	DISHA (Trust)	\$50,680	Closed
19-Jun-91	Rent Affordability for Squatter Households (India)-to assess the rent affordability of households in India which are squatting on public and private land.	Centre for Human Settlements International	\$68,540	Closed
25-Jun-91	Sustainable utilization of Natural Resources in the Jhabua District—to study options for sustainable livelihood patterns with the aim to reclaim the ecologically deteriorating natural resources.	National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment	\$136,840	Closed
03-Jul-91	Mixed Fibre Processing and Spinning Equipment (India)-to downsize to village level technology so that mixed fibres yarn and fabrics can be produced by cottage spinners and weavers to sustain and increase employment.	Appropriate Technology Development Association	\$85,142	Closed
18-Jul-91	Determinants of Infant Mortality-to examine the underlying factors that affect infant mortality in varying cultures in two Indian States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	\$89,000	Closed
23-Jul-91	Use of Fly Ash in Cement (India)-to investigate a method to use fly ash from coal based power plants as replacement for clay in manufacture of portland cement.	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research	\$180,950	Closed
31-Jul-91	Women in the Health Delivery System (India)-undertake analysis of socio-economic and motivational factors influencing women in the health profession.	Foundation of Organisational Research and Education	\$21,039	Closed
14-Aug-91	Vitamin A Orissa (India)-a feasibility study to evaluate the green leafy vegetable (GLV) as single food source of vitamin A in the diets of young children	New Hope Rural Leprosy Trust	\$91,479	Closed
17-Oct-91	Conjunctive Use of Water Resources in Deccan Trap (India)-will develop methodology to identify and exploit the surface and groundwater resources in the basaltic area.	BAIF Development Research Institute, Pune	\$384,892	Closed
26-Nov-91	Participation Rate of Tribal Women in Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation-conduct survey to assess existing status of tribal women, their reproductive choices, power of decision making etc.	Centre for Communication and Action Research for Rural Development	\$11,005	Closed
26-Nov-91	Meat Handling System (India)-Phase II-will experiment with improved handling practices and market structure for live animals, red meat, and by-products.	Central Leather Research Institute	\$241,980	Active
13-Mar-92	Coastal Agroforestry (India)-The project will develop natural resources management methodologies, which will help to link ecological stability of coastal areas and livelihood security of the coastal communities.	M.S. Swaminathan Research Institute	\$74,560	Closed
31-Mar-92	Training Scheme for Communication Researchers at the Mass Communication.-This project will support a training program for communication researchers to impart field work skills and create a reservoir of trained field workers.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	\$55,739	Closed

1	2	3	4	
31-Mar-92	Nutrition Education for Young Women (India)-Phase II-This project will evaluate the effectiveness of the package and delivery system by measuring the change in the nutrition of families in certain critical areas.	Nutrition Foundation of India	\$176,750	Closed
04-Jun-92	Psychosocial Study of Child Health (India)-The project aimed at Investigating the attitudes and behaviour of peripheral health workers and community members which affect the delivery of these health interventions in Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu.	Centre for Research in Health	\$89,240	Closed
19-Jun-92	Fiscal Reform and Structural Change. In this project researchers in 7 countries will analyze past and future fiscal reforms in their own countries.	Indian Statistical Institute	\$955,114	Closed
12-Aug-92	Social and natural resources use in West Bengal-to understand the Initiatives and knowledge system	Vishwa Bharti, Bolepur, Shantiniketan, West Bengal	\$84,600	Closed
23-Sep-92	Evaluation of Intra-City Decentralization (India)-The project will evaluate the impact of decentralized administrative systems on delivery and citizen participation in five intermediate cities.	National Institute of Urban Affairs	\$62,000	Closed
12-Oct-92	Medicinal Plants (India)-The project will undertake a evaluation of some ten widely used medicinal plants; select their best stock; and develop sustainable techniques to propagate them.	Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakal	\$224,880	Active
27-Nov-92	Conjunctive use of Water for Irrigation in North Bihar (India)-The project will attempt to develop of conjunctive Irrigation system in north Bihar to enhance agricultural productivity.	Centre for Water Resources, Patna University, Patna	\$245,173	Active
21-Jan-93	Himalyan Eco-Rehabilitation-The project will aim to locate and quantify damages caused by all common land uses, focus will be to develop socio-economically viable and ecological stable technologies to rehabilitate land damaged by shifting cultivation and mining	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun	\$500,000	Active
21-Jan-93	Geographic Information System, Bihar-To demonstrate GIS techniques in mapping large volumes of data	Sone Command Area Development Agency, Bihar, India	\$504,769	Closed
21-Jan-93	Leishmaniasis Control Network (Global)	Indian Council of Medical Research	\$147,240	Active
27-Jan-93	Environment and Rural Technology Awareness (India)-Phase II. This project will increase dissemination of appropriate environmentally sound rural technologies to the rural population of India through the reinforcement of information activities of the CDRT and the development of an information network	Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology	\$183,950	Active
08-Feb-93	Research for Product design and Test Marketing of Marketing Information-The project will design and test market management information products and services to the target customers i.e. academics and executives in business and industry.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$234,880	Active
11-May-93	Neem India-Research the benefits of Neem and document	Vital Malaya Scientific Research Foundation and University of Alberta	\$498,813	Active

1	2	3	4	5
31-May-93	Resources Coasts for Under Nutrition and Morbidity-The project endeavoured to develop a conceptual framework for the economic analysis of the health and nutritional problems of the people of Karnataka in a period of economic liberalization where concern about negative social consequences have increased.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research	\$136,090	Closed
11-Jun-93	Land Restroation Through Waste Management (UWO/India)-Researchers will study the technical, economic and social aspects of waste management as a method of retoring degraded lands	State Pollution Control Board, Orissa	\$101,716	Closed
22-Jul-93	Development Alternatives Informatics Network-The project examined the feasibility and viability of an independent informatics network related to environment and with collaborative programs and active information exchange among many of them.	Development Alternatives International	\$330,082	Closed
03-Aug-93	Small Grants for Environmental Education-Phase III.-This IIIrd. Phase project will provide continued support for awards to provided support to small, innovative research projects that seek to stimulate learning and enhance environmental awareness and education.	South View Productions	\$200,000	Closed
03-Aug-93	Small Grants for Environmental Education-Phase II.-This IIIrd. Phase project will provide continued support for awards to provided support to small, innovative roserch projects that seek to stimulate learning and enhance environmental awareness and education	Institute of Economic Growth	\$200,000	Closed
24-Aug-93	Locale Specific Environmental Eudcation (India)-Phase II-The project will further test and evaluate the Environmental Education Bank and exploration into how its scope can be expanded.	Centre for Environment Education	\$130,860	Closed
02-Sep-93	Technology information systems-JPS India. The project will promote the Introduction of new technology or the upgrading of existing technology in small and medium size manufacturing industnes, by enhancing the use of existing local and foreign technologies that are environmentally sound.	JPS Associates Management Consultants	\$257,000	Closed
30-Sep-93	Spatial Data Technologies for local level Planning-The project wil support a research program on the utilization of spatial technologies for decentralized development planning through on-site testing and implementation of these tehcnologies at the district level in the Haryana State.	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies.	\$478,460	Closed
06-Oct-93	Developing Modular Technology Kits for Farm Women (India)-This project will develop a kit with approximately 50 environmentally friendly appropriate and resources efficient farm technologies for rural women for long term use, and train the existing extension workers in their usage.	International Federation for Wome in Agriculture	\$91,310	Closed
03-Nov-93	Indegenous Knowledge and Innovation Network (Global)-The project will support SRISTI to establish a link between formal and reductionist science with holistic or informal science underlying local ecological knowledge system.	Indian institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$247,170	Closed
26-Nov-93	Development of Rural Microenterprises (India)-The project will develop a model production and marketing facility at the national level for paper and other products that is demonstrably self-financing and environmentally sustainable.	Development Alternatives International	\$325,000	Closed
03-Dec-93	Development Displacement and Rehabilitation in Orissa-This project will provide an overview of four decades of development-related displacement, assembling a project related database on displacements; identify the implications and consequences of displacements on the people affected; review existing state policy on displacement; and recommend changes to current policy and procedures to break the links between displacement and impoverishment.	Institute for Socio-Economic Development	\$61,730	Closed

1	2	3	4	
20-Dec-93	Community-based Mental Health Research (India) II-Phase II will develop and field test a mental health manual that can be used by lay volunteers and primary health care workers in identifying individuals suffering from psychosocial behavioural problems.	Schizophrenia Research Foundation	\$99,560	Closed
26-Jan-94	Strategic Interventions for Accelerating the Pace of Decline in infant Mortality-this second phase of study will introduce some culturally sensitive intervention strategies to monitor and reduce the incidence of rate of high-risk pregnancies and newborns.	Population Foundation of India	\$194,570	Closed
26-Jan-94	Sustainable Land Use Options for Shifting Cultivation (Nagaland)	Neped, Nagaland	\$480,000	Active
31-Jan-94	Monitoring Human Development in India	National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi	\$550,000	Active
31-Jan-94	Strategies and Financing for Human Development (India)	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	\$ 75,000	Active
09-Feb-94	Wood Substitutes (India)-The project is to carry out further research to enlarge the wood substitution potential of bamboo mat board through development of new value-added products appropriate to a wider range of end users.	India Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore	\$149,800	Active
24-Feb-94	Coastal Ecosystems (South Asia)-The project will address the issue of impoverishing coastal ecosystem and empower the local communities and governments of the participating countries with synthesized information on the state of typical segments of coasts as well as tested technologies to resuscitate the land surface and thus evolve strategy for integrated management of coastal zone.	Auroville Foundation, Bidhan Chandra Viswa Vidyalyaya	\$193,457	Active
09-Mar-94	Urban Malaria in India	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India	\$44,450	Closed
09-Mar-94	Policies for Industrial Competitiveness: What India can learn from As.-The project will examine circumstances and policies in select Asian countries, in four sectoral classifications; industrial policy, trade policy, financial sector policy and human resources policy.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	\$248,000	Closed
18-Mar-94	CD-ROM of Asian Information on Health and the Environment-Eight institutions that are owners of major Asian databases and information resources relating to health and the environment have agreed to form a consortium to produce the region's earliest CD-ROM in a developmental area that is considered critical in the Agenda 21 program.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi	\$650,000	Closed
25-Mar-94	MINISIS Resource Centre (India)-Phase II-Distribution of MINISIS and its application in India	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakarsay Women's University, Maharashtra	\$177,780	Active
25-Mar-94	Sustainable development, environmental security and disarmament-Develop a paradigm of inter regional cooperation.	Society for Peace, security and	\$150,00	Closed
05-Apr-94	Fiscal instruments for Water Pollution Abatement (India)-This project will identify feasible fiscal instruments and institutional arrangements for water pollution arrangements.	Institute of Economic Growth,	\$37,517	Closed
01-Jun-94	Documentation of different medicinal plants found in the western ghats and develop propagation methods for the cultivation	Action Research and Training Institute, Pune	\$19,523	Closed
01-Jun-94	Documentation of different medicinal plants found in the western Himalayas and develop propagation methods for the cultivation	ICFRE, Dehradun	\$20,000	Closed

1	2	3	4	5
01-Jun-94	Documentation of different therapeutic practices adopted by the tribals and developing their validation and safety.	SV Arts College, Tirupathi, India	\$55,232	Closed
13-Sep-94	Poverty in India-Collaborative research for public policy	London School of Economics and Political Science, London,-U.K.	\$100,000	Active
01-Oct-94	Bamboo agroforestry technology for degraded land	ICFRE, Jhadrud	\$33,000	Closed
28-Oct-94	Manual for the Marketing of information Products and Services.-The objective is to prepare and publish a comprehensive and practical manual on marketing of information products and services in developing countries based on the actual experiences encountered by developing country institutions.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$114,310	Closed
21-Nov-94	An Export Marketing Strategy for Pace Attendance Terminal (PAT)	PACE Automation Limited	\$741,166	Closed
25-Nov-94	Industrial Relations and Human Resources Management-Phase-II-To examine companies in India which are exposed to competition	Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, New Delhi	\$58,650	Active
25-Nov-94	South Asian Preferential Agreement.-This Project will identify products that could be negotiated both in respect of India's export to and imports from the region.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	\$13,935	Closed
01-Dec-94	Nagaland Environment Protection and Economic Development (NEPED)-The project will enable researchers in the state to work with village communities to develop options that permit a progressive intensification in the use of land-based resources, drawing on local innovations and genetic resources, as well as on useful ideas from outside the state.	Office of the Agricultural Production Commissioner, Nagaland	\$5,303,193	Active
06-Dec-94	Community Research and education Eco helath-Identify the impact of environmental degradation	South South-Solidarity, New Delhi, India	\$150,000	Active
19-Jan-95	Financial Liberalization Network (Global)-In this project a combination of country cases studies and thematic studies wil examine issues pertaining to the policy implications of the process of financial liberalization.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	\$610,910	Active
17-Feb-95	Community based solid waste management in slums (India)-Designing and pilot testing of solid waste management in Slums in India	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersay Women's University, Maharashtra	\$175,000	Active
01-May-95	Analysis of natural forest based bamboo production to consumption system	IDRC-Inhouse cases study	\$25,944	Closed
05-Jan-96	Survey of medicinal plants in Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh	Environment Research and action, Kangra, HP, India	\$14,507	Active
22-Feb-96	Sustainable Development Network (SDN) India-The project will be to promote the process of sustainable development in India through organised accessibility to and exchange of information among all concerned parties through the development of a Sustainable Development Network.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	\$281,620	Active
06-Mar-96	ST-Fly Ash Management.-The result of the project will have a positive potential environmental and social impacts in India and in the region.	Indian Institute of Technology	\$229,915	Active
06-Mar-96	Quality of life in urban Slums in India-strengthen and expand community based process	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersay Women's University, Maharashtra	\$102,750	Active
21-Mar-96	Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies, Health Sector Reform and Access to, Utilization and Quality of Health Care (Global)-The project will investigate the impact of MAPs on access to, quality and utilization of health care in the South	Centre for Development Studies,	\$1,495,000	Active



1	2	3	4
29-Mar-96	Linkages between the SMEs and the Sources of sustainable Technologies	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	\$240,000 Active
30-Jul-96	Using agricultural diversity Research Award program-Establish a program to provide research awards	Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	\$322,600 Active
16-Aug-96	Economics of Shifting from Tobacco: A Micro Level Study and Action Program-The project will with the help of motivators, identify farmers who are willing to shift away from tobacco cultivation.	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research	\$242,560 Active
28-Aug-96	Local Strategies for water supplies and conservation management.	Institute of Development Studies, Madras and Nehru Foundation for Development	\$302,612 Active
13-Dec-96	Telework in India-Implication for employment, trade and social equity-to incorporate the findings of the pre-project consultation and analysis of the implications of teleworking in India and Malaysia	UNU Institute for New Technologies, Netherland	\$233,320 Active
23-Jan-97	Desert margins Initiative (Africa).	International Crops Research Institute Semi-Arid Tropics	\$483,170 Active
01-Feb-97	Environmental/Social performance indicators and sustainability markers in mineral development-to develop ecosystem health indicators	Tata Energy Research institute and University of Bath	\$207,460 Active
06-Mar-97	Generating Incentives for Sustainable Natural Resource Management-the project has the potential to contribute to the development of approaches to the intellectual property and traditional resource rights of vulnerable social groups who do not normally receive an equitable share of the benefits of biodiversity.	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$252,480 Active
01-May-97	Bamboo agroforestry technology for degraded land	UTTHAN-Centre for sustainable development & poverty alleviation, Allahabad, U.P., India	\$44,235 Closed
30-Sep-97	Impact of Information Technologies in Rural Areas-The project will provide internet services such as e-mail and the world wide web and will include a study of how these more sophisticated tools can be used at village level.	M.S. Swaminathan Research Institute	\$214,120 Active
10-Oct-97	CARE-BAIF MER System Test-1997-To test the project monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) system developed by CARE Canada on some of development projects.	BAIF Development Research Institute, Pune	\$92,493 Active
30-Oct-97	PAN-PanAsia R&D Grants Program. It is to activate a scheme of "small grants" funding for research and development into networking applications, policies, regulatory issues and technologies that aim at providing solutions to defined, specific developments problems in the Asia-Pacific region.	Foundation of Occuoptional Development	\$150,000 Active
01-Jan-98	MAP-Gender Network-This project will initiate a program of research to analyse and contextualize the gender dimension of economic reform in a coordinated and systematic manner in five south Asia countries.	Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi	\$489,020 Active
29-Jan-98	Accountability and Governance-Support for a workshop on the accountability and Governance of the Indian System	Mr. Ravi Kathpalia, New Delhi and IDRC, SARO, New Delhi	\$10,000 Closed
04-Mar-98	Virtual Information Centre for Management Development	Administrative Staff College of India	\$100,470 Active
10-Mar-98	Strengthening Rural Communities Through the Development of the Agrifood-To address issues related to the Improvement of rural livelihoods through development of the agrifood sector	BAIF Development Research Institute PUNE and M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation.	\$462,260 Active

1	2	3	4	5
01-Apr-98	Development of 21st Century traditions program initiative	IDRC-inhouse case study	\$15,500	Closed
28-May-98	Innovative Networking Solution for Development Organisation	Foundation of Occupational Development, Chennai	\$128,400	Active
01-Oct-98	Promotion of green health by Village Youth and women	MSSRF, Chennai, India	\$17,595	Closed
20-Nov-98	Monitoring of FICCI project on SME linkages	IDRC-inhouse project	\$5,500	Active
26-Nov-98	Women's health and empowerment-to design the CIDA project with BAIF	IDRC-inhouse project	\$10,850	Active
27-Nov-98	Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies, Health Sector Reform and Access to, Utilization and Quality of Health Care (MAPHEALTH)—The project will investigate the Impact of MAPs on access to, quality and utilization of health care in the South.	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	\$133,970	Active
18-Feb-99	Regional policy seminar on women workers in the information sector in South Asia	IDRC-inhouse project	\$34,500	Active
24-Mar-99	International Centre of Community Forestry	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, M.P.	\$50,000	Active
01-Apr-99	Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants in mountain areas of Garhwal district	Society for Himalayan Environmental Research, SHER, Dehradun, U.P. India	\$23,775	Active
12-May-99	Micro Impacts of Macro and Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Phase II	National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi	\$309,160	Active
26-May-99	Community based sustainable management of medicinal plants in Madhya Pradesh	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, M.P.	\$26,021	Active
31-May-99	Development of Production and Processing Technology of Matt Grass.- The objective is to standardize the production Technology of matt grass for higher productivity	Child and Social Welfare Society	\$19,600	Active
04-Jun-99	Production and Marketing of Pearl Millet Products	Academy of Development Science	\$21,500	Active
28-Jul-99	Micronutrient Initiative	Government of West Bengal	\$3,150,000	Active
29-Jul-99	Micronutrient Initiative	Government of Gujarat	\$3,000,000	Active
15-Nov-99	Strengthening the traditional health practices and training in cultivation of medicinal plants to the women and urban healers of District Chittoor	People's Clinic Trust, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	\$28,196	Active
18-Nov-99	Integrated Approaches to Safe Drinking Water	BAIF Development Research Institute, Pune	\$100,378	Active
21-Mar-00	Environmental/Social performance indicators and sustainability markers in mineral development; Indicators of Health and Well Being (Phase II)	Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia, University of Warwick, UK	\$175,100	Active
24-Mar-00	Development of Strategies for production and Improvement of MAPs growing in the Tribal Belts of Southern Rajasthan	Indian Environment Society	\$24,698	Active

### Population of Old People

6542. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of population of 60 plus 1951 and 1991;

(b) whether there is a sharp increase in population of this particular group;

(c) if so, the population of this group expected to be by 2021 AD;

(d) whether the Government have framed a National Policy for this group of population;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(f) the number of mobile medical units envisaged for this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) As per the Office of the Registrar General of India, the number of old age population (persons 60 years and above) in 1951 and 1991 was 196.12 lakhs and 566.82 lakhs respectively which shows a significant increase in their population. As per the report of the Technical Group on Population Projection constituted by the Planning Commission "Population Projections for India and States 1996-2016", population of people aged 60+ is estimated to be 959.2 lakhs in the year 2011. This figure for the year 2021 is not available.

(d) to (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated a National Policy on older persons. The salient features of this policy, inter-alia, include financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter/housing establishment of a welfare fund, protection of life and property, provision of appropriate concessions, rebates and discounts, formation of self-help groups, preparation of sectoral Annual and Five Year Plans, etc. for the older people etc.

(f) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides grant-in-aid to NGOs under the scheme. An Integrated Programme for Older Persons for running Mobile Medicare Units. Presently, 56 Mobile Medicare Units are being assisted under the scheme.

### Infant Mortality Rate

6543. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Infant Mortality Rate, Mother Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate, State-wise;

(b) the specific steps taken by the Government to reduce these mortality rates to their respective national average level within a stipulated time frame;

(c) whether the Government have identified high concentration of child mal-nutrition and under nutrition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The latest estimates provided under the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India for Infant Mortality Rate (1998), Maternal Mortality Rate (1997) and Total Fertility Rate (1997) in respect of major States is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Under the Reproductive and Child Health programme launched in 1997, a number of interventions are being implemented for reducing the maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. For the mothers, the interventions include antenatal and post-natal check-up, improving safe delivery practices, prophylaxis and treatment of maternal anemia, immunization against tetanus, identification and referral of high risk pregnancies; establishing first referral units and promotion of birth spacing. The interventions being implemented for reducing infant mortality include immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, control of death due to diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections; prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiency blindness and nutritional anaemia. Essential Newborn Care has been included for reduction of death during the neonatal period.

Special efforts for improving implementation of the programme are being planned in identified districts in 16 States of the country with the help of UNICEF. A new project for strengthening the immunization programme with World Bank Assistance has also been finalized.

(c) and (d) Nutritional surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Indian Council of Medical Research in selected States and India Nutrition Profile-1998 have shown that under-nutrition is widely prevalent in the country. Prevalence of under nutrition has been found to be 49.2% among pre-school children. Percent distribution of under-rate children (1-5 yrs) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement-I**

India and Major States	Total Fertility Rate (1997)	Maternal mortality Rate (1997)	Infant Mortality Rate (1998)
India	3.3	408	72
Andhra Pradesh	2.5	154	66
Assam	3.2	401	78
Bihar	4.4	451	67
Gujarat	3.0	29	64
Haryana	3.4	105	69
Himachal Pradesh	2.4	—	64
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	45
Karnataka	2.5	195	58
Kerala	1.8	195	16
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	498	97
Maharashtra	2.7	135	49
Orissa	3.0	361	98
Punjab	2.7	196	54
Rajasthan	4.2	677	83
Tamil Nadu	2.0	76	53
Uttar Pradesh	4.8	707	85
West Bengal	2.6	264	53

Source: SRS-Registrar General of India.

Maternal Mortality Rate is based on a small sample size.

**Statement-II**

State/Area UT		Weight for age					
		Underweight			Severely underweight		
		Boys	Girls	Combined	Boys	Girls	Combined
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Region</i>							
Haryana	R	50.6	51.5	51.0	18.1	20.3	19.1
Himachal Pradesh	R	57.6	55.9	56.8	17.7	21.8	19.7
Punjab	R	49.6	51.0	50.3	18.6	19.6	19.1
Rajasthan	C	46.1	47.4	46.7	14.0	17.2	15.5
	R	47.8	48.5	48.1	15.1	17.9	16.4
	U	37.1	40.6	38.7	8.3	12.9	10.2

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	C	35.7	37.8	36.8	8.1	14.4	11.1
	R	36.8	60.9	49.9	10.5	17.4	14.2
	U	35.6	31.8	33.9	7.7	13.6	10.4
Delhi	C	44.7	39.4	41.4	14.1	13.4	13.8
	R	32.8	28.3	30.4	5.5	10.0	8.0
	U	45.3	40.2	43.1	14.5	13.6	14.1
<i>Eastern Region</i>							
Bihar	C	58.8	58.5	58.7	30.2	27.8	29.1
	R	59.6	58.7	59.2	30.8	28.0	29.5
	U	55.1	57.5	56.7	27.1	26.7	26.9
Sikkim	C	41.4	46.3	43.9	16.1	15.7	15.9
	R	42.1	46.0	44.1	16.3	16.1	16.3
	U	36.5	48.2	42.4	14.1	11.8	12.9
<i>North Eastern Region</i>							
Arunachal Pradesh	R	67.2	69.5	68.4	21.8	26.0	23.8
Assam	R	46.2	44.7	46.0	17.7	18.1	17.9
Manipur	C	25.4	30.9	28.1	8.2	14.0	11.9
	R	23.1	29.3	26.1	6.9	14.5	10.8
	U	39.5	40.0	39.8	16.3	11.1	13.6
Meghalaya	C	12.3	13.4	13.0	2.9	3.5	3.2
	R	13.0	13.0	13.0	3.1	3.3	3.2
	U	8.8	17.1	13.1	1.0	4.4	2.7
Mizoram	C	22.1	25.4	23.4	3.6	5.9	4.7
	R	23.2	27.0	24.9	4.0	6.3	5.1
	U	16.0	15.1	15.6	1.3	4.0	2.3
Nagaland	R	31.9	27.0	29.5	9.4	14.9	12.0
Tripura	C	43.6	43.7	43.7	13.6	16.2	14.9
	R	43.6	43.2	43.4	13.3	15.7	14.4
	U	44.4	50.0	47.6	22.2	25.0	23.8
<i>Western Region</i>							
Dadra Nagar Haveli	R	49.2	51.5	50.5	20.3	20.6	20.5
Daman & Diu	R	47.8	36.3	42.2	17.4	13.5	15.5

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	C	34.0	23.8	30.6	14.4	8.7	12.2
	R	33.7	22.3	29.3	14.1	7.9	11.7
	U	45.8	35.0	40.9	16.7	15.0	15.9
Pooled**	C	49.1	49.2	49.2	20.3	20.3	20.3
	R	50.2	50.0	50.1	20.9	20.8	20.9
	U	43.6	45.3	44.5	17.2	17.8	17.4

C= Combined, R= Rural, U=Urban

\*\*Pooled for 18 States covered in DNP survey.

*[Translation]*

#### **Hepatitis-B to Students**

6544. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Hepatitis-B' Immunisation Programme has been launched in some schools of the country especially in Delhi;

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

(c) the number of students administered Hepatitis-B injections in each of the Kendriya Vidyalayas till date;

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to administer this injection free of cost to the students of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and those belonging to the poor families; and

(e) the names of medical institutions permitted to run Hepatitis-B immunisation programme in various Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Compost Plants**

6545. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Compost Plants to utilise city wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the locations of existing large compost plants in the country including the plants under operation, construction and those under a planning stage alongwith their capacities;

(c) whether these plants are for power generation compost making and also for recycling of other wastes; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has no proposal/Central assistance scheme to set up compost plants. However, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme on Balanced & Integrated use of Fertiliser by providing financial assistance of one third of the total project cost or Rs. 50 lakhs, whichever is less for the purpose of setting up of compost plants. Financial assistance has been provided by that Ministry for the following compost plants during the year 1999-2000:—

S.No.	Location	Status of the plant	Capacity
1.	Thane, Maharashtra	Commissioned	300 TPD (Tonnes per day)
2.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Commissioned	300 TPD
3.	Nashik, Maharashtra	Under construction	300 TPD
4.	Bangalore (KCDC), Karnataka	Commissioned	300 TPD
5.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Under construction	300 TPD
6.	Shillong, Meghalaya	Planning stage	100 TPD
7.	Calcutta, West Bengal	Commissioned	700 TPD

Information regarding other compost plants reported by the Ministry of Agriculture is given below:

(i)	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	— 500 TPD commissioned
(ii)	Delhi	— 500 TPD commissioned
(iii)	Jalandhar, Punjab	— 300 TPD Planning stage
(iv)	Faridabad, Haryana	— 150 TPD Planning stage
(v)	Kozhikode, Kerala	— 300 TPD Planning stage

(c) and (d) The above mentioned compost plants are meant for conversion of municipal bio-degradable waste into compost for use by farmers. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has a separate National Programme on Waste to Energy under which city waste based on Anaerobic Digestion (AD) technology is used for production of bio-gas. MNES has reported that a 4 MW (mega watt) power project at Nagpur is currently under installation. Tie-ups for a 5 MW power project in Lucknow is being made by an entrepreneur. The use of residual sludge from these plants can be used as compost, subject to its meeting the statutory standards for compost quality.

#### Unauthorised Construction

6546. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has time and again advertised in newspapers asking people to report about the unauthorised constructions carried out by them and pay the penalty for violations;

(b) if so, the extent to which the action of MCD is as per law;

(c) whether the Government propose to authorise all illegal acts on the payment of penalties;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some people have obtained certificates for construction (legal or illegal) which have not been carried out at all;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to find out if such a racket is flourishing in the MCD; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The MCD has reported that it has advertised in the newspapers asking people to regularise their unauthorised constructions which have been carried out as per New Building Norms notified by the Central Government on payment of penalties.

(e) MCD has reported that building plans are sanctioned after receiving proper application.

(f) and (g) Question does not arise in view of reply to (e) above.

#### Land Acquired by Chandigarh

6547. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by the Chandigarh Administration indicating the purposes thereof during the last three years;

(b) the rate of compensation paid therefor;

(c) the number of landowners affected by the said acquisition;

(d) whether residential plots have been offered to the local oustees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As reported by Chandigarh Administration, the area of land acquired by Chandigarh

Administration during the last three years and the rate of compensation paid thereof are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) In all approximately 2057 land owners were affected by the said acquisition.

(d) No residential plots have been offered to the local oustees.

(e) The earlier scheme called as "The Chandigarh Allotment of Sites on leasehold Basis to the oustees of Chandigarh Scheme, 1972" has been repealed in the year 1996 in place of this another scheme known as "The Chandigarh Allotment of Dwelling Units to the Ousteas of Chandigarh, 1996" is in operation and there is no provision for offering residential plots in the present scheme.

#### *Statement*

S. No.	Area Acquired	Purpose	Rate of Compensation (Per acre)
1.	1.475 Acres	Construction of tower line	Rs. 3,00,000
2.	21.10 Acres	Houses for Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32 Chandigarh	Rs. 4,52,400
3.	15.49 Acres	220 KV Sub-Station	Rs. 5,56,320
4.	1.275 Acres	For Chandigarh Housing Board	Rs. 4,53,900
5.	39.58 Acres	For Development of Residential Cum-Commerical Complex	Rs. 3,50 Lacs.
6.	48.87 Acres	For Development of 3rd Phase Sectors	Rs. 10,86,500
7.	10 Acres	For Seweage Treatment Plant	Rs. 9,33,920
8.	7.07 Acres	For Development of 3rd Phase sector-51	Rs. 10,86,500
9.	51.22 Acres	For Institutional Purpose	Rs. 4,53,900
10.	50.46 Acres	For Development of Sector-56	Rs. 9,60,000
11.	130.69 Acres	For Development of Sector-48 and 49	Rs. 4,70,000
12.	32.8 Acres	For Development of 5th Signal Battalion of CRPF	Rs. 4,41,696
13.	0.4 Acres	For EWS Housing by Chandigarh Housing Board.	Rs. 5,14,000



**Infrastructural Facilities in GTB Institute**

6548. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges granted affiliation to Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University for conducting B. Tech. Courses;

(b) the criteria adopted for granting affiliation to these colleges by A.I.C.T.E.;

(c) whether the infrastructural facilities including teaching faculty in most of the colleges especially GTB Institute of Technology are not upto the mark;

(d) whether AICTE have conducted any surprise check in these colleges;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate facilities and better faculty in these colleges especially in GTB Institute of Technology, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (f) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval to technical institutions which fulfil its norms and standards. These Institutions at degree level are affiliated to a University. Six such degree level engineering institutions approved by AICTE are affiliated to Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University. GTB Institute of Technology, Delhi was approved by the AICTE during 1999-2000. At the time of approval, the institute had fulfilled the infrastructural norms. Recently, the Monitoring Committee of AICTE visited the institute and has assessed its infrastructural and instructional facilities. Such monitoring on the part of AICTE is a continuous process in order to maintain norms and standards in technical institutions.

**Scientific and Technology Co-operation**

6549. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Scientists have appealed the U.S. President on his visit to India to withdraw the sanctions imposed on 149 science institutes and entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the decisions conveyed by U.S.A. in this regard;

(c) whether any forum has been constituted to strengthen the scientific and technical know-how between U.S.A. and India; and

(d) if so, the details 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) The Government is not aware of any such appeal to the U.S. President by Indian scientists. However, the two sides utilised the visit to discuss all matters of mutual interest including co-operation in Science and Technology.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. An agreement on the Indo-US Science and Technology Forum was signed on March 21, 2000 in New Delhi. The main objectives of the Forum are: (1) to facilitate and promote Indo-US interaction of governments, academia and industry in Science and Technology and other related areas (2) to focus on issues of common concern and activities of mutual benefit while exploring trends in science and technology (3) to promote research and development, the transfer of technology and creation of a comprehensive electronic reference source for Indo-US Science and Technology Cooperation (4) to promote an active electronic exchange of ideas and opportunities in Indo-US Science and Technology Cooperation.

*[Translation]*

**Manufacturing the Scientific Apparatus**

6550. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ambala cantonment is the main place for manufacturing of scientific apparatus;

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any scheme to accelerate the pace of scientific research in this field;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to give boost to this industry?

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) Yes, Sir. Ambala is one of the key places for manufacturing scientific instruments. Keeping in view its importance, CSIR has established Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) at Chandigarh in 1959 in close proximity to Ambala with a view to undertaking research, design and development of scientific instruments and providing technical services to the Ambala Industrial Area. Department of Science and Technology has a scheme known as Instrument Development Programme to promote the development of scientific instruments and related technologies with the objective of their being taken up for industrial and commercial production eventually.

(d) Both the Central Government and various State Governments have taken steps and continue to do so for encouraging industry, including industry relating to the manufacture of scientific apparatus. An Instrument Design Development and Facilities Centre (IDDC) has been set up in Ambala Cantt. by the Haryana State Electronic Development Corporation to provide services to scientific industry in Ambala Region.

[English]

#### Development of Sur Yamuna Bathing Ghat

6551. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has developed Sur Yamuna Bathing Ghat on the embankment of Yamuna river in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the features of this Ghat; and

(d) the amount spent on its development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Sur Yamuna Ghat has been constructed downstream of Wazirabad Barrage. While the total area of this scheme is 4.5 Hec, the Ghat is 150 mtrs. long with average width of 15 mtrs. The Water is filled upto a depth of 1.5 mtr and, at one time, 2000 persons can take bath. It has the provision of two change rooms, one each for gents and ladies. Matching commercial facilities have also been planned at the Ghat.

(d) Approximately Rs. 8 crores expenditure has been incurred on the construction and development of this Ghat.

#### Female Foeticide

6552. SHRI A. NARENDRA:  
SHRI JAI BHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether aborting the female foetus is quite rampant in the country;

(b) if so, the number of female foeticide registered during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken/proposed to be taken to check this illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No separate figures on female foeticide are available. A statement on State/UT wise incidence of Foeticide reported during 1997, 1998 and 1999 is enclosed.

(c) With a view to regulate and prevent the misuse of modern pre-natal diagnostic techniques, which often follows, detection and selective abortion of female foetus, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has been enacted, in the country, with effect from 1st January, 1996. Disclosure of the sex of the foetus is strictly prohibited under this Act.

#### Statement

##### Incidence of Foeticide during 1997 to 1999

Sl. No.	State/UT	1997	1998	1999	Fig. of 1999 are upto the Month of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	Sep.
3.	Assam	0	0	0	Dec.
4.	Bihar	4	2	NA	NA
5.	Goa	0	0	0	Dec.
6.	Gujarat	0	1	7	Dec.
7.	Haryana	3	12	9	Dec.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	Dec.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	1	Nov.
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	Dec.
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	Nov. (Oct.)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	12	17	Dec.
13.	Maharashtra	19	25	6	Dec. (Aug. Sep. Nov.)
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	Dec.
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	Sep.
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	Dec.
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	Dec.
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	Jul.
19.	Punjab	0	2	3	Dec.
20.	Rajasthan	3	4	3	Dec.
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	Dec.
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	Dec.
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	Dec.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	Dec.
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	Dec.
Total (States)		52	60	50	
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	Dec.
27.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	Dec.
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	Dec.
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Nov. (Aug.)
30.	Delhi	3	2	0	Dec.
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Dec.
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	Dec.
Total (UTs)		5	2	0	
Total (All India)		57	62	50	

**SOURCE :** Monthly Crime Statistic (NCRB)

- Note:**
1. Fig. are provisional
  2. NA stand for not available.
  3. Bracketed month in column 6 are missing.

*Translation]***Health Schemes in Bihar**

6553. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various health schemes being implemented in Bihar;

(b) the funds allocated by the Union Government to the State for implementation of the said schemes and the agency through which the State has spent the funds;

(c) the details of various schemes in the health sector in Bihar for which the World Bank has sanctioned loans during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of expenditure to be incurred on each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) A statement showing the details of major National Health programmes being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Bihar and funds allocated to the State during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is enclosed. This includes funds released under both domestic and World Bank project components. Funds are allocated as per requirements. Central assistance is mainly provided to supplement the resources of State Government for control eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases through supply of drugs establishment of diagnostic facilities etc. The schemes are implemented through the State Governments and District Societies. All these programmes except Blindness control are being implemented in Bihar with World Bank assistance.

**Statement**

*Major health schemes being implemented in the State of Bihar and allocation/release of funds during 1997-98 to 1999-2000*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Allocation/Releases		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
National Anti-Malaria Programme	1229.89	1209.27	143.69*
National T.B. Control Programme	728.00	709.14	1054.73
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	826.66	1005.15	1354.11
National Programme for Control of Blindness	174.94	204.00	126.00
National AIDS Control Programme	50.00	110.00	55.00

\* up to III quarter, including EMCP.

*English]***Construction of Toilets**

6554. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes cleared by the Union Government for the construction of toilets in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of cities covered thereunder so far; and

(c) the names of cities likely to be covered during the Ninth Plan Period in the State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has informed that 80 schemes covering 112 towns have been approved in Andhra Pradesh under Centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme with a project cost of Rs. 23837.71 lakhs involving loan from HUDCO of Rs. 14860.15 lakhs and Govt. of India subsidy of Rs. 7473.03 lakhs. The names of the cities covered so far are given in the statement.

(c) The Centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme is a demand driven scheme and sanction of towns under the scheme depends upon the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard, availability of funds, etc.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of Town
1	2
1.	Bodhan
2.	Sattanapally
3.	Tenali
4.	Bapatla
5.	Anakapally
6.	Srikakulam
7.	Kavali
8.	Khammam
9.	Anathapur
10.	Dharmavaram
11.	Proddutur
12.	Sadasivapet
13.	Chittoor
14.	Tuni
15.	Palacole
16.	Sircilla
17.	Madanapally
18.	Narayanpet
19.	Gadwal
20.	Amalapuram
21.	Mahaboobnagar
22.	Bheemunipatnam
23.	Peddapuram
24.	Kovvur
25.	Mancherial
26.	Nandyal
27.	Gudivada

1	2
28.	Tirupati
29.	Machalipatnam
30.	Kothagudem
31.	Tanuku
32.	Tadipatri
33.	Chilakaluripet
34.	Jaggayyapet
35.	Vijaywada
36.	Suryapet
37.	Kakinada
38.	Vizianagaram
39.	Teddapallygudem
40.	Kapra
41.	Hindupur
42.	Alwal
43.	Bhimavaram
44.	Kukatpally
45.	Adilabad
46.	Ongole
47.	Gajuwaka
48.	Rayadurg
49.	Bhainsa
50.	Tandur
51.	Mirayalaugda
52.	Chirala
53.	Guntakal
54.	Nuzved
55.	Mangalagiri
56.	Macherala
57.	Nellore
58.	Cuddapah
59.	Karimnagar

1	2	1	2
60.	Nirmal	92.	Pithapura
61.	Kagaznagar	93.	Amutalabalasa
62.	Nalgonda	94.	Ponnour
63.	Bhongir	95.	Pedana
64.	Medak	96.	Narasaraopet
65.	Sangareddy	97.	Kamarady
66.	Zahirabad	98.	Korutla
67.	Nizamabad	99.	Repalle
68.	L.B. Nagar	100.	Kandukur
69.	Malkazagiri	101.	Marakapuram
70.	Rajendra Nagar	102.	Pelampally
71.	Serlingampally	103.	Punganur
72.	Vikrabad	104.	Srikalahathi
73.	Guntur	105.	Parvathipuram
74.	Kadiri	106.	Nidadavole
75.	Wanaparthy	107.	Sudur
76.	Salur	108.	Ramchandrapuram
77.	Palasa Kasai Bugga	109.	Ichapuram
78.	Mandamari	110.	Ramagundam
79.	Palwancha	111.	Narasapuram
80.	Uppakalan	112.	Samralakota
81.	Eluru		
82.	Warangal		
83.	Rajahmundry		
84.	Kurnool		
85.	Siddipet		
86.	Yemmiganur		
87.	Jagitial		
88.	Adnoi		
89.	Bobbili		
90.	Manapet		
91.	Janagaon		

[Translation]

**Amount Spent on the Functions  
Held at Rajghat**

6555. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the functions held at Rajghat and other places on the occasion of birth and death anniversaries of political leaders during 1999 to March 2000;

(b) whether the Government propose to curtail the said expenditure in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Rs. 21,76,198.00

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

[*English*]

#### **Tribals in Andhra Pradesh**

6556. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribals of Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh are being compelled to join People's War Group due to poverty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the concrete steps being taken to stop the tribals from joining such groups;

(d) whether tribals are being benefitted by the schemes being sponsored by the Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure the benefits reach to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (f) Naxalism in Nizamabad is mainly socio-economic based law & order problem involving different sections of society and not only the tribals. However, for the overall development of the Scheduled Tribes, the Government of India has adopted Tribal Sub-Plan strategy with the objectives of (i) bringing the Scheduled Tribes on par with other sections of the society and (ii) protecting them from exploitation by various interest groups. The TSP strategy is implemented through Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets, Clusters, etc. Andhra Pradesh is implementing the Tribal Sub Plan through 8 ITDPs, 41 MADAs and 17 Clusters. Nizamabad District is also covered under MADA Programme. Besides, this Ministry has been releasing funds under various schemes to Andhra Pradesh for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes.

#### **Construction of Stadium in North-Eastern Region**

6557. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has received any proposal from the Nagaland Football Association for the construction of a sports stadium in memory of Late Dr. T.Ao., legendary football captain of Indian Olympic Team;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be sanctioned and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 crore was too high against the admissibility of Central assistance of Rs. 27.00 lakh under the provisions of the relevant scheme for the above project. Accordingly, the Planning Commission has been requested on 28.3.2000 to finance the project from the Non-lapsable Central pool of resources for the NE States.

[*Translation*]

#### **National Iodine Deficiency Programmes**

6558. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the National Iodine Deficiency Syndrome Control Programme;

(b) if so, the features of this review;

(c) whether the Government have received representations from States and Social Organisations to lift ban on the manufacture of ordinary salt;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme is being reviewed continuously. The last major review was done by the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in April, 1999. The important recommendations inter-alia were (i) all States/Union Territories should accord high priority to implement the Programme; (ii) setting up of IDD Control Cells in those States where these have not been set up; (iii) to establish IDD Monitoring Laboratory; (iv) take steps to provide iodated salt at reasonable price to all, etc.

(c) to (e) Government has received representations from Sharam Seva Sangh/Sarvodaya and eminent Gandhians to lift ban on sale of non-iodised salt under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act which are under consideration.

[English]

#### Removal of Effluent Pipe of HOC

6559. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the effluent pipe of Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Ambalamedu which is lying in the river Chitrapuzhee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The Company has installed a centralized effluent treatment plant at a cost of Rs. 1.85 Core for their Phenol Plant (40,000 TPA capacity) at Ambalamedu, Cochin and the said effluent pipe, some portion of which is laid through the Chitrapuzha river, is part of that effluent treatment Plant. The Company has obtained necessary approvals from concerned authorities for operating this effluent treatment plant, which include a valid consent order from Kerala State Pollution Control Board.

[Translation]

#### National Slum Development Programme

6560. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sought additional fund under the National Slum Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (d) Under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) funds are allocated by the Planning Commission and released by the Ministry of Finance. As informed by the Planning Commission some of the State Governments have sought additional funds under NSDP as indicated in the statement.

(c) As reported by the Planning Commission funds were allocated among different States/UTs on pro-rata basis of slum population in each State/UT. Request of States as shown in Annexure for additional funds under NSDP were duly considered but in view of financial constraints the same could not be agreed to.

#### Statement

Sl.	Name of State	Year	Additional Funds Sought
1.	Karnataka	1998-99	10 Crores
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1998-99	50 Crores
3.	Mumbai	1999-2000	1600 Crores
4.	Rajasthan	1999-2000	21.55 Crores
5.	Tamil Nadu	1999-2000	5.00 Crores
6.	Orissa	1999-2000	20.00 Crores

#### Report of C.F.T.R.I.

6561. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Union Government on the report of Central Food Technology Research Institute;

(b) the period since the issue relating to fixation of out-turn ratio is pending with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A study to determine out-turn ratio of 'Paddy Milling' was entrusted by FCI to three institutions namely CFTRI, Mysore; IIT, Kharagpur; and Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur during 1993. The CFTRI, Mysore undertook the trial milling study in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka during 1993-94 and submitted its report in August-October, 1994. An Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India Considered the report of CFTRI alongwith the reports submitted by two



other institutions. The out-turn ratio of 67% and 68% in Raw and Parboiled rice was fixed respectively by the Government since 1995-96 based on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee.

### **Revolving Fund for Karnataka**

6562. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought the sanction of the Union Government for setting up a revolving fund for the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the complete details of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the sanction is likely to be accorded to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Women Development Corporations was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1st April, 1992. Hence, the proposal for setting up a revolving fund for the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation is to be considered by the State Government of Karnataka.

### **Informal Education Centres**

6563. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for setting up hostels and informal education centres for the working class from Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the number of such hostels and education centres sanctioned for the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) During the last two years 7 proposals were received from the State Government of Maharashtra for construction of Working

Women Hostels. Out of which 4 proposals were sanctioned and other 3 are under consideration.

Non-Formal Education Centres are opened under Non-Formal Education Project for children in the age group of 9-14 years. 3136 of Non-Formal Education Centres have been sanctioned to Maharashtra. About 78,000 learners are benefited under the scheme each year.

Literacy Campaigns were sanctioned to all the districts of Maharashtra to provide functional literacy to the Non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years. 41.35 lakhs learners were made literate under literacy campaign.

Construction of residential schools are planned under the District Primary Education Programme for the children where access to formal schools is not available in the predominantly tribal district of Gadchiroli and Dhule. It has also been decided to provide seasonal hostels to the children of migrant workers in Beed district.

Under the District Primary Education Programme 1743 Informal Education Centres named Prerna Centres are established in 9 districts. 22,672 boys and 21,587 girls are attending these Centres. 183 contract schools have been started under the District Primary Education Programme at places which do not qualify for a school according to norms. 1423 boys and 1306 girls are studying in these schools.

### **Development of National Capital Region**

6564. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to decongest the population of Delhi and NCR; and

(b) the achievements of National Capital Region Board in regard to development of National Capital Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The reduce the population pressures of Delhi, a concept of developing a broad area consisting of Delhi and a few ring towns around it was conceived in the First Master Plan of Delhi 1962. Later, with the enactment of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 a National Capital Region of 30,242 sq. Kms. consisting of Delhi and parts of the adjoining areas of the neighbouring States has been delineated and the Government has constituted a National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) for evolving a plan for the

development of this Region and to coordinate & monitor the implementation of that plan.

(b) The Board has drawn up and notified a regional plan for NCR, which envisages development of six Delhi Metropolitan Area Towns and eight Priority Towns within the NCR and five counter Magnet Towns located outside the boundaries of the Region. Functional plans, which elaborate the development policies in respect of transportation, telecommunication, power and industry have also been drawn up by the Board. In addition, the Board has also got prepared the Sub-Regional Plans in respect of Sub-Region of Rajasthan and U.P. through the respective States.

Upto March, 2000 the Board has extended the financial assistance to the participating States for 138 projects. Out of these 57 projects have been completed and 81 are at various stages of execution. The Board has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1526.67 crores and so far released Rs. 890.52 crores of the participating States.

The estimated infrastructures created within the Region are as follows:

Sub-region	Residential Plots/flats	Commercial areas/shops	Industrial sheds/Plots
Haryana	26,000	3,000	2,500
Rajasthan	24,000	4,700	3,000
U.P.	64,000	9,500	6,600

A number of feasibility studies have also been carried out by the Board through expert consultancy organisations for the Regional Expressways connecting.

- (i) Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad.
- (ii) Kundli-Ghaziabad, and
- (iii) Ghaziabad-Meerut

The Board is also pursuing/interacting regarding:

- (i) Development of peripheral Expressway on the outskirts of Delhi for easing the traffic congestion.
- (ii) Development of Integrated Rapid Rail Transit System.
- (iii) Telecommunication network in the region.

#### **Issuance of Tehbazari/Licences to Shoemakers**

6565. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue tehbazari/licences to the "Shoe-Repairers" squatting around the capital;

(b) if so, the total number of such Shoe-Repairers squatting in Delhi under the N.D.M.C. & M.C.D. areas for more than five years and the number out of them are likely to be benefited under such scheme;

(c) whether the same policy is likely to be adopted in other urban cities like Chennai by enacting a law; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Setting up of Mobile Courts**

6566. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up mobile courts to fine the people found littering at the public places in Delhi;

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

(c) the number of executive magistrates appointed in NDMC/MCD areas alongwith the name of areas;

(d) whether the Government propose to invite retired Government servants and defence officials as executive magistrates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Mahila Swasth Sangh**

6567. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Mahila Swasth Sangh being provided in rural areas of the country have been appreciated by the Government;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to utilise their services for implementation of the new population policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mahila Swasth Sanghs are voluntary representing grassroot level functionaries and prominent women from the concerned villages. These units are actively involved since 1991 in motivating and educating the community about promotion of maternal and child health and disseminating family planning education. At present 71823 MSS units are functioning in the country.

The services rendered by the MSS workers are voluntary. However, for meeting the incidental expenses for conducting meetings and other activities Rs. 1200 per annum is being paid by the Government to each MSS unit.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government intends to secure the involvement of all voluntary women's groups, especially those functioning at the grassroot level like Mahila Swasthya Sanghs for the implementation of the National Population Policy 2000.

#### **Successful Persons in Draws**

6568. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who are successful in the draws drawn by DDA for various housing schemes of the Authority are intimated individually or by registered post;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the DDA to ensure that successful persons in the draws of lots do not suffer just due to the lack of communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that the persons

who are declared successful in the draw of lots, are intimated individually by sending them demand-cum-allotment letters through courier at their recorded address.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) After holding the computerised draw, the DDA publishes the list of successful persons in daily newspapers and also display it on the Notice Board in 'D' Block, Vikas Sadan, New Delhi for the information of general public. However, in cases where demand-cum-allotment letters are received back undelivered, list of such undelivered letters are published in daily newspapers giving the details of the priority numbers and names of such persons with the request to collect demand letters personally from the DDA.

#### **Sarkaria Commission**

6569. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to review some of the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission;

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

(c) the views of the State Government on these recommendations particularly on the use of Article 356; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Inter-State Council (ISC), which, inter-alia, consists of Chief Ministers of all States and functions under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has been considering the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations. Out of 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission, the ISC has already taken a decision in respect of 125 recommendations. The next meeting of the ISC is due to be held on 20.5.2000.

Article 356 has been the subject matter of discussion in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council. In the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee held on 19.12.1998, the subject was remitted to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and Finance Minister of West Bengal under the Convenorship of the

Union Defence Minister. The matter was also discussed in the fifth meeting of the Inter-State Council on 22.1.1999 in which it was decided that the Sub-Committee under the Convenorship of the Union Defence Minister should continue deliberations to evolve a consensus. The ISC is yet to take a final view in the matter.

#### **Requirement and Shortage of Water**

6570. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and shortage of raw water in Delhi and the quantity of water that gets lost due to leakage of pipelines;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct mini-water treatment plants in Delhi to recycle water discarded by the larger treatment plants and also to launch a "leak detection project"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the Delhi Jal Board, with the present availability of raw water of 1050 cusec, there is a shortfall of 375 cusec approximately. About 20 per cent of the water supplied gets lost due to leakages in pipelines.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Jal Board is considering proposals to design and construct recycle water treatment plants at Wazirabad, Haiderpur I & II, Chandrawal and Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plants. It is also considering awarding of work of detection and plugging of leakages in trunk mains emanating from 200 MGD water treatment plant at Haiderpur and for reduction of unaccounted for water by setting up of district meter areas in different parts of the city, with an estimated cost of Rs. 197 lac.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allowances to Doctor**

6571. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide Travelling Allowance and Research Allowance to the doctors of the Health Services Scheme under the Indian System of Medicine and Department of Homeopathy and also to the Scientists of Homoeopathic Message Manual;

(b) whether these allowances are being given to the Doctors/Scientists of the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathic Research Council also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Conveyance allowance for domiciliary visits is given to CGHS doctors. No research allowance is admissible to them. No conveyance allowance is admissible to doctors and Scientists of research councils for domiciliary visits as they are not expected to visit the beneficiary as part of their duty. Research allowances are not provided to doctors and Scientists in the research councils as research is their primary duty for which they are appointed.

#### **Admission of SC/ST Students**

6572. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:  
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to provide adequate reservation quota in admission of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students in educational institutions/Technical institutions including Engineering and Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of seats offered in different faculties/disciplines in all Indian Institutes of Technology including IIM and medical colleges both Graduation and Post Graduation level courses during the last three years;

(d) the number of SC/ST students given admission in the said courses and their percentage as compared to the total seats during the said period; and

(e) the reasons for not providing adequate reservation quota to the persons of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Central technical institutions are governed by the reservation policy of the Government of India. The reservation in the State technical institutions are governed by the policy of the concerned State Government/UT

Administration. In respect of medical colleges the reservation of seats for candidates belonging to SCs/STs is being provided as per the policy laid down by the respective State Governments/Institutions. However, as per the directives of the Supreme Court of India, there is to be no reservation of any kind in respect of admission for Super-speciality courses and 15% of the Undergraduate and 25% of the Postgraduate medical seats filled up through All India Entrance Examination.

In IITs/IIMs relaxed cut off marks are maintained to draw up merit list for admissions of SC/ST candidates. Sufficient number of qualified candidates was however not available resulting in shortfall in filling up of the required quota. The percentage of actual admissions of SC/ST candidates vary widely in different institutes, courses and in different years. To overcome the problem IITs have started preparatory courses for admissions to UG level programmes for SC/ST candidates.

#### **Green Manure**

6573. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the use of straw to make substances for application in the field of fuels, chemicals, fertilizers and glues etc;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to develop any process for the commercial production of the Green Manure and other value added products; and

(d) if so, the details 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware that straw could be converted into value added product through fast pyrolysis. This is a high temperature process in which biomass is rapidly heated upto 500°C in the absence of oxygen resulting in a dark brown liquid product. This product can be used in the development of value added products namely; fuels, chemicals, fertilizers, glues etc. The straw is used as fodder for livestock in our country. R&D projects on a limited scale have been supported to utilise other crop

residues and vegetable waste to produce many value added products.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are many ways to produce green manure. A project of M/s. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd., Coimbatore for development of a value added product similar to Green manure called as Digested Organic Supplement (DorS) enriched with micronutrients using organic residues such as crop residues and vegetable wastes as raw material has been successfully completed. A demonstration pilot plant at Madurai has been set up. This technology has been assigned by M/s. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore to National Research Development Corporation and is available to other entrepreneurs.

#### **New Techniques for Determining Blood Sugar Level**

6574. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a new method to measure the blood sugar level of a diabetic patient with the help of hand held ultrasound machine;

(b) if so, whether the same would be used in India;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) if not, whether any efforts are being made to know the latest techniques used for treating different diseases abroad and implement them in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The method is yet to be established for clinical use as it is in the experimental stage at the present.

(d) and (e) Regarding Non-communicable Diseases, continuous efforts are made to know the latest techniques for treating different diseases and use the information as far as possible.

[*Translation*]

#### **Voluntary Institutions under Family Welfare Programme**

6575. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary institutions engaged in the family welfare programme;

(b) the annual assistance and other services to them being provided by the Government;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry to ascertain the number of voluntary organisations actually engaged in related activities and the number of them existing on paper only;

(d) the number of voluntary institutions working in the field of drug abuse and the assistance and other relates services received by them from the Government;

(e) whether the Government monitor the activities of such organisations; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, sixty-eight voluntary institutions are functioning as Mother Non-Governmental Organisations and six voluntary institutions have undertaken Innovative Projects. Moreover, under UNFPA funded "Support to Gender Issues" Scheme, seventeen voluntary institutions have undertaken Innovative Projects. Apart from this, two voluntary institutions are implementing RCH projects with UNFPA assistance and five voluntary institutions have received continued assistance under the "Setting up of six Bedded Sterilisation Wards" Scheme.

(b) Under the RCH Programme, no annual quantum of assistance to such institutions has been fixed. However, during the 9th Plan so far, Rs. 32,08,77,648/- has been released to them under the said Programme. Under UNFPA funded "Support to Gender Issues" Scheme, Rs. 1,45,50,998/- has been released. Under the two UNFPA assisted RCH projects, Rs. 1,62,90,833/- has been released. Apart from this, during 9th Plan, Rs. 19,74,150/- have been released to five voluntary institutions under the "Setting up of six bedded Sterilisation Wards" Scheme.

(c) There is an in-built mechanism under the RCH Programme for pre-appraisal of capacities and capabilities and subsequent evaluation of performance of voluntary organisations assisted under the said Programme. Whenever a complaint is received regarding the functioning of a voluntary organisation, the same is duly got investigated and such guilty voluntary organisation is black listed. In such cases, further assistance is immediately stopped and necessary steps are taken for recovery of the funds already released.

(d) Under the scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, there are 369 voluntary institutions functioning as on 31.3.2000 Annual assistance released to voluntary institutions during the last three years is as under:

1997-98	Rs. 11.50 crores
1998-99	Rs. 15.20 crores
1999-2000	Rs. 19.00 crores

(e) and (f) Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of voluntary organisations receiving grants is done periodically. However, in order to ensure effective functioning of grantee organisations and proper utilisation of grants, utilisations certificate and audited statement of accounts duly certified by a Chartered Accountant are obtained. The subsequent instalments of grants are released to voluntary organisations subject to recommendation of the State Government concerned, inspection/evaluation report of the nodal appraisal/agency after determining the utilisation of first instalment.

*[English]*

**National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore**

6576. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore has initiated a multi-institute study to understand the complex nature of man's susceptibilities to schizophurenia, establishing a uniquely Indian base;

(b) if so, the details of the operations involved in the study;

(c) the time by which it is likely to take to complete the study and the estimated cost involved therein; and

(d) the estimated number of percentage of persons suffering from this disease and other diseases involving mental health in India and the World?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore has initiated a multi-centre study titled "A molecular genetic study of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder" with support from the Department of Biotechnology. The study has

been initiated to examine the genetic basis of behaviour. The total funding for a period of three years is about Rs. 105 lakhs. The subject for the study are mainly persons suffering from schizophrenia and their family members also are being recruited and assessed in detail. This study will provide valuable additional information on the complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors in the causation of schizophrenia. The study is likely to be completed in the next two years.

(d) The prevalence rate of schizophrenia is 2 to 4 per 1000 population. This prevalence rate is universal and there are no major differences in the prevalence rate between India and rest of the world.

[*Translation*]

#### Subletting of Police Accommodation

6577. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the subletting of Government accommodation by allottees of police colonies in Delhi without getting any permission in this effect during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The requisite details are given below:

	1997	1998	1999
Number of complaints received	33	11	35
Subletting proved	33	11	24
Number of cases in which Allotment cancelled	33	11	20
Number of cases in which Action to cancel the allotment has been initiated	—	—	04

In addition to the cancellation of allotment and charging of a penal licence fee in such cases, disciplinary action is also instituted against the delinquent police personnel.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

#### Sealing of Offices Operating in Basements

6578. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether MCD is implementing the March-21 High Court Orders for the South Zone to seal all the offices operating in basements;

(b) if so, the number of offices/factories which have been sealed in South Delhi especially in the Govindpuri area;

(c) whether the Government propose to take such action against unauthorised factories functioning in basements in Govindpuri, Kalkaji, New Delhi which are causing inconvenience to the people living in the residential areas;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the MCD and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) Govt. of NCT of Delhi has reported that as per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, industrial units functioning in residential/non-conforming areas of Delhi were given an opportunity of apply for allotment of alternate industrial accommodation under relocation scheme. The units who have applied for allotment of alternate industrial accommodation and who have been eligible under the scheme are to be allotted alternate industrial accommodation in new industrial States being developed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Those industries functioning in residential/non-conforming areas who have not applied or who have not been found eligible under the relocation scheme may have to close down as per the court order.

(e) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) & (d) above.

### **Redevelopment of Cities**

6579. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to redevelop some cities as the vibrant centres of cultural resurgence and economic and social advancement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cities selected for the purpose alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard;

(d) whether the proposal has been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) A Centrally sponsored scheme, under, which a revolving fund could be set up for development of small or medium-size cities, which have cultural wealth and importance, is proposed to be introduced. The matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission and details are being worked out.

### **Investment of Science and Technology**

6580. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase investment on science & technology;

(b) if so, the means through which it is likely to be done;

(c) whether a portion of this amount would be invested for rebuilding the crumbling University system in the country;

(d) if so, the details 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) Efforts are continuously made by the Government to increase investment in science and technology. As a beginning, increased allocations have been made in the current year's budget of the various science and technology departments/agencies. In particular, a special provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for taking up of relevant technology vision projects and an additional provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for launching a New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership initiative.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated a scheme—"Fund for Improvement of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (FIST)" in Universities and other educational institutions in the country. This fund is expected to rebuild the research infrastructure particularly, in the Universities.

### **Setting up of Arbitration Committee**

6581. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Arbitration Committee for the speedy resolution of disputes involving contractors and the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Contractors are denied work in the World Bank aided projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Not applicable in view of reply to part (c) above.

### **Forensic Laboratories**

6582. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Forensic Science Laboratories have failed in testing the samples of narcotics pushed by Pakistan in the country during the last few months;



(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

### Subsidy on Fertilizers

(c) whether the SFSL has requested to provide sophisticated equipments for this purpose;

6584. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news-item captioned "Farmers receive just half of fertilizer subsidy" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated April 10, 2000;

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 (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

### Dwelling Units in Orissa

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

6583. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The news-item refers to a study by an economist which has concluded that the gains from subsidy on urea are shared by the farmers and the industry equally. This conclusion is based on a number of assumptions, which have either undergone change already or are not maintainable. The subsidy on urea is the difference between the Retention Price and the Maximum Retail Price, which is statutorily notified by the Government. Therefore, the benefit of the subsidy goes to the farmers. The only conceivable subsidy to the industry is to the extent of gold-plating of capacities by some of the urea manufacturing units and the Government is seized of the matter relating to reassessment of capacities of high capacity utilisation units. The purchase of indigenous urea from high cost producing units is being done out of the over-riding consideration of maximum self-sufficiency in nitrogen in the country.

(a) whether some dwelling units in the cyclone affected districts are being constructed in Orissa with HUDCO's assistance;

(b) if so, the number of dwelling units constructed in each cyclone affected districts in Orissa; and

(c) the amount spent by HUDCO on each of the dwelling unit?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 612.50 crores to Orissa State Rural Housing Corporation for construction of 1,75,000 dwelling units in the cyclone affected districts of Orissa. In addition, it has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 500 crore as House Building Advance (HBA) for State Government employees towards construction of 1,00,000 dwelling units. Thus a total no. of 2,75,000 dwelling units are proposed to be constructed with HUDCO's assistance in the cyclone hit areas of Orissa.

### Achievements of Technology

6585. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANUSKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of achievements made by the Government from the development of technology particularly in the areas of missile technology, atomic-energy and space since 1950 and during the period of liberalisation starting from 1991;

(c) HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance @ Rs. 35,000/- per dwelling unit for 1,75,000 dwelling units Orissa State Rural Housing Corporation and @ 50,000/- per dwelling unit to State Finance Deptt. as HBA for State Government employees. So far, total amount of Rs. 525.12 crores is reported to have been released out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 1112.50 crores and 48011 units are reported to be under progress.

(b) the details of efforts made by the Government to encourage scientific research and link it with industry during the said period;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the benefits got from the liberalisation are not going upto the common man of the country; and

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

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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Unauthorised/Illicit Slaughter Houses

6586. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unauthorised and illicit slaughter houses have increased manifold in Delhi posing a major public health and environmental hazard/threat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

[Translation]

#### Science and Technology for Women

6587. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:

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

(a) the details of projects introduced under the science and technology scheme for women in the country during the last three years, State-wise, area-wise;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned by the Government for each such project during the said period;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce some more projects under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details 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) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) This is a continuing scheme under which fresh proposals, if any, as and when received are approved and implemented subject to fulfilment of the norms and conditions laid down for the purpose.

#### Statement

##### *Projects Sanctioned under the scheme "Science & Technology for Women" for the Year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Broad Area of Activity	Total Amount (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4 (Four)	Biomass Utilisation Health & Nutrition Sericulture	17,44,800/-
2.	Bihar	1 (One)	Women's Health & Income Generation	5,81,056/-
3.	Delhi	6 (Six)	Skill Development Horticulture Technology Upgradation Health & Hygiene	39,73,330/

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	2 (Two)	Waste Land Development Pottery	12,72,150/-
5.	Haryana	1 (One)	Skill Upgradation	5,50,000/-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4 (Four)	Technology Upgradation Horticultural Processing Mushroom Cultivation Bee-keeping	17,89,700/-
7.	Karnataka	4 (Four)	Waste Management Animal Husbandry Horticultural Processing Technology Park	41,94,715/-
8.	Kerala	7 (Seven)	Skill Upgradation Health Income Generation	38,65,663/-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5 (Five)	Electronics Occupational Health Technology Upgradation	63,19,960/-
10.	Maharashtra	7 (Seven)	Medicinal Plants Cover Management Technology Development	43,67,019/-
11.	Manipur	6 (Six)	Technology Development Medicinal Plants Waste land development Sericulture & Mushroom cultivation	30,39,883/-
12.	Nagaland	1 (One)	Floriculture	5,49,260/-
13.	Orissa	1 (One)	Horticultural Processing	8,81,900/-
14.	Rajasthan	5 (Five)	Medicinal Plants Rain water harvesting Solar Photovoltaics	28,35,500/-
15.	Sikkim	2 (Two)	Mushroom Cultivation Rabbit rearing	15,05,500/-
16.	Tamil Nadu	15 (Fifteen)	Water Management & Sanitation Skill Upgradation Technology Development Biomass Utilisation Medicinal Plants	74,90,087/-
17.	Tripura	1 (One)	Horticultural Processing	8,87,300/-
18.	U.P.	14 (Fourteen)	Medicinal Plants Horticultural Processing Waste Utilisation Technology Development & Upgradation Technology Park	69,05,416/-
19.	West Bengal	4 (Four)	Traditional Health System Occupational Health Micro Propagation	26,31,370/-

**Families Displaced due to DMRP**

6588. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses demolished and families displaced under the schemes for constructing Delhi Metro-Rail project;

(b) the arrangement made by the Government to rehabilitate the families/persons displaced as a result thereof; and

(c) the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) (i) No. of houses-8 private houses and demolished 17 MCD quarters.

(ii) No. of families displaced-23.

In addition 495 jhuggies have also been demolished.

(\*Note:- There are two families each of which were occupying two private houses).

(b) and (c) Alternative accommodation has been allotted in respect of 17 MCD quarters. Compensation amount in respect of 8 private houses, as decided under

the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by the Land Acquisition Collector has been placed at his disposal, to be released as soon as verification of the persons having interest in the private houses acquired is completed.

Rehabilitation of jhuggi dwellers was done at an alternative site as per the extant policy of Delhi Government.

[English]

**Housing Facilities to Former PMs**

6589. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred every year by the Government to provide Housing facilities to the former Prime Ministers;

(b) whether some of the former Prime Ministers have declined to claim all these facilities; and

(c) if so, the factual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Details of the total expenditure incurred year-wise to provide housing facilities to the former Prime Ministers are given in statement attached.

(b) and (c) All the former Prime Ministers are in occupation of General Pool Accommodation on payment of normal licence fee.

**Statement***Details of Expenditure Incurred on Housing Facilities to Former Prime Ministers*

Year	Civil Works		Special Repairs	Expenditure			Total
	Addition/ Alternation	Ordinary Repair		Furniture/ Furnishing	Electrical Works	Hort. Works	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Shri V.P. Singh, 1, Teen Murti Marg</b>							
1991-92	Nil	97,500	Nil	Nil	19,500	71,680	1,88,680
1992-93	Nil	1,04,000	Nil	Nil	24,000	80,355	2,08,355
1993-94	71,000	1,20,900	1,05,000	15,000	26,000	82,159	4,20,059
1994-95	Nil	1,82,000	22,000	26,000	29,000	99,470	3,58,470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1995-96	44,000	1,28,000	Nil	27,000	33,000	1,10,951	3,40,951
1996-97	Nil	1,49,000	45,000	40,000	37,000	1,24,265	3,95,265
1997-98	Nil	1,63,800	1,07,000	19,000	41,000	1,39,178	4,69,978
1998-99	Nil	1,58,800	Nil	20,000	45,500	1,55,878	3,79,798
1999-2000	Nil	1,62,500	Nil	Nil	1,18,000	1,74,583	4,55,083
<b>2. Shri Chandra Shekhar, 3, South Avenue Lane</b>							
1991-92	Nil	97,500	Nil	22,000	93,500	47,056	2,60,056
1992-93	Nil	1,06,600	1,51,000	Nil	27,000	60,536	3,45,136
1993-94	Nil	1,26,100	1,20,000	25,000	28,000	73,973	3,73,073
1994-95	1,43,000	2,08,000	58,000	34,000	31,000	85,450	5,59,450
1995-96	52,000	1,36,000	23,000	38,000	34,000	98,088	3,81,088
1996-97	25,000	1,78,000	49,000	35,000	39,000	1,09,859	4,35,859
1997-98	Nil	1,88,500	Nil	22,000	44,000	1,14,425	3,68,925
1998-99	Nil	2,24,900	Nil	19,000	46,000	1,18,470	4,08,370
1999-2000	Nil	2,49,600	25,000	37,000	81,000	1,21,914	5,14,514
<b>3. Shri Narasimha Rao, 9, Motilal Nehru Marg</b>							
1996-97	Nil	1,71,600	48,000	45,000	1,80,000	2,15,345	6,59,945
1997-98	30,000	1,75,500	21,000	18,000	43,000	2,37,270	5,24,770
1998-1999	Nil	1,92,400	1,24,000	12,000	49,000	2,71,981	6,49,381
1999-2000	Nil	2,34,000	Nil	35,000	55,000	2,76,703	6,00,703
<b>4. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, 7, Safdarjung Road</b>							
1996-97	25,000	1,69,000	65,000	35,000	61,000	Nil	3,55,000
1997-98	Nil	1,84,600	Nil	20,000	50,000	Nil	2,54,600
<b>5. Shri Devi Gowda, 5, Safdarjung Lane</b>							
1997-98	Nil	1,62,500	35,000	35,000	71,500	44,085	3,48,055
1998-99	2,71,000	1,69,000	Nil	20,000	71,000	56,375	5,87,375
1999-2000	Nil	1,88,500	Nil	28,000	56,000	70,489	3,42,969
<b>6. Shri I.K. Gujral, 5, Janpath</b>							
1998-99	2,11,000	1,32,600	1,11,000	42,000	89,000	2,47,731	8,33,331
1999-2000	13,000	1,06,6000	Nil	16,000	57,000	3,67,200	5,59,900

[Translation]

**Construction Work by CPWD in Jabalpur**

6590. SHRIMAT JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the construction work being undertaken by the C.P.W.D. in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction work of the building of I.C.M.R., Jabalpur is still incomplete;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) At present following construction works are being undertaken by CPWD at Jabalpur:

- (i) Construction of 72 quarters for Income Tax Department.
- (ii) Construction of laboratory building for Weed Science.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Construction work has already been completed. While the residential buildings have been occupied laboratory buildings will be handed over after rectification of certain defects. This will be done within six months of sanction of Revised Estimates pending with I.C.M.R. and of making reimbursement of funds already incurred by the C.P.W.D.

**Assistance for Ayurvedic Colleges, Madhya Pradesh**

6591. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has sought assistance from the Union Government to strengthen and conduct research work in the Government Ayurvedic Colleges of the State;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the details of proposals received recently and action taken thereon is enclosed.

**Statement**

Proposal	Action Taken
1. Upgradation of Kayachikitsa & Rachna Sharira Departments for P.G. Training and Research for Govt. Dhanwantri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain, (M.P.)	Sanctioned Rs. 25.45 lakhs in 1999-2000
2. Grant in aid for purchase of books, hostel facilities and equipment for Govt. Ayurvedic College, Rewa (M.P.)	The proposal was received in April, 2000 and is under process.

**Centralisation of Recruitment in KVS**

6592. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided recently to centralise the recruitment on all posts in vidyalayas, regional offices and headquarters;

(b) whether it is according to the Government's policy of decentralisation of Group 'C' and 'D' employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

Regular recruitment to all teaching and non-teaching posts, except those in Group 'D', will now be made centrally to ensure greater degree of objectivity, transparency, uniformity in standards and selection of teachers on the basis of proven merit as independently assessed on a uniform and standardised criteria.

However, the Assistant Commissioner of the Regional Offices of KVS, will continue to be appointing authority.

With this change, Regional Offices will be able to concentrate more on academic supervision in order to bring qualitative improvement in academic standards.

*[English]*

#### **Revival Packages for FCI and HFCI**

6593. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down the only urea producing unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited in Durgapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited have been sanctioned for the revival package through B.I.F.R.;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether there is any proposal to diversify it from Naphtha based to gas based; and

(f) if so, the amount required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) and (b) Durgapur urea plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) has been kept under preservation as its sustained and viable operations are not feasible unless a complete revamp of the plant is undertaken which is hampered by budgetary constraints and high cost of production. Action on its revival is to be taken keeping in view Government's declared policy towards public sector, which is restructuring and revive potentially viable Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), close down those PSUs which cannot be revived while fully protecting the interests of workers.

(c) and (d) The revamp of the Namrup units of HFC has been approved by the Government in 1997, which is

under implementation. Comprehensive rehabilitation proposals based on evaluation of techno-economic viability of each of the remaining units of HFC and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. is to be submitted to the competent authority in the Government and thereafter for sanction of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Terrorist Activities in North East**

6594. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any constructive dialogue with the Chief Ministers of North-Eastern region aimed at preventive and control of the terrorist activities in the region;

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

(c) the name of agencies behind the growing terrorism in the North-Eastern regions; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent cross border terrorism in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India is continually engaged in dialogue with Chief Ministers of North Eastern States to prevent and control militancy in the region.

Prime Minister had convened a conference of Chief Minister's and Governors of all North Eastern States, and Sikkim, at Shillong on January 21/22, 2000 where the security situation was reviewed. The Union Home Minister also visited Tripura on March 27/28, 2000 and Arunachal Pradesh on April 2/3, 2000 and held discussions with the Chief Ministers on the security situation in the respective States.

(c) The major militant groups in the North Eastern States are as under:

(i) Assam:

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

(ii) Manipur:

1. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
2. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)

3. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
4. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
5. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
6. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)

## (iii) Nagaland:

1. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) (NSCN (I/M))
2. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]

## (iv) Tripura:

1. All Tripura Tiger Force
2. National Liberation Front of Tripura

In addition, there are numerous other militant groups like the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC), People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLFM), Dimas Halm Daogah (DHD), Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) etc. A number of Muslim organisations have also come up.

ISI of Pakistan has come to notice for providing assistance by way of arms, training and material support to Indian militant groups in the North East.

(d) There are reports that some of the North-Eastern insurgent groups have developed trans-border linkages in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan. Our security concerns, including illegal migration, cross-border movements and cross-border crimes, have been taken up with these countries at appropriate levels.

A series of other measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration and cross border terrorism. These include, interalia, construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between Border, Outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments including night vision devices, etc.

**Primary Health Centres in Karnataka**

6595. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has sought Central grant to improve the quality of Primary Health Centres in the State during 2000-2001; and

(b) if so, the amount of grant sought/provided to the State for the purpose during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposals for Civil Works, to make provision and upgradation of labour room, water supply and/or electric facilities etc. in the Primary Health Centres, under Reproductive and Child Health Programme have been received from Government of Karnataka and an amount of Rs. 1.9 crores has already been released during 1997-98. A proposal for Rs. 8.3 crores for Major Civil Works is under consideration.

In addition World Bank assisted India Population Project-IX is also under implementation in Karnataka since June 1994. The Project envisages construction of 100 and renovation of 330 Primary Health Centres. Out of this, 280 Primary Health Centres have already been renovated and 22 are in process of construction. An expenditure of Rs. 60.20 crores have already been incurred by the State Government. During 2000-2001 grants for the State are yet to be released.

[Translation]

**Japanese Encephalitis**

6596. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese Encephalitis has been increasing in India;

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

(c) the number of persons especially children died due to this disease during 1999-2000 till date, State-wise;

(d) whether some programmes for the prevention of deafness/hearing impairment and Japanese Encephalitis Control have been launched in the country;

(e) if so, the number of persons covered under the programmes during 1998-99 and 1999-2000, State-wise;



(f) the criteria laid down to cover the people under the programmes;

(g) whether the Government propose to cover more people under these programmes during 2000-2001;

(h) if so, the details of strategy devised for the purpose; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a zoonotic disease and occurs mostly in the form of outbreaks in the post-monsoon season. 3416 cases of JE were reported from State/Uts in the country during 1999. 90% of the cases were reported from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, 33 cases have been reported so far only from Karnataka during the year 2000. Its incidence has been contained between 2000-3000 annually.

(c) The number of deaths due to JE reported by State Health authorities during 1999-2000, State-wise is as under:-

1999	
Uttar Pradesh	275
Andhra Pradesh	203
Karnataka	98
Haryana	56
West Bengal	27
Punjab	6
Kerala	4
Assam	2
Goa	2
Manipur	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>
2000	
Karnataka	8

Age-wise number of deaths due to JE have not been reported by the State Health authorities. However, deaths due to JE mostly occur in children.

(d) Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.):— No separate programme is being implemented for control of J.E. however, Directorate of National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) is monitoring incidence of J.E. and also provide material assistance as per need from out of the NAMP to control J.E. outbreak. Technical guidance is also provided to the States by the Dte. of NAMP and National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD).

Prevention of Deafness and Hearing Impairment: All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore has undertaken two projects for prevention of deafness and hearing impairment.

(e) Number of Persons covered under the project on "Prevention of Deafness and Hearing Impairment" during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as under:-

1998-99	1999-2000
21684	12914

(f) Any individual who is found to fail a Hearing Screening Test is covered for detailed evaluation. The population that has been covered under the Project for prevention of deafness includes infants, school children, industrial workers, women, geriatrics (including freedom fighters) CBR workers/grass root level workers, schools teachers, doctors, industrial employers, general public, nurses and speech and hearing professionals.

(g) During 2000-2001, it is proposed to cover about 10,000 children, 1000 adults and 1000 geriatrics under the prevention of deafness and hearing impairment project.

(h) and (i) The activities proposed include:-

- Hearing screening.
- Distribution of Public Education Material, Posters.
- Administering High Risk Check List.
- Orientation Lectures on Prevention of Hearing Loss.
- Exhibition on Prevention of hearing Loss.
- Conducting Quiz.
- Screening Films on Speech and Hearing Problems.

**ISI Activities**

6597. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several organisations supported by ISI are involved in spreading violent activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the number of citizens suspected to be involved in such activities, State-wise;

(c) the number of foreigners involved therein and the route they often use for infiltration in India; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb their activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some organisations supported by ISI such as Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Laskar-e-Taiba, etc. are involved in spreading violent activities in the country.

The details regarding the number of citizens and foreigners involved are not maintained by the Central Government. The infiltration routes are located along the LOC/International border with Pakistan.

(d) Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the ISI activities which includes strengthening the border management neutralising plans of militants by coordinated intelligence, setting up of out-posts of security forces and modernisation and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system, etc.

[English]

**Promoting the Regional Languages**

6598. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide financial assistance for the teaching and promoting languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and bringing out multi-lingual dictionaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government is already implementing schemes for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the development and propagation of all the languages, included in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution. These schemes include, inter alia, financial assistance to non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for the appointment of Hindi teachers and to Hindi speaking States for appointment of Modern Indian Languages teachers, appointment of Urdu Teachers and Sanskrit teachers in Secondary and Senior Secondary schools etc. Further, the Government have also established Institutions like Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore; Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi; National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi; Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi; National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara; Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra; Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi and Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain. Of these, the Central Hindi Directorate has brought out Bhartiya Bhasha Kosh in 14 languages & Tatsamshabad Kosh in 15 languages. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has prepared bilingual/multi-lingual dictionaries in various Indian Languages. All these schemes are proposed to be continued in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

**Smart Schools**

6599. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for setting up new smart schools to provide computer education in the country;

(b) the places identified for setting up these schools, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Presently, the Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education is in the midst of formulating a revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) scheme, which inter-alia, provides for setting up of 'SMART' schools. The details regarding number of schools and their location etc. are being worked out.

[*English*]

### **Inclusion of Caste in ST List**

6600. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for inclusion of Kurumba, Kurambar, Kurumban, Kuruba and Kuruma communities in the ST list is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said communities are likely to be included in the ST list?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. The demand is under scrutiny by various authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The process of revision of lists of Scheduled Tribes is on, however, no time frame can be given.

### **Unauthorised Constructions**

6601. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:  
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:  
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various authorities have failed to check the nexus among builders, bureaucrats, DDA, MCD and Delhi Police and their involvement in the construction of unauthorised colonies and multi-storeyed buildings and apartments on plots meant for two and a half storeyed houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of areas where unauthorised construction is going on alongwith the reasons for not checking the same;

(c) the time by which the CBI is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether palatial, multi-storeyed buildings have also come up illegally on agricultural land and the halqa patwaries have not shown proper specifications/diversions such as construction of swimming pools, water falls, servant quarters etc. in these buildings, in their records;

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(f) the action taken against the guilty officials/persons during each of the last three years and to smash the said nexus and demolish illegal constructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government have referred to the CBI for investigation/inquiry into certain cases involving serious violations of building bye-laws and requirements of lay-out plans and service plans in posh colonies. Further action depends on the outcome of the CBI report.

(d) and (e) Divisional Commissioner, Delhi has reported that whenever any violation in the form of building, swimming pool or otherwise is noticed, proceedings under Section-81 of Delhi Land Reform Act 1954 are initiated by the Court of Revenue Assistant.

(f) Action is taken against the guilty officials as and when such irregularities/misconduct is noticed.

[*Translation*]

### **Missing of Children**

6602. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of missing of children has increased in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during 1999-2000; and

(c) the number of children so far traced by the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of children reported missing in Delhi during the last year was 4234 as against 3643 during 1998.

(b) and (c) The details are given as under.

Year	Number of Children reported missing	Number of Children recovered
1999	4234	2997
2000 (Upto 30.4.2000)	1300	837

[English]

#### Construction of Govt. Quarters at Chennai

6603. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct more Government quarters in Chennai in view of growing demand in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) At present the percentage of satisfaction in the matter of allotment of General Pool residential Accommodation to Central Govt. employees in Chennai varies from 64% to 93% in different types. Fresh proposals for meeting unfulfilled demands in particular types of accommodation, if any, will be initiated on allotment of additional land by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for which efforts are on.

#### Reduction in Stamp Duty

6604. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the stamp duty to 2 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rural Development Functional Literacy Projects

6605. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether overlapping of functioning of the Directorate of Adult Education and the National Institute of Adult Education has been reported to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Rural Development Functional Literacy Project has achieved the desired result;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter for streamlining the functioning of the Directorate of Adult Education and the National Institute of Adult Education has been under the consideration of the Government for a longtime. However, no decision could be taken as the matter has been under litigation. The Court case having been over, the Government has decided in principle to integrate the National Institute of Adult Education with the National Council for Educational Research & Training.

(c) to (e) The Rural Functional Literacy Project was formulated and implemented in 1978-79. After the success of man-based approach to literacy as demonstrated in Ernakulam District, National Literacy Mission adopted "Literacy Campaigns" as the principal strategy for Eradication of Illiteracy and Rural Functional Literacy Project was discontinued in those districts where Total Literacy Campaigns were launched, Revised scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project is at present under implementation in North Eastern States, Sikkim & Jammu & Kashmir. The Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project has now been subsumed within the overall programme for Eradication of Illiteracy.

#### Lease of Gram Sabha Land

6606. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the competent authority to extend the lease of gram sabha land;

(b) the details of gram sabha land leased out to various persons in south District indicating the purpose of the lease, term of the lease period and amount collected from these lease; and

(c) the details of cases where lease has been extended in the South District in respect of gram sabha land and the purpose of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) The Govt. of NCT, Delhi has reported that depending on the period of lease the Director (Panchayat), the Development Commissioner, GNCTD and the L.G. Delhi are the competent authorities to extend lease of gram Sabha land.

(b) The Panchayat unit of Delhi Administration has been charging Rs. 1456000.00 (Fourteen lakhs fifty six thousand) as premium and 2.5% ground rent annually per acre for leasing out the land. The details of land, terms of the lease period and purpose of the lease etc. are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) In South District in one case to M/s Auto Part has been extend for 9 years for petrol pump.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra No.	Name of Allottee	Purpose of Lease	Period of Lease
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ali	171,172,172/1	M/S Autu Yard, Mathura Road	Petrol Pump	09 Yrs.
2.	Bhatti	914,927,929 931,935,239	Radha Swami Satsang Beas	Satsang	99 Yrs.
3.	Bhatti	914,931,898	Sawah Public School	School	99 Yrs.
4.	Bhatti	1894,1901,21902	Pyrmes Phospates & Chemicals Ltd.	Plantation	10 Yrs.
5.	Chandan Nulla	205,208,207	Delhi SC Fin. & Dev. Corpn.	Setting up TRG.- Produciton-Centre	99 Yrs.
6.	Chattarpur	60	Sh. Adya Katyani Shakti Peeth Mandir	Developing A Sarover (Moli Tank) Park	99 Yrs.
7.	Chattarpur	84 & 85	DESU	Constn. of Elec. Sub-Station	99 Yrs.
8.	Chattarpur	158 & 159	DWS & SDU	Constn. of Under Ground Resorvior & Booster Station	99 Yrs.
9.	Deuli	59/19, 59/20	MCD	Primary School	99 Yrs.
10.	Deuli	22/5/2	MCD	Tubewell	99 Yrs.
11.	Deuli	42/14	MCD	School	99 Yrs.
12.	Deuli	14/25/1	MCD	School	99 Yrs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Deramandi	10/17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,24 25/2,20/1,2,3/1, 8,9,11/2,12,13/1	M/S Godfrey Philips India Ltd.	Afforestation	—
14.	Deramandi	185,185,192 164,162,186, 191,190,187,183 188,2189	M/s Pyrates Phosphates & Che- micals Ltd.	Plantation	10 Yrs.
15.	Deramandi	444	Akhil Bharat Rachnatmak Samaj	Mahila Chetan Kendra	99 Yrs.
16.	Deramandi	91 min., 14 min.,	Gikrat Educational society	School	99 Yrs.
17.	Deramandi	1,2,3,4,6,1/12	MCD	Solid Waste Disposal	05 Yrs.
18.	Deramandi	14,13,8,7,23,4/1	DEDA	Energy Complex	—
19.	Jauna Pur	45/6	DESU	DESU Office Building	99 Yrs.
20.	Jauna Pur	123	Dte. of Education	Sr. Sec. School	99 Yrs.
21.	Jauna Pur	79/2,3,4,7,8/1 8/2,9,12,13/1 13/2/14,15,18,17, 18/1,18/2,19,22,25	Sh. Rama R. Pan Nidhi	Nature Care House	99 Yrs.
22.	Jauna Pur	79/23,24/1,24/2 92/3	Majoo G.S. Ahluwalia	Small Scale Industry & Poultry Farm.	30 Yrs.
23.	Jauna Pur	66/2 to 9, 1 to 15,17 to 19,22 23/1,21 to 26, 80/2 to 3,9/1,9/2,13 to 18	Heem Kirani Sewa Trust	Mandir	—
24.	Jauna Pur	321 to 305	Deptt. of Education	Sr. Sec. School	99 Yrs.
25.	Jauna Pur	13,14 min. 17 min. 18 min., 23 min., 25 min.	Nizamuddin Bldg. Centre	Rehabilitation of JJ Colony	—
26.	Maidangarhi	588/570	Dte of Health Services	Hospital	99 Yrs.
27.	Maidangarhi	571 to 575 & 631	I.G.N.O.U.	University	99 Yrs.
28.	Maidangarhi	687/5	Dte. of Education	School	—
29.	Mularbandh	416,425,423,422, 421,419,417,420,426	MCD	Solid Waste Disposal	—
30.	Nebasarai	84,83,82,17,76,85, 74,83,75,74,16,82,	Dte. of Tech. Education	IIT	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Nebsarai	456,457	Dte. of Education	Co Education Middle School	—
32.	Rajpurkhurd	174,195,194,192, 186,179,176,172 173,171,90,44,210, 3,175,20	Icari Krishi Bhawan New Delhi	Estt. of National Centre for Integrated Pest Management	99 Yrs.
33.	Saidulajab	242	Rural Medicare Society	Hospital	99 Yrs.
34.	Saidulajab	224,222,221	Delhi Tourism and Dev. Corpn.	Tourism Complex	—
35.	Saidulajab	157	Dr. Udit Sagar Trust	Hospital	—
36.	Saidulajab	222	MCD	Tube Well	—
37.	Saidulajab	157	Indian Institute of	Plantation Ecology & Environment	—
38.	Saidulajab	240	Irrigation & Flood	Store Office	—
39.	Sultan Pur	321 to 325	Dte. of Education	Shcool	99 Yrs.
40.	Satbari	1049	Lt. Col. P.S. Satiyan	School Hostel & Play Ground	99 Yrs.
41.	Tajpur	129/1,129/2,159/1, 159/12	MCD	Solid Waste Disposal	—
42.	Maidan Garhi	569	NDMC	Forestry	99 Yrs.

#### Financial Assistance to North-Eastern States

6607. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the North-Eastern States including Sikkim for the sewerage disposal projects during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be provided during 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sewerage/sanitation being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/local bodies to plan, execute, operate and maintain these schemes out of the State Plan funds. Funds are provided by the Planning Commission under the Non-lapsable Pool

of Resources under the Prime Minister's Package for North-Eastern States. This Ministry has no proposal under consideration as of now to provide financial assistance during 2000-2001. However, the Central Govt. has provided Rs. 4.00 crores during 1998-1999 and Rs. 20.00 crores during 1999-2000 under the Non-Lapsable Pool of Resources for Greater Aizwal Water Supply Project (Phase-II). The Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has sanctioned, as on 31.3.2000, 29 urban infrastructure schemes for North-East Region at a project cost of Rs. 409.77 crores involving a loan amount of Rs. 248.28 crores. An amount of Rs. 148.60 crores has already been released by HUDCO for this purpose.

#### Jamia Millia Incident

6608. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a violent clash between students and the police in the campus of Jamia Millia Islamia University in South Delhi on the 9th April, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Delhi Police entered the campus of the Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi with the prior permission of the Jamia administration in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have received letters and representations against the police action;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of action taken by the Government on the allegations made against the brutalities of the police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to inquire, inter alia, into the circumstances, and determine the sequence of events, which led to the use of force by police against the students in Jamia Millia Islamia University Campus on 9th and 10th April, 2000.

(c) and (d) The police had to enter the Campus to deal with a law and order situation and the law does not require any prior permission in such situations.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. The complaints mainly relate to alleged police excesses against the students. The Government have decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into this incident.

[Translation]

**Assistance for Computer Education to Private Sector**

6609. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme to provide assistance to the institutes engaged in providing computer education in the private sector;

(b) if so, the type of assistance proposed to be provided to such institutes;

(c) the number of institutes provided assistance alongwith the type of assistance; and

(d) the amount allocated in the annual budget in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Information Technology has a scheme to ensure quality standard in private computer training institutes by accrediting institutes in the non-formal sector for four level of courses, viz. 'O', 'A', 'B' & 'C'. However Government does not provide any financial assistance under the scheme.

(b) Under the scheme, Government develops courseware, assists in training of trainers and conducts examination for all the 4 levels.

(c) No. of institutes accredited level-wise are as follows:-

O Level	—	504
A Level	—	168
B Level	—	48
C Level	—	13

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Insurgency in North East**

6610. SHRI M.K. SUBBA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mizoram border is the safe heaven for gun runners and foreign ultras;

(b) if so, the names of other borders used by militants for such activities;

(c) the number of foreign insurgents and gun runners apprehended during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such activities across the Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) There are reports that the tri-junction area bordering southern Mizoram with Myanmar and Bangladesh is used by militant groups for infiltration of arms.



(b) The borders of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland are also known to be used for such activities.

(c) Informations is being collected.

(d) Our security concerns, including illegal migration, cross-border movements and cross-border crimes, have been taken up with the neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan and Mynamar, at appropriate levels.

A series of other measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration and cross border terrorism. These include, interalia, construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between Border Outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments including night vision devices, etc.

#### **Mega City Scheme**

6611. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to further include some more cities under the Mega City Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The criteria for inclusion of cities under the Mega City Scheme is 4 million or more population as per 1991 census. As no city with 4 million or more population, as per 1991 census, is available other than Delhi, there is no proposal to include more cities under the Scheme.

#### **Funds for Pulse Polio Scheme**

6612. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds received from foreign countries for the Pulse Polio Scheme have been allocated to State Governments or various Central agencies working in States;

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

(c) whether the funds for pulse polio schemes have been grossly misused;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement showing the details of funds released to the States/Union Territories and Central agencies during 1999-2000 is enclosed.

(c) to (e) No report of gross misuse of the funds released for the Pulse Polio Programme has come to the notice of the Government of India.

#### **Statement**

#### *Funds released for Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization Programme to the States/UTs for the year 1999-2000*

Sl. No.	Name of the States and UTs	Total amount in Lakh Rupees
1	2	3
1.	A&N Islands	41.411
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1161.942
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	185.097
4.	Assam	785.729
5.	Bihar	1695.690
6.	Chandigarh	30.228
7.	Dadra & N. Haveli	25.826
8.	Daman & Diu	34.263
9.	Delhi	240.636
10.	Goa	35.833
11.	Gujarat	954.712
12.	Haryana	329.108
13.	Himachal Pradesh	272.856
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	275.170
15.	Karnataka	590.774

1	2	3
16.	Kerala	525.406
17.	Lakshadweep	24.0070
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2237.090
19.	Maharashtra	1269.712
20.	Manipur	138.511
21.	Meghalaya	114.415
22.	Mizoram	66.538
23.	Nagaland	112.865
24.	Orissa	899.833
25.	Pondicherry	51.013
26.	Punjab	361.006
27.	Rajasthan	1200.645
28.	Sikkim	63.149
29.	Tamil Nadu	880.428
30.	Tripura	90.628
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2876.250
32.	West Bengal	1031.879
<b>Total</b>		<b>18602.450</b>

b. Funds released for Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization Programme to the Central agencies for the year 1999-200

	Central Agency	Total in lakh rupees
1.	DAVP	600.000
2.	DFP	150.000
3.	Song & Drama Division	200.000
4.	All India Radio	132.229
5.	Doordarshan	673.710
6.	ET & T	5.760
<b>Total</b>		<b>1761.699</b>

\*This does not include commodity assistance provided to States & UTs in form of vaccines and cold chain equipments

### Financial Assistance

6613. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance and grants-in-aid provided to various research institutions, scientific associations and bodies in India during the current year;

(b) whether the Government have any plans to create more research institutes for the development of agro and rural technology; and

(c) if so, the details 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) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### National Family Health Survey

6614. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether phase-II of the National Family Health Survey has been completed;

(b) if so, the highlights thereof;

(c) whether the Government instituted two critical surveys at district and household levels which formed part of the main Survey; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) National Family Health Survey Phase-II has been conducted in 26 States (except in Tripura) during 1998-99. The survey in Tripura could not be conducted due to disturbed situation.

(b) The preliminary reports in respect of the above survey for 18 States have so far been brought out. The main highlights of this surveys are as follows:

(i) The Infant Mortality Rate was very high in Uttar Pradesh (87), followed by Madhya Pradesh (86), Bihar (73) and very low in Kerala (16).

(ii) The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate varied from 87% in Punjab to 25% in Bihar.

- (iii) The percentage of women who received Iron & Folic Acid tablets was highest in Kerala (95%) and lowest in Bihar (24%).
- (iv) The percentage of institutional deliveries varied from 93% in Kerala, 91% in Goa, 80% in Tamil Nadu to 16% in Uttar Pradesh and 15% in Bihar.
- (v) The percentage of fully immunised children was highest (83%) each in Himachal Pradesh and Goa followed by Kerala (79%), Maharashtra (78%) and Tamil Nadu (78%) and was very low in Madhya Pradesh (22%), Uttar Pradesh (21%), Rajasthan (16%) and Bihar (11%).

(c) and (d) District level surveys are not a part of this survey. There were two different surveys conducted under Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

#### Poverty Alleviation Schemes

6615. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated in the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans for poverty alleviation, plan-wise;

(b) the extent to which the money has been used and the results derived thereby, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether some of the State Governments are lagging behind in using the fund for the poverty alleviation and diverting the same to other spheres;

(d) the action being taken by the Government against such States;

(e) the number of States that have received extra aid from Centre to deal with the implementation of poverty

alleviation schemes during the said period and the results accrued therefrom; and

(f) the role of the banks in granting loans to the people who are living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) During the Eighth Five Year Plan a total sum of Rs. 58446.25 lakhs was released as Central share by the Ministry for the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, till 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 44738.85 lakhs has been released as Central Share for the Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) Programmes.

(b) The financial and physical progress under the earlier UPA Programmes mainly Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) and the on-going scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is given in the enclosed statements I to VIII.

(c) The details of unspent funds available with various States/UTs, from the earlier UPA schemes is given in the enclosed statement IX. The States/UTs have not reported any diversion of funds available for UPA Programmes to other spheres.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Extra Central assistance to certain States/UTs has been provided during 1999-2000 under SJSRY, based on their better performance, as per statement X.

(f) Banks play a key role in releasing loan and subsidy to urban poor who are living below poverty line under the self employment component of SJSRY.

#### Statement-I

*Cumulative Expenditure Under NRY during VIIIth Plan 1992-93 to 1996-97 (Upto 30.11.1997)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	SUME	SUME (Sub.)	SUWE (T&I)	A&OE	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2445.01	494.03	1639.06	530.53	5108.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.23	10.34	152.68	45.44	219.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	238.18	105.54	538.45	260.72	1142.89
4.	Bihar	1004.10	90.84	1423.78	242.00	2760.50
5.	Goa	37.74	7.24	181.44	23.39	249.81
6.	Gujarat	448.47	70.80	484.16	225.74	1228.97
7.	Haryana	320.73	107.22	482.48	244.53	1134.94
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44.89	35.52	102.33	97.88	280.62
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	234.36	60.90	220.28	156.67	672.21
10.	Karnataka	306.52	75.22	965.22	118.23	1485.19
11.	Kerala	620.21	103.63	678.26	139.60	1541.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2406.83	457.97	2199.31	1271.97	6336.08
13.	Maharashtra	1629.13	289.99	1966.09	376.09	4261.30
14.	Manipur	91.94	34.68	80.51	114.29	321.42
15.	Meghalaya	54.78	20.87	92.58	93.27	261.50
16.	Mizoram	33.36	25.01	98.49	128.21	285.07
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	299.46	72.11	7.33	199.19	578.09
19.	Punjab	478.68	89.87	788.56	215.04	1572.15
20.	Rajasthan	1057.95	131.12	1266.15	385.80	2841.02
21.	Sikkim	71.19	47.25	114.37	141.12	373.93
22.	Tamil Nadu	1584.48	359.74	1743.28	142.25	3829.75
23.	Tripura	77.45	26.81	86.38	126.37	317.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4791.97	753.81	5818.15	1292.93	12856.86
25.	West Bengal	641.61	217.24	1528.02	454.81	2841.68
26.	A & N Islands	14.71	3.63	12.21	35.61	66.16
27.	Chandigarh	5.55	0.75	23.24	16.83	46.37
28.	D & N Haveli	3.03	2.51	5.70	14.58	25.82
29.	Daman & Diu	11.33	4.06	28.70	31.64	75.73
30.	Delhi	60.09	19.61	—	76.10	155.80
31.	Pondicherry	17.46	5.87	41.39	18.85	83.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>19042.44</b>	<b>3723.78</b>	<b>22748.56</b>	<b>7219.68</b>	<b>52734.46</b>

**Statement-II***Physical Achievement under NRY during VIIIth Plan from 1992-93 to 1996-97 (upto 30.11.1997)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries assisted	Number of persons trained	Mandays of work generated (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158658	23918	32.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	853	1186	1.49
3.	Assam	9970	6194	8.10
4.	Bihar	22192	8368	41.16
5.	Goa	1473	591	1.90
6.	Gujarat	16958	7075	13.26
7.	Haryana	18314	8708	5.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3660	3660	1.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6381	4858	2.89
10.	Karnataka	48588	9313	35.76
11.	Kerala	27693	9173	10.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	131885	40607	35.40
13.	Maharashtra	218544	70832	123.74
14.	Manipur	5186	1050	2.31
15.	Meghalaya	1961	1398	0.77
16.	Mizoram	787	610	1.30
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00
18.	Orissa	28717	6019	17.00
19.	Punjab	23857	6125	6.72
20.	Rajasthan	57624	14016	21.32
21.	Sikkim	1359	1690	2.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	109665	33071	31.11
23.	Tripura	2251	1099	2.18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	218544	70832	123.74
25.	West Bengal	51823	10056	33.35
26.	A & N Islands	627	353	0.23
27.	Chandigarh	368	37	0.57
28.	D & N Haveli	210	239	0.12
29.	Daman & Diu	517	372	3.74
30.	Delhi	2122	1872	—
31.	Pondicherry	2592	514	0.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>1173379</b>	<b>343836</b>	<b>561.25</b>

**Statement-III****Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)  
Expenditure Reported**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	645.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.50
3.	Assam	51.48
4.	Bihar	127.37
5.	Goa	52.00
6.	Gujarat	371.39
7.	Haryana	97.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.93
10.	Karnataka	429.74
11.	Kerala	250.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	728.60
13.	Maharashtra	384.11
14.	Manipur	47.50
15.	Meghalaya	34.37
16.	Mizoram	81.60
17.	Nagaland	0.00
18.	Orissa	156.46
19.	Punjab	115.79
20.	Rajasthan	159.97
21.	Sikkim	50.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	251.99
23.	Tripura	72.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1528.27
25.	West Bengal	734.20
26.	A & N Islands	26.75
27.	Chandigarh	30.37

1	2	3
28.	D & N Haveli	61.88
29.	Daman & Diu	41.14
30.	Delhi	127.97
31.	Pondicherry	38.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>6762.27</b>

**Statement-IV****Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)  
Physical Progress**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No of beneficiaries covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	2.75
4.	Bihar	3.30
5.	Goa	0.31
6.	Gujarat	7.35
7.	Haryana	0.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05
10.	Karnataka	2.79
11.	Kerala	20.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.87
13.	Maharashtra	9.81
14.	Manipur	0.23
15.	Meghalaya	0.15
16.	Mizoram	1.00
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	1.24
19.	Punjab	2.63
20.	Rajasthan	4.33
21.	Sikkim	0.10

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.23
23.	Tripura	0.15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.98
25.	West Bengal	5.59
26.	A & N Islands	0.28
27.	Chandigarh	1.50
28.	D & N Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01
30.	Delhi	3.91
31.	Pondicherry	1.20
Total		95.28

**Statement-V**

*Statement showing expenditure incurred under Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1846.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39
3.	Assam	100.00
4.	Bihar	*

1	2	3
5.	Goa	78.15
6.	Gujarat	151.75
7.	Haryana	198.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.56
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00
10.	Karnataka	563.21
11.	Kerala	461.76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	616.63
13.	Maharashtra	948.60
14.	Manipur	*
15.	Meghalaya	5.44
16.	Mizoram	16.28
17.	Nagaland	Nil
18.	Orissa	281.60
19.	Punjab	142.19
20.	Rajasthan	310.79
21.	Sikkim	40.63
22.	Tamil Nadu	281.01
23.	Tripura	46.82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1818.99
25.	West Bengal	725.92
26.	A & N Islands	27.92
27.	Pondicherry	5.12
Total		8736.34

\*Not reported by the States

**Statement-VI**

*State-wise Physical Progress Report under PMI UPEP during VIIIth Five Year Plan 1995-96 to 1997-98 (upto 30.11.97)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries under self employment component	No. of beneficiaries under shelter upgradation component	No. of beneficiaries given training for setting up micro enterprises
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1368	152	1157

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5.	Goa	136	NII	308
6.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	NR	1090	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	NII	52
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	NII	NII
10.	Karnataka	NII	NII	NII
11.	Kerala	907	1850	1113
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4155	297	3618
13.	Maharashtra	415	625	NR
14.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
15.	Meghalaya	NII	NII	NII
16.	Mizoram	NII	NII	100
17.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR
18.	Orissa	466	NR	273
19.	Punjab	481	91	208
20.	Rajasthan	1436	NII	2295
21.	Sikkim	25	NII	345
22.	Tamil Nadu	1144	NII	1599
23.	Tripura	253	139	NII
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1142	8469	444
25.	West Bengal	625	1183	1402
26.	A & N Islands	NII	NII	NII
27.	Pondicherry	39	25	NR
Total		12645	13721	12914

NR = Not reported



**Statement- VII****State-wise expenditure reported under Swarna Jayanti  
Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

Rs. in lakhs		
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5382.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	258.24
3.	Assam	149.65
4.	Bihar	963.77
5.	Goa	127.45
6.	Gujarat	871.85
7.	Haryana	208.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	693.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	210.79
10.	Karnataka	1338.53
11.	Kerala	826.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4024.13
13.	Maharashtra	1778.32
14.	Manipur	0.00

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	64.81
16.	Mizoram	282.15
17.	Nagaland	165.32
18.	Orissa	1502.12
19.	Punjab	890.84
20.	Rajasthan	743.06
21.	Sikkim	65.94
22.	Tamil Nadu	8472.44
23.	Tripura	160.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8506.04
25.	West Bengal	2786.02
26.	A & N Islands	85.55
27.	Chandigarh	7.81
28.	D & N Haveli	148.22
29.	Daman & Diu	25.52
30.	Delhi	18.43
31.	Pondicherry	32.85
Total		40782.46

**Statement-VIII****Statement Showing number of persons benefitted under different components  
of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)  
(As on 07.04.2000)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	No. of mandays generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme	No. of beneficiaries covered under Community Structure (CS)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11375	30.33 lakhs	34.93 lakhs
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	1.04 lakhs	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	311	1.16 lakhs	0.32 lakh
4.	Bihar	590	4.65 lakhs	4.28 lakhs
5.	Goa	132	0.64 lakhs	Nil
6.	Gujarat	6899	1.97 lakh	8.89 lakhs
7.	Haryana	1906	0.44 lakh	0.80 lakh
8.	Himachal Pradesh	263	3.99 lakhs	0.12 lakh
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1709	0.15 lakh	0.07 lakh
10.	Karnataka	5997	8.02 lakhs	8.35 lakhs
11.	Kerala	17009	1.79 lakhs	10.26 lakhs
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42141	15.16 lakhs	7.23 lakhs
13.	Maharashtra	12657	9.77 lakhs	14.44 lakhs
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	414	0.25 lakh	Nil
16.	Mizoram	1038	1.13 lakhs	0.40 lakh
17.	Nagaland	256	0.45 lakh	0.01 lakh
18.	Orissa	4778	14.78 lakhs	12.07 lakhs
19.	Punjab	2762	2.56 lakhs	9.25 lakhs
20.	Rajasthan	9216	3.60 lakhs	9.46 lakhs
21.	Sikkim	33	0.08 lakhs	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3035	40.03 lakhs	12.41 lakhs
23.	Tripura	38	1.50 lakhs	0.12 lakh
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50415	29.37 lakhs	56.23 lakhs
25.	West Bengal	845	20.30 lakhs	50.41 lakhs
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	0.53 lakh	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	50	Not Applicable	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	16	0.82 lakh	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	39	0.39 lakh	.005 lakh
30.	Delhi	100	Not Applicable	12.00 lakhs
31.	Pondicherry	199	0.15 lakh	2.00 lakhs
Total		174223	194.83 lakhs	254.06 lakhs

**Statement-IX****State-wise unspent Balance of  
Earlier UPA Schemes**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Provisional Reported unspent balance of old schemes as on 30.11.1997
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3953.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	516.44
3.	Assam	1693.22
4.	Bihar	5499.98
5.	Goa	221.90
6.	Gujarat	1290.61
7.	Haryana	322.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	698.03
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	939.21
10.	Karnataka	4877.99
11.	Kerala	1029.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3053.96
13.	Maharashtra	4860.44

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	540.50
15.	Meghalaya	311.47
16.	Mizoram	72.22
17.	Nagaland	681.19
18.	Orissa	1043.88
19.	Punjab	1541.47
20.	Rajasthan	8160.17
21.	Sikkim	106.16
22.	Tamil Nadu	7514.66
23.	Tripura	80.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6930.64
25.	West Bengal	2679.14
26.	A & N Islands	29.45
27.	Chandigarh	77.70
28.	D & N Haveli	73.31
29.	Daman & Diu	81.65
30.	Delhi	184.24
31.	Pondicherry	276.60
Total		54342.17

**Statement-X****Extra Central Assistance Released under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana-1999-2000**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	USEP	UWEP	C.S.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.36	21.04	—	493.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.50	0.70	14.00	39.20
3.	Assam	—	—	—	0.00
4.	Bihar	—	12.00	76.50	88.50
5.	Goa	9.71	0.43	—	10.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	—	—	89.50	89.50
7.	Haryana	46.35	2.07	25.00	73.42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.74	0.83	—	27.57
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.18	0.53	14.00	45.71
10.	Karnataka	383.53	17.08	114.50	515.11
11.	Kerala	129.78	5.78	—	135.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	522.27	23.26	162.00	707.53
13.	Maharashtra	—	31.62	—	31.62
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	0.00
16.	Mizoram	41.14	1.93	—	43.07
17.	Nagaland	27.44	1.28	—	28.72
18.	Orissa	124.94	5.57	51.00	181.51
19.	Punjab	46.62	2.06	—	48.70
20.	Rajasthan	—	9.56	63.50	73.06
21.	Sikkim	—	0.22	14.00	14.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	22.72	—	22.72
23.	Tripura	—	2.44	—	2.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	686.89	29.69	—	716.58
25.	West Bengal	—	12.62	—	12.62
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	6.50	6.50
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	0.00
28.	D & N Havell	—	13.78	6.50	20.28
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	7.00	7.00
30.	Delhi	—	—	—	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2573.45</b>	<b>217.23</b>	<b>644.00</b>	<b>3434.68</b>

USEP-Urban Self Employment Programme  
 UWEP-Urban Wage Employment Programme  
 C.S.- Community Structure

**Grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Paediatrics,  
Cuttack**

6616. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to provide grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Paediatrics, Cuttack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to release grant for the said institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Government of Orissa submitted a proposal in 1996 for availing of Grant-in-Aid from the Government of Japan for the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics, Cuttack amounting to Rs. 360 million Japanese Yen for improvement of medical equipment in the institute. The proposal has been referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration of Government of Japan.

*[Translation]*

**Amount Allocated for Population Control**

6617. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the expenditure and utilisation of amount allocated for the population control;

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

(c) whether the amount allocated for population control is not reaching to many districts and blocks since the last so many years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The expenditure on Family Welfare Programme in the States is audited by the State Accountant Generals and also inspected/periodically examined by the Central Internal Audited Party of the Department of Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) The Central Government releases funds to State Governments on quarterly basis, as per allocation in the Budget. The funds to District and Block level Family Welfare Centres are channelised through the State Government only.

*[English]*

**Infiltration in J&K**

6618. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists entered in the valley from Pakistan border during the last three months;

(b) the number of them arrested by the security forces;

(c) the names of organisations to which the said terrorists are associated; and

(d) the names of countries with whom the Government are having dialogue to eliminate terrorism and the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per rough estimation made by the State Government about 300 terrorists, most of them foreigners have infiltrated into J&K during the first four months of the current year.

(b) During the above mentioned period, about 83 persons, involved in subversive activities have been arrested from border and elsewhere.

(c) State Government has reported that the terrorists operating in the State belong mostly to Al-Bader, Lashker-e-Toiba, Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkat-i-Jehad Islami and Tehri-Kul Mujahideen.

(d) Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of the international community, the need to fight cross-border terrorism.

**Construction of Residential Complexes**

6619. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-nationals and foreign investors including Non-Resident Indians have shown interest in the construction of residential complexes in a big way;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to clear the proposals submitted by them and instruct the State Governments to do the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of States and the major cities where such residential complexes are proposed to be set up by the multinational, foreign investors and NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Foreign investment is already permitted to Non-Residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas corporate bodies predominantly owned by NRIs/PIO having atleast 60% of beneficial interest in such bodies in the housing and real estate development sector. 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) is not yet permitted in the housing sector.

(b) and (c) Since the inception of the Scheme in 1993 and upto December, 1999, the Reserve Bank of India is reported to have granted permission for an investment of a total sum of Rs. 559.02 crores by the Non-Residents of Indian nationality/origin/overseas corporate bodies in the equity of Indian/joint venture companies engaged in housing and real estate development activities as envisaged in the Scheme.

(d) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the NRIs/PIO/OCBs have shown interest in setting up residential/commercial projects in major metro cities viz. Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Trivandrum, Calcutta and Secunderabad.

#### **National Oral Health**

6620. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to implement the National Oral Health Programme in the country from 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria laid down for this purpose;

(d) the details of States that have been selected for this purpose; and

(e) the amount likely to be earmarked in this regard State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) At present, there is no National Oral Health Programme under implementation. However, a Pilot Project on Oral Health has been initiated in 1999 and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has been made the nodal agency for developing a project with the following objectives:-

- (i) To determine and IEC strategy for early detection, prevention and cure of dental diseases.
- (ii) To frame and develop the curriculum module for trainers.

Five regional workshops were held at New Delhi, Mumbai, Trivendrum, Guwahati and Chandigarh. A sixth workshop to formulate the final recommendations for the prevention of common dental diseases viz. dental caries, periodontal diseases malocclusion, oral cancer and pre cancer was held at New Delhi in March, 2000. The final recommendations are awaited. Separately, a nation-wide survey of common dental problems is being undertaken by Dental Council of India.

[Translation]

#### **Health Projects**

6621. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:  
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of externally funded health projects at present being implemented in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for each of these projects alongwith the target set and the achievements made thereunder during 1998-99, 1999-2000, State-wise, Project-wise;

(c) the amount received by Private/Public sectors out of these separately;

(d) whether the Government have received the research reports/status reports of WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF etc. regarding the various issues and problems of people of children in India relating to health; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Eye Surgery**

6622. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of eye blinding during the operations undertaken not only by private agencies but by the Government sponsored eye operations in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have enquired into these mishaps;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action/precautions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) Currently 30 to 35 lakh Cataract Operations are performed per year in the country. During the last three years, 5 instances of post-operative complications leading to loss of eyesight have been reported by the States. The number of persons who are reported to have lost their eyesight are 32 in Maharashtra, 24 in Kerala, 24 in Andhra Pradesh, 6 in Orissa and 4 in Uttar Pradesh. The respective State Governments conducted enquires into the incidents. Main reasons leading to loss of eyesight were infection due to improper sterilization and inadequate Operation Theater etc. Appropriate action was taken by the State against responsible officials. Instructions have been issued to all concerned to strictly implement technical guidelines issued by the Government of India.

#### **Fund Through Hawala to Militants**

6623. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:  
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds for RDX and weapons are being sent from abroad through hawala channel for financing militant activities in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in the country in this connection and the material of evidence adduced by them during interrogation during the last three years State-wise;

(c) whether ISI is found involved in such activities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to smash hawala rackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per available reports, funds are being sent from abroad through hawala channels for financing militant activities in the country.

(b) The Central Government does not maintain information in this regard.

(c) Pak ISI is largely involved in aiding, abetting and supporting militants, including providing training with a view to fomenting trouble in various parts of the country.

(d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects. It is for the State Governments to devise various measures and take concrete steps in this regard. Intelligence inputs received from various quarters on the subject are being shared with all concerned agencies on constant basis.

[*Translation*]

#### **Voluntary Organisation Working for Urban Development**

6624. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations working under the Ministry;

(b) whether about 5000 Non-Government Organisations have been black-listed;

(c) if so, the extent to which the irregularities have been noticed in their functioning;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action against the organisations working in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Sir, no voluntary Organisation is working under this Ministry.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Voluntary Organisations in Madhya Pradesh

6625. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Voluntary Organisations/NGOs engaged in implementation of Health Programmes in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the funds provided by the Union Government to each of these organisations during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Research Fellowships to SC/ST

6626. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission awards a large number of Senior Research Fellowships and Junior Research Fellowships to students for carrying out higher studies such as M. Phil, and Ph. D. in various Universities;

(b) if so, the number of students/scholars awarded Senior Research Fellowships and Junior Research Fellowships during the last three years and the number of persons belonging to SCs/STs among them and their percentage as compared to the total Fellowships; and

(c) the reasons for not awarding adequate number of fellowships to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) As per the

information received from UGC, Fellowship are awarded in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences on the basis of NET Examination conducted jointly by UGC/CSIR.

(b) and (c) The details of total Fellowships awarded during last three years and share of SCs/STs with their percentage is indicated below:

Year	Total No. of Fellowships	Fellowships awarded to SC/ST candidates	
1997	858	226	26.38%
1998	711	169	26.64%
1999	701	159	22.68%

#### Ayurvedic/Homeopathic System under CGHS

6627. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term measures are being taken by the Government to popularise Ayurvedic/Homeopathic system of medicine under CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) 31 Ayurvedic, 34 Homeopathic, 9 Unani and 8 Siddha dispensaries/Units are working under CGHS to provide facilities to the CGHS beneficiaries. For promotion of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, a separate Department of ISM&H has been set up in 1996.

There is a proposal to set up 10 new dispensaries/units each under Ayurvedic and Homeopathic system of medicine during the IXth Five Year Plan period but pending S.I.U. study of Ayurvedic/Homeopathic/Unani dispensaries, it is not feasible to open any new dispensaries/units for the present.

[Translation]

#### Surplus Employees in KVS

6628. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan recently to solve the



problem of surplus employees and to determine the number of sections in the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

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

(e) the action taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No Committee has been constituted recently to solve the problem of surplus employees and to determine the number of sections in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, a committee has been constituted to examine the issues relating to the freezing of staff strength in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Development of Indrapuram**

6629. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme for the development of "Indira Puram" Ghaziabad in the National Capital Regional during the current year;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal regarding the development of transport service, educational facilities and services in the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Selling of Plots Through Power of Attorney**

6630. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots sold to builders, property dealers during each of the last three years in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi;

(b) the number of plots sold to individual property dealers/builders through the power of attorney during each of the last three years particularly plot number 398 and others in the area; and

(c) the rules followed in such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that it has not sold any property to any builder/property dealer in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi.

(b) No property is sold by DDA through Power of Attorney. The Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Delhi has reported that the details of builders/property dealers are not maintained by them. However, as per records available with them, 156 General Power of Attorney and 109 Sale Deeds have been executed and registered in that office in respect of 171 plots situated in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi. Property No. 938 belongs to the L&DO, and as per record of L&DO, no transfer has taken place in respect of this property. The Office of Divisional Commissioner, Delhi has also reported that as per their available records, no Power of Attorney has ever been registered in their office in respect of plot No. 938 during the last three years.

(c) The Divisional Commissioner Delhi has reported that documents such as Sale Deed and General Power of Attorney are registered in their office as per provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and stamp duty is charged as per provision of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

[*Translation*]

#### **Village Health Guides**

6631. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village health guides, State-wise;

(b) the nature of work assigned to these guides alongwith the remuneration paid to them every month;

(c) whether the Government propose to impart special training to these guides.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise the honorarium of these guides; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) A State-wise list of number of Village Health Guides is enclosed.

(b) The basic duties/functions of Village Health Guides are to assist in:

- (i) Health Education to rural masses.
- (ii) Environmental Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.
- (iii) Maternal and Child Health Care Services.

(iv) Immunization.

(v) Treatment of Communicable Diseases.

(vi) Implementation of various National Health Programmes.

(vii) Maintaining of vital statistics.

(viii) Inducing Community participation.

There are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month.

(c) to (f) At present there is no proposal to impart special training of Village Health Guides. The Subject of payment of honorarium to Village Health Guides along with other aspects has recently been examined by an Expert Committee. The report of the Committee is under examination in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

### **Statement**

#### *The Number of Village Health Guides in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of VHGs reported working		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28698	5636	34334
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	—	—	NA
3.	Assam	—	11001	11001
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	10431
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	3004	3004
7.	Haryana	—	270	270
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3067	383	3450
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	NA	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	12681	2447	15128
11.	Kerala**			NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	NA		30619
13.	Maharashtra	13185	23486	36671
14.	Manipur	1118	577	1695
15.	Meghalaya	121	1060	1181
16.	Mizoram	340	170	510

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	349	199	548
18.	Orissa	18627	4670	23297
19.	Punjab	645	8979	9624
20.	Rajasthan	2585	6414	8999
21.	Sikkim	177	28	205
22.	Tamil Nadu*	NA	NA	NA
23.	Tripura	1050	787	1837
24.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	90111
25.	West Bengal	NA	NA	39965
26.	A & N Islands	50	100	150
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	2	9	11
32.	Pondicherry	128	39	167
	All India	82823	69259	323208

[English]

#### University Education in Rural Areas

6632. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural areas are not being adequately covered by the existing university system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which lack of funds is responsible for non-expansion of university education in rural areas;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to provide adequate funds for spreading of university education in rural areas; and

(e) the amount spent for this purpose during 1999-2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGARO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 242 Universities and University level institutions and 11,000 Colleges in the country. In addition, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and State Open Universities are also offering courses in various disciplines through the distance education mode. Thus, opportunities for higher education are available in every part of the country.

(b) According to the information furnished by UGC, an amount of Rs. 439.77 crores under Plan and Rs. 975.00 crores under Non-Plan was spent on University Education during 1999-2000.

**Deaths Due to AIDS**

6633. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIDS experts have warned about the rise in death toll in the new millennium;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died from AIDS in various States during 1999-2000 till date, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which the death toll of AIDS has been increased in comparison to previous two years;

(d) the amount being spent and proposed to be spent to check the spread of AIDS during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(e) the estimated number of persons likely to be affected by HIV/AIDS during the coming ten years; and

(f) the advance measures being contemplated by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of deaths due to AIDS upto December, 1999 is given in the enclosed statement. In comparison to previous two years the death toll of AIDS has not increased.

(b) The amount being spent to check the spread of AIDS during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is as follows:

1999-2000	—	Rs. 133.32 crores
2000-2001	—	Rs. 145.00 crores

(Budget Estimates)

(e) The current estimation of HIV infection is approximately 3.5 million. However, estimates for coming 10 years have not been made.

(f) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, comprehensive Programme is currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme. The main components consist of:-

- Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing peer counselling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections.
- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness campaign, provision of voluntary testing and counselling, safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.
- Promoting collaboration amongst public, private and voluntary sector.

**Statement***Death Due to HIV/AIDS*

State/UT	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	6	—
2. Assam	—	1	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
5. Bihar	—	—	—
6. Chandigarh	—	12	5

	1	2	3	4
7. Punjab		—	—	—
8. Delhi		5	4	—
9. Daman & Diu		—	—	—
10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		—	—	—
11. Goa		3	1	2
12. Gujarat		—	4	—
13. Haryana		—	—	—
14. Himachal Pradesh		1	—	—
15. Jammu & Kashmir		—	—	—
16. Karnataka		29	34	6
17. Kerala		13	4	—
18. Lakshadweep		—	—	—
19. Madhya Pradesh		4	12	9
20. Maharashtra		110	82	13
21. Manipur		71	—	4
22. Mizoram		—	—	—
23. Meghalaya		—	—	—
24. Nagaland		7	—	2
25. Orissa		2	—	—
26. Pondicherry		18	4	1
27. Rajasthan		—	1	—
28. Sikkim		—	—	—
29. Tamil Nadu		—	18	71
30. Tripura		—	—	—
31. Uttar Pradesh		24	—	1
32. West Bengal		—	2	—
Total		287	217	114

[*Translation*]

**Deployment of Madhya Pradesh Armed Force**

6634. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh armed forces are deployed in other States on the orders issued by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the amount for this purpose is yet to be paid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government;

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

(d) the time by which this amount is likely to be paid to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the last financial year, an amount of Rs. 3,09,84,910/- was released in connection with this matter. Further release will be made in due course on receipt of audited claims from the State Government.

#### **Looting of Medicines**

6635. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Maharashtra ke kuch dava luteron ke sambandh khalistan samarthak aantankvadiyon se" appearing in Jansatta dated March 24, 2000;

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

(c) the cost of the medicines recovered from these terrorists so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to curb such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **Working Women Hostels for SC/ST**

6636. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:  
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:  
SHRI JAWAHAR LAL JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to construct hostels for the working women especially for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Tribal women;

(b) if so, the number of such hostels constructed during the last three years and the amount of grant

sanctioned for the purpose, State-wise and location-wise; and

(c) the number of such hostels proposed to be sanctioned in each State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Government is implementing the Scheme of Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with a Day Care Centre. The Scheme provides for reservation of 15% of the seats in the hostel for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes. There is no separate Scheme to construct hostels for working women especially for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **B.Ed. through Correspondence**

6637. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to recognise the B.Ed. education through correspondence in the country;

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

(c) the details of Central and State Universities providing this education and the criteria followed by these Universities;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for providing easy access to get admission in B.Ed. course in the country;

(e) whether the Government propose to introduce the B.Ed. course through correspondence in the Delhi Universities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The Regional Committees of the National Council for Teacher Education

(NCTE) are empowered to consider applications for B.Ed. course through correspondence/distance mode in the light of NCTE (determination of conditions for recognition of institutions offering or intending to offer through correspondence education or distance education including open distance education or any mode other than face to face instruction for any course leading to B.Ed. degree or its equivalent and permission to start any new course or training) Regulations, 1996. A statement indicating the names of Central/State Universities offering B.Ed. courses through distance/correspondence mode is attached.

(e) No such application has been received by the concerned Regional Committee of NCTE.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

#### **Statement**

1. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi.
2. Maharishi Dayanand University, Directorate of Distance Education, Rohtak, Haryana.
3. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
4. Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik, Maharashtra.
5. Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab.
6. Kota Open University, Kota, Rajasthan.
7. Tripura University, Directorate of Distance Education, Agartala, Tripura.

#### **Diagnosing of HIV**

6638. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria for diagnosing HIV in healthy and sick persons and children in different;

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

(c) the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) HIV infection in adult person is diagnosed usually by the detection of antibodies to HIV with the help of ELISA test. In children below the age of 18

months, maternal antibodies are passed on to the child. In these cases, detection of HIV antigen by polymerase chain reaction is used for diagnosis of HIV infection.

#### **Vacant Posts of Teachers**

6639. SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most serious problems being faced by the Elementary Education Sector, in most of the educationally backward States, is the filling up of vacant posts of teachers and appointments of additional teachers;

(b) if so, whether the issue has been discussed with the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and follow-up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) Filling up of vacant posts of teachers and appointments of additional teachers is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government under the scheme of Operation Blackboard provides financial assistance to the State Governments for appointment of third teacher in primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100 and additional teachers in upper primary schools on the basis of proposals received from them. Additional teachers are also provided under the District Primary Education Programme when new schools are opened or when there is increased enrolment. There is constant interaction with the State Governments and resultantly there has been considerable progress in the appointment of teachers. The expenditure towards the payment of salaries of teachers under Operation blackboard has gone up from Rs. 98.95 Crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 286.40 Crores in 1999-2000.

#### **Youth Hostels**

6640. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up new youth hostels during the Ninth-Five-Year Plan period including the current year;

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

(c) the details of youth hostels at present in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of such hostels are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the Ninth Plan period, upto 31.03.2000, 9 youth hostels have been sanctioned all over the country as under:-

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Youth Hostel Approved
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2
2.	Punjab	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	1
4.	Manipur	3
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1

The number of youth hostels to be sanctioned during the remainder of the Ninth Plan period would depend on budgetary provisions and proposals to be received from the State Govts.

(c) The State-wise details of youth hostels at present in the country are given in the Statement.

(d) Out of nine youth hostels approved in principle during the IX plan period so far, first instalment for starting the construction work has been released in respect of 4 youth hostels. In the case of the remaining 5 youth hostels construction is expected to start soon.

#### **Statement**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Gujarat	1

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	3
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Maharashtra	1
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2
15.	Nagaland	2
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Punjab	4
18.	Rajasthan	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
22.	West Bengal	3
23.	Pondicherry	1
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Orissa	4
26.	Goa	2
27.	Sikkim	1
Total		60

#### **Monitoring of Expenditure of PSUs**

6641. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to exercise a check on the extravagant expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry in the areas like foreign tours, office expenses, hospitals etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to curtail avoidable expenditure by the Public Sector Undertakings?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) Monitoring and control over expenditure incurred towards foreign tours, office expenses, hospitality, etc. by Public Sector Undertakings is within the purview of respective Board of Directors or Managements depending upon the delegation of powers. However, in accordance with the extant guidelines the foreign tours of Chief Executives and Functional Directors of PSUs and Cooperatives are permitted by Government after scrutiny and after taking into account the purpose of the tour, duration, level of participation, benefits to organisation through the participation etc. The proposals for foreign tours are entertained with the approval of the Board of Directors in respect of Cooperative Societies.

#### **Infant Milk Substitutes**

6642. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether advertisements, both direct and surrogate of infant milk substitutes have been stopped by all TV systems permitted for telecast on the Cable networks;

(b) if so, the details in this respect;

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

(d) the details of organisations/Departments/voluntary agencies monitoring the implementation of the ban on such advertisements;

(e) whether National Breast feeding Committee was set up in August, 1997; and

(f) the follow-up action taken by the Government in the recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) As per existing Doordarshan's Advertisement Code, advertisements of infant milk substitutes are not permitted on DD Channels. Indian satellite channels, which have been given permission to uplink from India are also required to adhere to the same code. However, advertisements on foreign satellite TV channels uplinked from outside India are governed by a separate code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rule, 1994 and that too in case of encrypted channels only. This code does not specifically prohibit advertisement of infant milk substitutes. A proposal to

bring about uniformity in the advertisement codes is under consideration of the Government.

(d) A person authorised in this behalf under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 or any officer not below the rank of Class-I officer authorised by general or special order by the Government, can make a complaint in writing for violation of the provisions of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992. Besides, four voluntary agencies viz. Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, Association for Consumer Action on Safety and Health, Mumbai and Breast-feeding Promotion Network of India (BPN), New Delhi have been authorised under Section 21 (1) (C) of the Act to make a complaint in writing in case of violation of any provision of this Act.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The National Breastfeeding Committee was set up in August, 1997. A number of meetings on issues pertaining to breastfeeding including that of the Task Force set up by the Department to consider suggestions to amend the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 have been held.

#### **DDA Sports Stadia**

6643. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DDA sports stadia in Delhi alongwith different types of facilities provided in these Stadia location-wise;

(b) the facilities available to members in each of these stadia;

(c) the criteria for the enrolment of members in these sports stadia;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct more such stadia in Delhi especially in its rural parts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There are nine Sports Stadia under Delhi Development Authority. The different types of facilities provided in these stadia location-wise are enclosed at statement.

(c) Enrolment of members in Sport Stadia is granted on first-come first-serve basis. Depending upon the utilisation of the percentage some membership is also granted to persons having interest and distinction in sports from different walks of life.

(d) and (e) The jurisdiction of DDA in this regard is confined to the notified development areas. At present DDA is constructing four more sports complexes at Dwarka, Vasant Kunj, Chilla and Jasola.

**Statement**

**DDA's Sports Stadia**

Sl. No.	Name & Location of the Complex	Facilities Available
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex, Siri Fort	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards/Snooker, Basket Ball, Hockey, Cricket, Football, Carrom, Jogging Track, Children's Play Area Skating, Golf Driving Range, Mini Golf Course, Swimming Pool, Air Rifle/Pistol Shooting Range, Aerobics, Yoga, Taekwondo, Multigym and Reiki.
2.	Saket Sports Complex, Saket	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Cricket, Jogging Track, Children's Play Area, Swimming Pool, Aerobics, Yoga, Taekwondo, Multigym, Horse Riding.
3.	Hari Nagar Sports Complex, Hari Nagar	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Cricket, Football, Jogging Track, Children's Play Area, Skating, Swimming, Aerobics, Yoga and Taekwondo.
4.	Paschim Vihar Sports Complex, Paschim Vihar	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Cricket, Football, Jogging Track, Children's Play Area, Skating, Yoga, Taekwondo, Multigym.
5.	Rohini Sports Complex, Rohini	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Cricket, Football, Jogging Track, Children's Play Area, Swimming, Yoga, Taekwondo, Athletics & Skating.
6.	Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex, Ashok Vihar	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis, Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Hockey, Football, Children's Play Area, Skating, Swimming, Aerobics, Yoga, Taekwondo & Karate.
7.	Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar, Dilshad Garden	Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Table Tennis Billiards & Snooker, Basket Ball, Cricket, Football, Children's Play Area, Skating, Swimming, Yoga, Taekwondo, Multigym, Volley Ball.
8.	Yamuna Sports Complex, Suraj Mal Vihar	Tennis, Table Tennis, Badminton, Multigym, Carrom, Chess, Billiards, Snooker, Pool, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Skating, Yoga, Artificial Rock Climbing Wall, Cricket, Football & Hockey.
9.	Rashtriya Swabhiman Khel Parisar, Pitampura	Pay & Play facility available for Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Tennis, Badminton & Skating.

**Science Laboratory Development Programme**

6644. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government schools upgraded under the science laboratory development programme during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of science and mathematics teachers trained under this programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) A statement indicating position regarding number of schools assisted and number of science and mathematics teachers trained under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" during the last three years, State-wise, is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Number of Schools assisted/Science and Mathematics Teachers trained under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" during 1997-98 to 1999-2000*

	Science Kits	New Lab.	Deficient Lab.	Library Books	Training of Teachers
1997-98					
Kerala	2834	—	185	185	1850
Himachal Pradesh	330	150	100	150	—
Pondicherry	—	—	3	3	—
1998-99					
Goa	—	—	18	18	440
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	840	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	6	6	—
1999-2000					
Mizoram	210	—	129	129	678
Andhra Pradesh	—	533	—	—	—
Sikkim	51	—	—	—	—
Kerala	—	324	—	324	5000
Goa	—	—	13	13	560
Mizoram	385	—	108	108	216
Orissa	—	1500	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	4	—	6	6	100
Pondicherry	—	—	3	3	240

**Subsidy Expenditure on Fertilizers**

6645. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy provided on fertilizers during each of the last three years;

(b) the financial benefits accrued to each of the consuming States under the current subsidy dispensation scheme during the said period;

(c) whether the fertilizer subsidy has been distributed among the States on pro-rata basis; and

(d) if so, the financial benefit accrued to the States on either of the basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) Urea, being the only fertilizer under statutory price, distribution and movement control, is eligible for subsidy under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy scheme. Apart from subsidy on urea, Central Government provides concession on de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers under the Concession Scheme. Payment of subsidy on urea and concession on de-controlled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are not made to States but directly to fertilizer manufacturers. The benefits of fertilizer subsidy/concession are passed on to farmers in the form of low statutorily notified maximum retail price of urea and maximum indicative prices of de-controlled fertilizers, which are less than the costs of production. Details of expenditure on subsidy on urea and concession on de-controlled fertilizers during last three years are given in the table below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Amount of concession disbursed on decontrolled fertilisers	Amount of subsidy disbursed on urea
1997-98	2595.85	7321.96
1998-99	3789.94	7597.22
1999-2000	4500.00	8744.07

#### Iodised Salt

6646. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 to make compulsory use of iodised salt in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several High Courts have suspended the said orders as a result thereof some States have reservation in implementing the said notification;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to implement the said notification in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Notification GSR 670 (E) dated 27.11.97 has been issued under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 restricting the sale of edible common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is iodised.

(c) and (d) The High Courts of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have upheld the notification issued by the Government while the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have granted interim stay order. There is no order from the High Courts of Bihar and Gujarat.

(e) and (f) The Government has directed the State Governments not to resort to action under the PFA Act and that there should be no compulsion till the outcome of the cases before the Courts are known.

The States have also been advised to educate the public on the benefits of iodised salt and encourage its consumption.

[Translation]

#### Hostels/Ashram Schools in Rajasthan

6647. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels/Ashram schools for Adivasis in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of Adivasi students being benefited thereby;

(c) the funds spent thereon during the last three years;

(d) the number of hostels and Ashram schools proposed to be set up by the Government during the next year;

(e) whether any welfare scheme has been launched for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a)

(i) Boys Hostels	=	67
(ii) Girls Hostels	=	51
(iii) Ashram Schools	=	2

(b)

Scheme		No. of students
(i) Boys Hostels	=	2250
(ii) Girls Hostels	=	4100
(iii) Ashram Schools	=	200

(c)

	Rs. in lakhs		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
(i) Boys Hostels	159.6	192.1	319.21
(ii) Girls Hostels	150.16	70.77	—
(iii) Ashram Schools	—	—	—

(d) The schemes of 'Boys hostels for STs', 'Girls Hostels for STs' and 'Ashram Schools in TSP Areas' are the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, wherein the cost of construction is shared on 50:50 basis between State Government and Central Government. The State Government makes a provision to fund these schemes in the State Budget i.e. 50% of the total cost and then submits the proposals to Ministry for release of 50% matching share. The question of number of hostels and Ashram Schools proposed to be set up by the Government during the next year depends upon the proposals received from the State Government during next year.

(e) A Central Sector Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) has been launched in 1998-99.

(f) Under this scheme, only those activities/items which though crucial for survival, protection and development of identified PTGs but not specifically catered

to, by any existing schemes shall be undertaken. During 1998-99, a provision of Rs. 4.00 crore was made, out of which Rs. 4.94 crores was released. Similarly, for 1999-2000, against the budget provisions of Rs. 10.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 6.63 crores was released. For current year 2000-2001, a budget provision of Rs. 14.00 crores has been made under this scheme.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Urban Development Programme for Calcutta

6648. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance extended for Urban Development Programmes in Calcutta during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period;

(b) the amount out of that utilised by the State;

(c) whether any special assistance has been sought by the State Government or Calcutta Corporation for its overall improvement; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Development of Hyderabad and Secunderabad

6649. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 128 crore have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh for the development of Hyderabad and Secunderabad during 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details of schemes being implemented in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide more funds for the development of these cities; and

(d) if so, the details of projects for which the financial assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Free Education to Girls

6650. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra seeking financial assistance for providing free education to girls and poor children of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) In the context of a scheme which is at an advanced stage of finalisation in the Union Government, the Government of Maharashtra had sent certain information related to free education for girls in the State. The State Government would be requested to prepare their proposals in line with the scheme when it is finalized.

#### CGHS Dispensaries

6651. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the CGHS medicines during 1999;

(b) whether the Government have found that the medicines are of low potency than mentioned on the covers;

(c) whether there is any machinery to ensure that there should be no scarcity of medicine in stock of CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount spent on hired accommodation of CGHS dispensaries during 1999-2000 and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 1,02,03,34,739/- was spent on the purchase of medicines by CGHS during 1999.

(b) As per information available two drugs supplied to CGHS Calcutta were found to be of less potency.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The availability of medicines in CGHS dispensaries is continuously monitored by the Directorate through the system of periodical reports and continuous personal interaction with various CGHS offices and Medical Store Organisation. The medicines not available in the dispensary are procured from the local chemist through local indent and issued to beneficiaries. In case of emergency, an authority slip is issued to the beneficiaries for collection of medicines directly from the local chemist without payment.

(e) An amount of Rs. 2,09,17,675/- was spent on hired accommodation of CGHS dispensaries during 1999-2000. An amount of Rs. 7,45,840/- was spent for the said purpose during April, 2000. State-wise details of this expenditure are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

##### Amount spent on Accommodation

City	1999-2000	April 2000
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	4,11,894	15,637
Hyderabad	9,40,651	43,000
Jaipur	7,57,000	68,246
Bangalore	12,66,067	—
Calcutta	14,05,089	98,846
Kanpur	9,62,401	75,803
T.V.N. (Trivandrum)	4,16,400	34,700
Guwahati	3,75,569	27,379
Pune	4,51,470	29,490
Nagpur	4,72,511	27,588
Chennai	9,74,389	59,264
Meerut	4,29,297	35,050
Lucknow	19,85,000	75,000
Jabalpur	4,72,876	35,843
Mumbai	4,47,367	24,750
Allahabad	6,81,922	35,340
Patna	8,50,608	59,904
Delhi	34,11,688	Nil

**Use of Banned Medicines as Contraceptives**

6652. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banned medicines are being used as contraceptive in major cities of the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir. No banned medicine is being used as contraceptive in the National Family Welfare Programme.

(b) No official complaint has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

**Technique for Lower back Disc Plan**

6653. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technique called Laser Assisted Disc Decompression for treatment of lower back, disc pain replacing strong pain killers, physiotherapy and surgery etc. has been introduced in some Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Hospitals, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend this facility in more Government Hospitals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The technique called Laser Assisted Disc Decompression (LADD) has not been introduced in Central Government Hospitals, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Hospitals of NDMC, MCD and Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) to (e) The Laser Assisted Disc Decompression (LADD) is not an alternative to conservative treatment. LADD system is considered only in cases of failed conservative treatment and is still considered experimental for disc decompression as an alternative to other surgical or percutaneous procedures. Enough literature on the number of cases treated by the said technique is still not available in the Western as well as Indian population. Few studies in last 5 years reported success rates of 43-80% in a follow up period of upto 2 years. There is a need to collect adequate clinical data from Indian patients outlining its efficacy as compared to other similar techniques before the system is considered for adoption.

**Availability of Water in Chandigarh**

6654. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present availability and need of water for different purposes in Chandigarh;

(b) the expected quantity of water needed for domestic purposes by the year 2010; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The present availability and need of water for different purposes in Chandigarh is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The expected quantity of water required for domestic purposes with per capita rate of supply of 150 lpcd for the projected population of 10,30,680 in 2010 A.D. is 34.04 Mgd.

(c) The Union Government has approved for execution in June, 1996 Augmentation of water supply scheme Phase-IV for production of additional 20 Mgd of fresh water from Bhakra Canal. The scheme is expected to be completed by the year 2002 A.D. After the completion of this scheme, total fresh water available from various sources in Chandigarh would be 78.50 Mgd. which would be sufficient to meet the domestic water demand of Chandigarh upto 2027 A.D. including other uses (except horticulture) after accounting for system losses and with uses of full 10 Mgd of tertiary treated water for which a plant is in existence. In order to meet the water demand for horticulture by reuse/recycling waste water after tertiary treatment, a project for production of 10 Mgd of tertiary treatment of waste water was approved in February, 1987 and plant installed in Chandigarh. Out of the installed capacity of 10 Mgd,

Chandigarh Administration is using only 3 Mgd for horticulture at present. Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development has advised the UT Administration to use the full 10 Mgd tertiary treated water for horticulture

purposes as well as to create additional capacity of 20 Mgd for treating waste water to tertiary level to meet horticulture demand in future. This would save additional 20 Mgd of fresh water for use for drinking purposes.

#### **Statement**

##### *Present Availability of Water as Indicated by the UT of Chandigarh Administration (2000 A.D.)*

(i) Fresh water available in Chandigarh from Bhakra Canal and tubewells	61.00 Mgd
(ii) Tertiary treated waste water available for Horticulture	3.00 Mgd
<b>Total Availability</b>	<b>64.00 Mgd</b>

##### *Present need of Water for Different Uses (2000 A.D.)*

(i) Domestic use with per capita supply of 150 lpcd (as per National Norms) for the projected population of 7,57,853 for 2000 A.D.	25.04 Mgd
(ii) Industrial/Commercial/Institutional uses	7.69 Mgd
(iii) Horticulture uses	24.40 Mgd
<b>Total Demand:</b>	<b>57.13 Mgd</b>

#### **Pension to Sportsmen**

6655. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mortified sportsmen particularly weight lifters receiving pension under sports fund;

(b) whether pension to certain weight lifters of Commonwealth/Asian medalists are not being sanctioned under the revised scheme since July, 1994;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) At Present 219 meritorious sports persons including two weightlifters are receiving pensions under the scheme of 'Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sports persons'.

(b) to (d) Pensions are being sanctioned under the scheme. One case pertaining to the discipline of weightlifting is under process.

#### **Circulation of Pirated NCERT Books**

6656. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale circulation of pirated NCERT books in the capital;

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

(c) the number of seizures made therein; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the circulation of such books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The Delhi Police during two operations had seized copies of a few pirated editions of NCERT textbooks and a few printed forms/bookcovers last month in the capital, and also



arrested three persons who were involved in this unlawful activity. The NCERT undertakes surprise checks. It has started the use of NCERT Watermark Paper in all its textbooks to curb the piracy. It has issued warning in all National Dailies regarding piracy of books.

[*Translation*]

#### **Doctors in Indian System of Medicine**

6657. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Pay Commission has recommended the time bound promotion for the doctors working in the Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy as is applicable to the general medical officers of the Central Government Health Services;

(b) whether the recommendations have been forwarded to the Central Health Services of the Indian System of the Indian System of Medicines and homoeopathy for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the time by which these are likely to be implemented for the group 'A' officers working in the Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathic Research Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The recommendation of the Fifth Pay Commission for giving time-bound promotion to ISM&H Doctors has already been implemented.

(c) The recommendations do not automatically extend to Research Councils. Proposals for extending the benefit are to be made by the Councils for approval of Competent Authority including Department of Expenditure.

[*English*]

#### **Separate Cadre for Ports Health**

6658. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to post Port Health Officers at airports and ports to check the fitness of edible items being imported for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the precise functioning of these officers;

(c) the manner in which they are proposed to be replaced *vis-a-vis* the custom officials; and

(d) the factors necessitating the introduction of a separate cadre for Port Health Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Port Health Officers/Airport Health Officers are already posted at Ports/Airports respectively and are required to assist the custom officers as and when required under section 151 (b) of the Customs Act 1962 for checking the fitness of edible items being imported for human consumption.

(d) There is no separate cadre of Port Health Officers. Doctors of the Central Health Services are posted as Port Health Officers.

#### **Anti-Tobacco Law**

6659. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to enact a new anti-tobacco law;

(b) if so, whether the Ministries of Labour, Agriculture and Finance have opposed the move;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said proposal has been approved by the Cabinet;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (f) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Tent. Lok Sabha) in its 22nd Report had made several recommendations primarily intended to discourage the use of tobacco and tobacco products. Government is examining these recommendations and a draft legislation is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]***Construction of Bridge at Wazirabad**

6660. SHRI LAL BEHARI TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction of new bridge parallel to Wazirabad bridge is likely to be commenced;

(b) the total cost of the bridge and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the time by which the construction of a bridge over the Shanti Van adjacent to Gita Colony crematorium is likely to be commenced and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Public Works Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi have reported that feasibility study and fixing alignment of new six lane wide Barrage-cum-Bridge parallel to the existing bridge has been entrusted to the Delhi Jal Board and the pre-construction work is to commence after the report is received.

(b) Rs. 250 crores approximately. After completion of necessary formalities, the work is likely to be completed within 2-3 years.

(c) Govt. of NCT of Delhi was reported that the work of studies and planning is likely to take about one year and only thereafter the cost estimates can be framed.

**Land to Private Hospitals**

6661. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided land at lower rates to hospital administration for construction of private hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number and names of such hospitals;

(c) whether free treatment is given to the poor in such hospitals;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Delhi Development Authority allots land for construction of hospitals on the basis of recommendations of Government of NCT of Delhi or Central Government in accordance with the norms/parameters prescribed under Nazul Rules, at the rates notified by the Government.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has intimated that in the last 10 years, land has been allotted to 31 societies for construction of Hospitals. List attached as statement-I. Government of NCT of Delhi sent a list of hospitals who have been allotted land at concessional rates by Delhi Development Authority. The list is enclosed in Statement-II.

(c) to (e) As per the terms and conditions of allotment, the hospital has to provide free services to the poor patients to the extent of 10% of indoor strength and 25% in respect of outdoor patients.

**Statement-I**

S. No.	Name of the Society	Date of Allotment	Area/location
1	2	3	4
1.	Venu Charitable Trust	29.3.1990	Saket
2.	Lakshmipat Singhania Medical Foundation	29.3.1990	Saket
3.	Indian Cancer Society	12.3.1990	Rohini
4.	Escort Heart Institute & Research Centre	03.5.1990	Okhla
5.	All India Ophthalmological Society	06.8.1990	Karkardooma

1	2	3	4
6.	Indian Cancer Society	15.11.1990	Rohini
7.	Diabetes Foundation	19.6.1991	Vasant Kunj
8.	Sondhi Charitable Hospital Society	08.11.1993	Mayur Vihar Phase-I
9.	Diabetic Self Care Foundation	30.4.1994	Sarita Vihar
10.	Sant Nirankari Mandal	24.6.1994	Dheer Pur
11.	Munni Lal Mange Ram Charitable Trust	24.10.1994	Paschim Puri
12.	Manav Sewarth Trust	10.11.1994	Paschim Puri
13.	Jai Shri Ram Sewa Samiti	29.5.1995	Pitam Pura
14.	Children Medical Foundation	03.7.1995	Saket
15.	Human Care Medical Charitable Trust	07.7.1995	Dwarka
16.	Devki Devi Foundation	06.2.1996	Saket
17.	B.R. Dhawan Memorial Charitable Trust	06.3.1996	Dwarka
18.	Narain Dutt Sharma Charitable Foundation Trust	22.5.1997	Pitam Pura
19.	Tagore Academy	02.7.1996	Shalimar Bagh
20.	Nirogi Charitable & Medical Research Trust	08.7.1996	Mandawali Fazalpur
21.	Param Shakti Peeth	17.1.1997	-do-
22.	Champogen Memorial Charitable Trust	27.1.1997	Dwarka
23.	Rotary District Social Welfare Society	02.7.1997	Tughlakabad
24.	Lala Munilal Mange Ram Charitable Trust	29.9.1997	Paschim Puri
25.	Dilshad Garden Ayyappa Sewa Samiti	18.11.1997	Dilshad Garden
26.	Walia Charitable Trust	03.12.1997	Mayur Vihar
27.	Unique Hospital & Research Institute	17.12.1997	Dwarka
28.	Sarvodaya Health Foundation	24.3.1999	Rohini
29.	Maha Durga Charitable Hospital	09.08.1999	Model Town
30.	The Shanti Memorial Society	06.05.1999	Lado Sarai
31.	Madukar Multi Speciality Hospital	23.09.1999	Geetanjali

**Statement-II**

1. Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 21-Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn., Delhi.
2. Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2-Institutional Area, Rohini, New Delhi.
3. Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.
4. Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Rohini, New Delhi.
5. Dharamshila Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi.
6. Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi.
7. Escorts Heart Institute, Okhla, New Delhi.
8. Vanu Eye Institute, South Extension, New Delhi.
9. Sitra Ram Bhartiya Institute of Medical Research, Mehrauli Institutional Area, New Delhi.
10. Skin Institute, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.
11. Mai Kamlı Wali Jan Kalyan Charitable Trust, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
12. Saroj Hospital, Rohini, New Delhi.
13. G.M. Modi Hospital, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi.
14. Shanti Mukund Hospital, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extension, New Delhi.
15. National Heart Institute, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.

**Demolition of Houses**

6662. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old houses between Mandir Marg and Udyan Marg opposite Birla Mandir have been demolished;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose for which the Government intend to use this land; and

(d) the time by which the land is likely to be utilised for the intended purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39 Type-IV quarters have been demolished.

(c) and (d) Land which is to be used for parking and holding fairs has already been handed over to NDMC by L&DO. NDMC is to develop the area accordingly.

[English]

**Production of Chemical Fertilizers in IFFCO**

6663. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have found the proposal in regard to the IFFCO factory located in Nellore to produce chemical fertilizers unviable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The proposal of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), to set up a new ammonia-urea plant in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh with an annual area capacity of 7.68 lakh metric tonnes at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 1736 crores has been approved in principle by the Government, subject to investment appraisal by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of this project has been undertaken by the PIB in its meeting held on 9.7.99. The project is being processed for taking a final investment decision, taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding the viability of the project, desirability of encouraging use of LNG as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger the implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts.

[Translation]

**Migration/Sending of Doctors to Foreign Countries**

6664. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of doctors working in Government hospitals who have migrated to foreign countries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their migration;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of doctors in the Government hospitals especially in the rural areas due to this phenomenon;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage;

(f) whether these doctors were sent from the metropolitan cities only;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) the annual demand of doctors from foreign countries alongwith the manner of their selection;

(i) whether the Government propose to provide such opportunities to the doctors of other areas of the country so that they gain some experience; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (j) This Ministry is the cadre controlling authority of Central Health Service. Records regarding migration of doctors are not maintained in this Ministry. However, 36 Central Health Service officers are on foreign assignment/deputation abroad. They are allowed to go on foreign assignment/deputation keeping in view public interest irrespective of their place of posting. Information is not available in respect of demand of doctors from foreign countries and their manner of selection. Out of 4585 sanctioned posts in CHS, 4058 posts are filled up. For filling up vacant posts requisitions are sent to Union Public Service Commission regularly.

[English]

#### Quackery

6665. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Increase in quackery" appearing in the Hindu, dated April 22, 2000;

(b) if so, whether quackery is assuming dangerous proportions in the capital;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey to identify the number of quacks functioning in the country especially in Delhi;

(d) if so, the names of States where survey has been completed and the outcome thereof;

(e) the time by which the survey in the remaining States is likely to be completed; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the functioning of such quacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Government has seen the news report.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by the Government of NCT of Delhi no survey has been conducted to identify the number of quacks. However the Government of NCT of Delhi had conducted 283 raids during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 through its Directorate of Health Services and identified 63 doctors against whom the complaint have been made to the police for taking further necessary action.

(d) and (e) The State Governments are required to identify persons practising without having required medical qualifications. State Government have not informed this Department of surveys done or proposed survey.

(f) A person cannot legally practice any system of medicine unless he possesses recognised medical qualification and is registered with the respective councils.

#### Social Economic Development of Tribals

6666. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to call a meeting of tribal MPs to discuss the ongoing welfare schemes for tribals;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) the details of funds earmarked for setting up model technical/vocational institutes for tribal youths; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central Sector Scheme of Vocational training in Tribal areas is being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administrations, Educational and other institutions, local bodies, NGOs etc., which is aimed at developing the skill of tribal youth to enable them to gain employment or equip themselves for self employment opportunities. The normal capacity of each vocational training centre is 100 with hostel facilities for 50. Each Centre may cater to 5 vocational courses in traditional skills depending on the employment potential of the area. Each tribal boy/girl will be trained in two trades of his/her choice for a duration of 3 months. Each trainee is also attached to a master Craftsman in semi-urban/urban areas to learn skills by practical experience. There is provision of monthly stipend and grant for raw material for the trainees. The details of expenditure incurred in the last few years and the Budget provision for 2000-2001 are as follows:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Amount
1997-98	3.45
1998-99	4.71
1999-2000	3.75
2000-2001 (BE)	11.0

#### Social Welfare Board

6667. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give statutory status to the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Social Welfare Board is a non-profit Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and is meeting the objectives for which it was set up.

#### Children Homes

6668. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission had lately decided to investigate into the working of the State run children homes; and

(b) if so, the details of such investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Concerned with the prevailing condition of the State run juvenile homes, the National Human Rights Commission in its Annual report for the year 1997-98 has mentioned that it has been decided to investigate into the working of the State run children homes. The Annual Report of the Commission along with the Action Taken Memorandum has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

#### Meningitis

6669. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:  
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANGA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of meningitis (Brain fever) are on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of deaths occurred due to this during 1999-2000 and till date, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to take steps to control this disease;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the financial assistance provided for this purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence has not yet compiled the data for the year 1999-2000 and thereafter.

(d) to (f) The disease is not eradicable. However, National Institute of Communicable Diseases provides technical support for outbreak investigation and laboratory diagnosis, as and when requested by States.

[English]

#### Dental Colleges

6670. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutions applied for permission to run the Dental Colleges in the country during the last three years, Institution-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number out of them are accorded permission by the Medical Council of India till date, Institution-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not granting the permission to all the Colleges/Institutions to run the Dental Colleges;

(d) whether there is some dispute regarding the degree issued by some colleges to their students;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The applications not complying with the qualifying criteria prescribed in the Dental Council of India (Establishment of new Dental Colleges, opening of higher courses of study and increase of admission capacity in dental colleges) Regulations, 1993 were returned to the Institutions.

(d) to (f) The BDS Degree of any college is recognized in consultation with the Dental Council of India as per the procedure prescribed in Sec. 10 (2) of the Dentists Act, 1948. The process of grant of recognition of BDS Degree of any dental college can only be initiated on the recommendation of Dental Council of India, which recommends the case after evaluation of final examination of the first batch of students.

#### Statement

##### *Applications Received from Institutions, State-wise, During the Years from 1997 to 1999*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Applications received from Institutions	No. of Institutions granted permission as on 3.5.2000
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	20	1
2.	Maharashtra	9	1
3.	Karnataka	1	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	13	4
6.	Rajasthan	6	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2

1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	2	1
9.	Bihar	1	Nil
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Nil
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2
12.	Orissa	2	1
13.	Haryana	4	1
14.	Punjab	2	2
Total		75	18

[Translation]

**Nursing Homes/Schools**

6671. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:  
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:  
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding Untrained nurses working in Delhi Nursing Homes appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 1, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the number of recognised nursing schools functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(e) the criteria for the recognition of these schools;

(f) whether some illegal and fake nursing schools are running in the country;

(g) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding such Nursing Homes/Schools;

(h) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three years and the current year, State-wise especially in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reported statement by the President, Indian Nursing Council is with reference to Nursing Schools run without approval of the INC, non-availability of trained teachers in those schools, lack of uniformity in the training process, proposals for amendment of Indian Nursing Council Act, appointment of unqualified nurses in Nursing Homes of Delhi and shortage of nurses in the country.

(c) The Indian Nursing Council, which is a Statutory Organization responsible for regulating the professions of Nursing and recognition of Nursing Schools in the country, is already seized of the matter. The Indian Nursing Council has already taken up the matter with all hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi including private hospitals pointing out that it is essential that any person who is employed by a Nursing Home/Hospital to work as Nurse should possess the the Nursing qualifications recognized by the Indian Nursing Council and must be registered with the State Nursing Councils. The Indian Nursing Council has advised all State Governments and State Nursing Councils to amend their respective Nursing Council Act to empower the Indian Nursing Council to inspect all Nursing Homes and Hospitals to verify that the Nurses with recognised qualifications and registered with the State Nursing Councils are appointed.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) The criteria for recognition of these schools is laid down in Section 10 (2) (4) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.



(f) to (i) The Indian Nursing Council, a Statutory Body, is responsible to establish a uniform standard of training for nurses, midwives and health-visitors. To achieve this goal it conducts inspection of the Nursing Institutions after every three years to ensure the standard of Nursing Education in the country. The Nursing Institutions not maintaining the standard of education as per the norms prescribed by the Council are intimated of the deficiencies for rectification of the same. The Institutions failing to make up the deficiencies are derecognised.

**Statement**

*List of Recognised Schools of Nursing in India (State Wise)*

S. No.	State	No. of Schools
1	2	3
1.	AFMS	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	5
5.	Bihar	6
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	18
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Karnataka	82
11.	Kerala	50
12.	MIB	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3
14.	Maharashtra	37
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	3
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Orissa	4
20.	Punjab	16
21.	Rajasthan	5
22.	SIB	15

1	2	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10
25.	West Bengal	20
Total		406

[English]

**Filtered Water**

6672. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any guidelines for the filtered water being sold for the price of mineral water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines have been notified under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(d) whether the processed water has also been incorporated in the category of processed food as per the International Standard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) There is no product categorised as filtered water. Standards for Mineral water and for packaged drinking water are being formulated for incorporation under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955, keeping in view the Codex/WHO Guidelines on the subject.

**B.C.G. Vaccine**

6673. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has revealed that the B.C.G. vaccine offers no overall protection in adults and in children;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to discontinue B.C.G. as a part of the national programme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop other devices to replace this vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Studies conducted in India indicate that BCG immunization provides substantial protection of the order of 75% against more severe forms of childhood tuberculosis such as tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis. An expert group convened by ICMR has opined that BCG immunization currently given to only newborns and infants under the Universal Immunization Programme should continue.

(c) In order to develop improved vaccines and drugs for treatment of tuberculosis research on new vaccine development through molecular approaches and new drugs is being undertaken by a number of institutions in the country.

#### **Anganwadi Centres**

6674. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought enhancement of funds for equipment and infrastructure for the Anganwadi Centres in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of request made by the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **HUDCO Development Technology**

6675. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has contributed for the development of any new technology being used in housing and infrastructure sector;

(b) if so, whether HUDCO has set up any trust for the venture projects instead of setting up of any company separately for venture funds; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) HUDCO promotes cost effective and environment friendly building technology and materials, researched and developed by the various National and State level research and development institutions. These products and technologies are promoted through the Building Centre Programme of Govt. of India, by imparting training to local artisans and incorporating appropriate technology and materials in construction activities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Nepali Citizens**

6676. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nepali Citizens who came to India during each of the last three years and the number out of them settled in India permanently;

(b) whether the Government propose to deport these citizens back to Nepal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty 1950, and the exemption granted under the Passport (Entry to India) Rules 1950, Nepali Citizens are exempt from the requirement of possessing passport and visa while entering into India from Nepal. They are also not required to register themselves with the concerned Foreigners Registration Officer. Accordingly, statistics regarding the entry (except by air) and stay of Nepali citizens in India are not maintained. There is no proposal to deport Nepali citizens back to Nepal.

#### **Placement of Scientists**

6677. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pool for a temporary placement of Indian Scientists and Technologists is functioning at present;

(b) if so, the details of its activities;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a pool for permanent placement of our scientists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. CSIR is operating a Scientists Pool Scheme since 1958 which offers financial assistance to highly qualified unemployed scientists, Engineers and Medical Professionals, which the age limit of 40 years, by way of Senior Research Associateship for a period of upto 3 years. Under the scheme applications for grant of Associateship are received round the year at the Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel (DSTP) under the HRD Group of CSIR. There are seven duly constituted committees one each in the disciplines of Medical Sciences; Engineering and Technology; Mathematics; Life Sciences; Physics; Chemistry and Earth Sciences. The committees meet at regular intervals. The award of Associateship to the eligible persons is made on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned committee.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The objective of the scheme is not to provide permanent placement but offer a temporary placement to such scientists, who are on the look out for regular employment in Government, industry etc.

**I.C.M.R.**

6678. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of ICMR have caused losses of crores of rupees to the Government by concealing facts to continue field stations of Integrated Disease Vector Control Programme in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for the said projects so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the misuse of funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action the Government propose to take against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (f) No Sir. As reported by ICMR, the IDVC Project was approved in 1985 by the then Prime Minister of India and was sanctioned for continuation till the end of VIII Plan, i.e., March 1997. Beyond this date, the Project has been continuing on a year to year basis after getting appropriate approvals upto 1999-2000. Rs. 35.47 Crores has been allocated to the project which is reported to have been fruitfully utilised by ICMR. It is understood that the gains from this project outweigh the money invested in it.

**Recruitment of Assistant Professors in  
Dr. R.P. Centre, AIIMS**

6679. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professors on ad-hoc basis is done without giving reservation to SC/ST candidates at Dr. R.P. Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi;

(b) whether permission from the Health Ministry/Court had been taken to fill up these posts without reservation;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the need to fill up these posts without reservation, and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the SC/ST candidates get due representation in the ad-hoc appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (f) No regular appointments to the post of Assistant Professors are being made in the Institute since November, 1994 due to a pending court case in the High Court of Delhi and matter is sub-judice.

However, when the posts of Assistant Professor are notified for making adhoc appointments, a clause is inserted in the notification that "reservation for candidates belonging to SC/ST will be as per rules".

#### **Misuse of Government Properties**

6680. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a drive against the misuse of Government properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases detected during each of the last three years and till date; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the offenders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An intensive drive has been launched to end the menace of misuses of allotted properties including subletting and illegal constructions etc. by door to door inspection.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) In all such cases action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of the Allotment Rules and the PP Act.

#### **GDP Investment in Health Sector**

6681. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of percentage of the Gross Domestic Product invested in the public health sector;

(b) whether the present level of investment of the Gross Domestic Product in the sector is inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to enhance the investment in this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) According to World Health Report, 1999-'Making a Difference', total health expenditure as percentage of GDP for the period around 1995 was 5.6% of which the share of public sector was 1.2%

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the overall resource position and the sectoral priorities, the Planning Commission decides allocation of funds to different sectors. The percentage of outlay provided for the health and family welfare as a % of the total plan outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan at 4.01 shows an increase when compared to that of the Eighth Five Year Plan when it was 3.24. Government has been making every effort to augment the resources for the health and family welfare sectors by mobilising external assistance from various bilateral and multi-lateral agencies for implementing the National programmes for Malaria, TB, Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Reproductive and Child Health Programmes. Besides, for upgrading the hospitals in selected States, World Bank assistance has been availed of which would further improve delivery of the health sector.

#### **Consumption of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

6682. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAOTALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of chemicals and fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years upto March 31, 2000, State-wise;

(b) the consumption of chemicals and fertilizers in the country in comparison to the other countries;

(c) whether people are informed about the negative effects of excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers in the agriculture production;

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the import-export of chemicals during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) A statement indicating consumption of chemicals/fertilizers is enclosed.

(b) The Department of Agriculture which maintains such statistics have informed that they do not compile data on consumption in other countries.

(c) to (e) The State Governments have an extensive network of extension workers to educate farmers about various aspects of agriculture including the negative effects of the application of agricultural inputs if applied in doses

other than the recommended levels to avoid any possible negative effects on the soil.

(f) The information is available in DGCIS

publications, which is available in Parliament Library. However, the figures of import and export of the main chemical pesticides during the last three years is as follows:

(Qty. in M.T.)			
Exports	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Cyper-Methrin	1956	2160	2424
Parathion (methyl)	362	392	73
Endosulphan	2301	1761	2751
Isoproturon	2879	1255	1097
Malathion	1036	1321	1348
<b>Imports</b>			
Parathion	52	277	288
Methyl Bromide	49	81	72.5
DDT	N.A.	108	—
Malathion	N.A.	20	—

**Statement**

Name of the State	Pesticides			Fertilizer		
	1996-97	1997-98	(M.T.) 1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	lakh tonnes 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	8702	7298	4741	17.69	16.95	20.08
Assam	300	284	280	0.56	0.71	0.78
Arunachal Pradesh	20	18	18	Neg	Neg	Neg
Bihar	1039	1150	834	7.86	8.8	8.95
Gujarat	4545	4642	4803	8.14	10.28	10.2
Goa	2	2	4	0.06	0.06	0.07
Haryana	5040	5045	5035	7.61	8.36	8.38
Himachal Pradesh	300	200	276	0.34	0.35	0.39
Jammu & Kashmir	63	78	75	0.43	0.6	0.71
Karnataka	3665	2962	2600	8.26	11.09	11.49
Kerala	1141	602	1161	1.88	2.19	1.81
Madhya Pradesh	1159	1641	1643	9.73	12.06	12.26
Maharashtra	4567	3469	3468	13.29	16.04	16.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	31	20	31	0.13	0.13	0.17
Meghalaya	20	8	9	0.03	0.03	0.04
Mizoram	18	17	16	Neg	Neg	0.01
Nagaland	9	9	9	Neg	Neg	Neg
Orissa	885	924	942	2.51	2.91	2.99
Punjab	7300	7150	6760	12.08	13.14	13.75
Rajasthan	3075	3211	3465	7	7.87	7.27
Sikkim	16	16	15	Neg	Neg	Neg
Tamil Nadu	1851	1809	1730	7.91	9.42	9.51
Tripura	22	19	16	0.09	0.1	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	7859	7444	7419	27.69	30.3	30.92
West Bengal	4291	3882	3678	8.96	9.76	10.78

Neg = Negligible

### Technology Park

6683. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL:  
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

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

(a) whether there is a Central scheme to establish technology parks in various States;

(b) if so, the details of such techno-parks established so far in various States, location-wise;

(c) the extent to which these parks are serving the objectives envisaged for them;

(d) the funds allocated to such States in this regard during the last three years;

(e) whether any fresh proposal has been received from any State in this regard;

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

(g) the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(h) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up any techno-park in the North-Eastern States; and

(i) if so, the details 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) No Sir. However, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched a scheme entitled "Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs)" in 1984-85 in collaboration with the all India Financial Institutions namely IDBI, IFCI and ICICI. Under this scheme STEPs are established in and around academic and R&D institutions of excellence for promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship among S&T persons. Further, rural/women technology parks are being set up by DST for promoting S&T activities for sustainable development at grass-root level. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is promoting Micropropagation Technology Parks for providing an interface between the research institution and industry and Biotechnology Park for women to provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs through the application of environment friendly biotechnologies. In addition Software Technology Parks (STPs) are being promoted by the Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) through the Software Technology Park of India (STPI) to boost software exports using high speed data communication links.

Till 1998-99, 13 STEPs were approved by DST. 3 more STEPs were approved during 1999-2000. State-wise break-up of STEPs is enclosed in statement-I. Under the rural/women Technology Parks two women Technology

Parks have been set up recently one in Garhwal, U.P. and another in Manipal, Karnataka. Two Micropropagation Technology Parks one at Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi and another at National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune have been set up by DBT. A Biotechnology Park for Women has also been set up by DBT at Chennai in collaboration with the State Govt. Location of STPs promoted by the MIT is enclosed in statement-II.

(c) and (d) More than 650 enterprises have been promoted through the STEP's and employment for nearly 10,000 persons has been generated. Under STEP scheme no specific funds are allocated for various States. The proposals are submitted by the academic institutions

directly. In fact the State Governments also contribute to the establishment of STEP's.

The STPs have helped in increasing software exports from the country. The software exports by the STP units have grown from Rs. 17 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 6,300 crores in 1998-99. STP units contribute nearly 60% to the national software exports. MIT is not allocating funds to the States for the setting up STPs. It is however, partly funding STPI for setting up STPs jointly in financial participation with the concerned State Govt.

(e) to (l) STPs for the States of Assam, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir have already been approved by MIT.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise Distribution of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs)*

S.I.No.	State	No. of STEP's	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	(1) International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad
2.	Bihar	1	(1) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi
3.	Karnataka	3	(1) SJ College of Engineering, Mysore (2) Karnataka Regional Engineering, College, Surathkal (3) Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	(1) Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal
5.	Maharashtra	2	(1) University of Poona, Pune (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Entrepreneurs Chemical Park, Mumbai
6.	Punjab	2	(1) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana (2) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala
7.	Tamil Nadu	2	(1) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli (2) PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	(1) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur (2) University of Roorkee, Roorkee (3) JSS Academy of Technical Education, NOIDA
9.	West Bengal	1	(1) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	

**Statement-II**

*Location-wise details of STPs in various States are given below*

States	Location
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2. Gujarat	Gandhinagar
3. Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore, Manipal
4. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
5. Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai, Pune
6. Orissa	Bhubaneswar
7. Punjab	Mohali
8. Rajasthan	Jaipur
9. Tamilnadu	Chennai, Coimbatore
10. Uttar Pradesh	Noida

The Governments of West Bengal and Goa have also set-up STPs in their States.

**Health and Family Planning Centres**

6684. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:  
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the implementation of family planning programmes in various States;

(b) if so, the performance of each State in family planning during each of the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized for health centres and family planning programmes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The review of the family welfare programme in all States/UTs is being done periodically in the meeting of State/UT Secretaries in charge of the Department of Family Welfare.

Further the implementation of the programme in the four demographically weak States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is being done regularly by a Committee of Secretaries under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary.

(b) State/UT-wise performance in various family planning methods, during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) A statement showing grants-in-aid released to the States/UTs during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, under the family welfare programme, including health centres is given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement-I****State-wise Performance in respect of Family Planning methods**

Sl. No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisations			IUD Insertions		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Major States</b> (Population 1 crore or more)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	513,726	629,031	728,976	298,127	302,021	288,067
2.	Assam	16,243	12,050	14,171	32,853	37,632	35,333
3.	Bihar	82,421	195,716	135,127	156,186	222,744	178,358
4.	Gujarat	242,949	242,364	250,379	409,248	401,736	413,198
5.	Haryana	100,292	94,042	91,219	158,450	162,944	160,717
6.	Karnataka	384,056	395,624	371,273	376,247	372,341	337,854



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Kerala	125,126	139,804	132,734	75,372	79,407	79,764
8.	Madhya Pradesh	371,731	367,092	358,492	598,012	617,928	581,980
9.	Maharashtra	518,897	571,476	532,714	447,598	418,711	402,450
10.	Orissa	134,818	127,046	122,171	193,191	245,893	213,817
11.	Punjab	107,917	108,625	113,935	395,343	372,731	378,622
12.	Rajasthan	200,711	224,140	229,019	204,765	224,100	234,629
13.	Tamil Nadu	316,018	332,991	335,967	383,938	409,155	416,693
14.	Uttar Pradesh	266,350	307,799	346,333	1,664,021	2,029,897	2,098,987
15.	West Bengal	326,398	321,969	259,273	113,053	101,711	84,984
II.	Smaller States/UTs						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,890	2,353	1,983	2,794	2,585	2,601
2.	Delhi	33,178	37,699	35,159	65,711	66,871	60,573
3.	Goa	3,667	4,158	4,358	2,890	2,806	2,764
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31,609	32,474	30,760	37,797	36,658	35,897
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	15,388	12,510	11,471	9,581	12,926	9,988
6.	Manipur	2,324	2,640	2,895	11,452	11,376	8,793
7.	Meghalaya	657	1,061	1,304	1,372	2,102	2,604
8.	Mizoram	2,570	2,223	2,085	2,306	1,744	1,313
9.	Nagaland	668	545	1,552	1,798	1,135	945
10.	Sikkim	1,308	1,113	1,104	1,347	1,362	994
11.	Tripura	9,947	8,449	6,949	3,820	4,671	4,042
12.	A&N Islands	1,756	1,966	1,977	1,266	1,145	1,202
13.	Chandigarh	3,324	3,062	3,335	6,321	5,717	6,019
14.	D&N Haveli	490	479	587	189	264	186
15.	Daman & Diu	507	536	433	303	256	234
16.	Lakshadweep	48	33	33	108	34	41
17.	Pondicherry	9,793	9,705	9,452	3,706	3,477	3,743
III.	Other Agencies						
1.	M/O Defence	20,508	18,888	17,761	10,735	9,116	7,873
2.	M/O Railways	22,941	28,851	26,970	10,777	9,908	10,070
	Comm. Distri	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All India	3,870,226	4,238,514	4,181,951	5,680,671	6,172,904	6,065,335

\*Figures are provisional.

Sl. No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Condom Users			Oral Pill Users		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	613,013	575,724	510,306	242,987	259,087	226,038
2.	Assam	33,054	29,934	35,978	18,948	31,009	24,358
3.	Bihar	99,945	78,571	102,899	43,582	56,380	57,620
4.	Gujarat	1,015,432	823,499	890,295	160,118	161,910	172,984
5.	Haryana	474,862	411,069	368,257	57,392	59,225	60,954
6.	Karnataka	358,628	323,021	278,577	157,060	156,013	148,472
7.	Kerala	223,511	182,683	181,417	34,614	32,507	29,324
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,764,520	1,658,832	1,553,629	494,196	560,166	586,914
9.	Maharashtra	964,771	592,367	585,288	375,534	375,187	358,821
10.	Orissa	379,979	285,419	301,568	108,329	110,505	106,499
11.	Punjab	558,844	538,313	439,391	98,613	98,402	94,618
12.	Rajasthan	722,682	869,431	995,378	204,283	313,864	374,280
13.	Tamil Nadu	208,328	188,895	256,033	168,281	192,417	188,419
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,769,617	2,044,696	1,926,196	527,931	764,044	791,977
15.	West Bengal	402,363	402,968	361,435	290,786	332,638	283,426
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	819	1,116	1,452	1,949	2,761	1,804
2.	Delhi	279,038	222,504	232,256	8,522	10,471	11,777
3.	Goa	12,244	10,819	9,334	2,302	2,140	2,101
4.	Himachal Pradesh	67,672	65,639	64,324	21,944	23,264	23,494
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,357	13,747	9,315	3,030	4,176	4,500
6.	Manipur	5,820	5,875	4,604	2,741	3,109	2,477
7.	Meghalaya	1,136	915	1,291	1,059	1,215	1,904
8.	Mizoram	1,796	1,313	1,133	1,880	2,043	1,658
9.	Nagaland	28	1	13	395	126	198
10.	Sikkim	493	487	942	2,685	2,882	2,805
11.	Tripura	19,445	25,299	21,691	20,411	25,659	26,803
12.	A&N Islands	1,379	2,521	2,082	896	805	873
13.	Chandigarh	7,662	7,511	7,761	331	147	195
14.	D&N Haveli	—	—	—	238	198	144

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Daman & Diu	1,468	1,380	1,185	287	304	257
16.	Lakshadweep	344	289	622	216	160	187
17.	Pondicherry	9,794	7,707	7,871	1,016	869	662
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	32,833	33,676	29,512	4,262	5,801	6,081
2.	M/O Railways	196,894	72,981	66,800	4,284	3,755	3,984
	Comm. Distri.	6,980,556	7,336,250	8,059,306	2,188,923	2,801,754	3,271,846
<b>All India</b>		<b>17,214,327</b>	<b>16,795,452</b>	<b>17,308,141</b>	<b>5,250,025</b>	<b>6,394,793</b>	<b>6,868,654</b>

\*Figures are provisional.

**Statement-II****Grant-in-Aid Released to States/UTs During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000**

States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	8838.71	11652.79	19632.70
Arunachal Pradesh	147.73	144.08	334.55
Assam	3284.70	3260.45	8492.91
Bihar	9894.51	8792.62	33304.28
Goa	168.13	184.83	325.94
Gujarat	9446.00	10503.85	17213.03
Haryana	3521.84	2746.01	4407.75
Himachal Pradesh	1123.72	1973.97	2407.34
Karnataka	5185.49	7681.02	19086.05
Kerala	2981.46	4190.43	6864.11
Madhya Pradesh	6765.52	8566.08	16361.97
Maharashtra	8289.64	11164.04	15896.09
Manipur	452.95	622.75	1055.35
Meghalaya	300.91	328.75	750.71
Mizoram	221.36	239.11	444.27
Nagaland	209.05	247.96	500.51
Orissa	4821.63	4710.89	7819.21
Punjab	2451.93	2558.65	4188.09
Rajasthan	7299.73	8492.29	17545.57

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	10835.89	9197.29	23103.19
Tripura	411.50	1781.61	1000.48
Uttar Pradesh	19276.48	42482.52	36652.25
West Bengal	5101.99	11122.85	11948.24
Jammu and Kashmir	1873.62	1600.73	2261.85
Sikkim	218.87	307.72	485.06
Delhi	719.82	1012.59	2791.07
Pondicherry	138.53	137.85	186.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>114081.71</b>	<b>155703.73</b>	<b>255058.94</b>

### Crime on Railways

6685. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate force to check and prevent crime on railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Police, including Railway Police, is a State subject. The maintenance of law and order on the Railways, including running trains, is the responsibility of the State Governments. For better protection and security of Railway property, the Central Government has already constituted an Armed Force of the Union called the Railway Protection Force.

### Communicable Diseases

6686. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors responsible for communicable diseases;

(b) whether control of communicable diseases is becoming more difficult with the emergence of drug

resistants and the development of insecticide resistant vectors; and

(c) if so, the steps propose to be taken to control the communicable diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Communicable Disease is an illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products capable of being directly or indirectly transmitted from man to man, animal to man or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc.) to man or animal.

The factors responsible for Communicable Disease are presence of specific infectious agent or its toxic products in a man, animal or environment and favourable environmental conditions for transmission of disease, besides presence of susceptible host (person vulnerable for catching the specific disease).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has launched various National Programmes to control Communicable Disease like National Anti Malaria Programme, National AIDS Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National TB Control Programme etc. Under these programmes steps are taken *inter-alia* for health promotion, specific protection, early diagnosis, prompt treatment, disability limitation of the affected persons. Government has also launched a National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases (NSPCD) as a pilot project in 45 districts. The main objective of NSPCD is strengthening of disease surveillance for forecasting and early detection of outbreaks and rapid response thereto

for prevention and control of communicable disease outbreaks. Under the programme it is envisaged to have networking between the Regional laboratories, State Governments, some Indian Council of Medical Research institutions and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi. This programme is required to keep an eye on antimicrobial and vector resistant problem. Based on the outcome of studies conducted a feedback will be provided to respective health authorities regarding alternative antibiotics and insecticides.

[*Translation*]

### Shramik Vidyapeeths

6687. SHRI RAJO SINGH:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of unemployed educated youths received training in Shramik Vidyapeeths during the last three years and the criteria adopted for the selection of candidates in these institutes;

(b) the amount spent on these Vidyapeeths during the said period and the amount of stipend being given during the training period;

(c) whether the certificates received by the trainees have any validity or recognition;

(d) whether there is any co-ordination or link between the Shramik Vidyapeeths and district industrial centres;

(e) if so, whether there is any scheme to provide loans on priority basis to the youth trained in these Vidyapeeths; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of persons received training under various courses in Shramik Vidyapeeths during the last three years and the expenditure incurred are as under:

Year	No. of persons Received Trg.	Amt. Spent (Rs.)
1996-97	1,28,002	8,19,44,755/-
1997-98	1,28,071	8,16,65,332/-
1998-99	1,11,391	8,61,02,164/-

The beneficiaries include illiterates, neo literates, workers, unemployed youth, socio-economically & educationally weaker sections of the society. There is no provision to give stipend to the trainees during the training period.

(c) The certificates given by the Shramik Vidyapeeth have no recognition in formal sector. However, these certificates have gained credibility in informal/private sector.

(d) Yes, Sir. A number of courses are conducted in collaboration with the District Industrial Centres.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Implementation of the Welfare Schemes

6688. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) whether there is slackness in the Department of Women and Child Development in implementing the welfare schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment into the implementation of welfare schemes;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the amount of budget that remained unspent during each of the last three years so far; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of this Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The expenditure of the Department has progressively increased from Rs. 894.76 crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 1131.84 crores in 1998-99 and to Rs. 1247.39 crores in 1999-2000.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 5.24 crores in 1997-98, Rs. 94.11 crores in 1998-99 and Rs. 72.61 crores (provisional) in 1999-2000 have been surrendered as against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 900.00, Rs. 1225.95 and Rs. 1320.00 crores respectively.

(e) The Department has appointed Area Officers for different States/UTs who will visit the States assigned to them quarterly to monitor the implementation of various schemes including release and utilization of funds. The progress of the programmes and activities of the Department are being monitored by Secretary through Annual Action Plan of the Department.

#### **Assistance to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan**

6689. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the Sansthan during the said period;

(c) whether any complaints has been received regarding misuse of funds by the Sansthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of the financial assistance released to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan during the last three years and the amount utilised by the Organisation are as per the details given below:—

(Rupees in Lakh)

Year	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1997-98	Rs. 1074.56	Rs. 1105.56
1998-99	Rs. 1292.39	Rs. 1353.87
1999-2000	Rs. 2372.00	Rs. 2307.00

(This includes previous years' unspent balance utilised in next year)

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was also released in connection with Sanskrit Year Celebration in 1999-2000.

(c) No, Sir. No complaint regarding misuse of the funds by the Sansthan has been received.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

#### **Review of AIDS Control Programme**

6690. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:  
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the implementation of National AIDS Control Programme;

(b) if so, the success achieved in the control of AIDS, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have launched the second phase of the National AIDS Control Programme;

(d) if so, the highlights of the second phase;

(e) the extent to which the second phase of AIDS control programme has helped in checking the AIDS disease;

(f) whether any new steps have been taken to meet the challenges of the disease;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the States in which the second phase of AIDS control programme is being implemented;

(i) whether the World Bank, USAID and the UK have agreed to finance the programme in a big way; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The first phase of the National AIDS Control Programme has been reviewed by World Bank and Govt. of India jointly.

(b) For the control of AIDS in the country, State AIDS Control Societies have been constituted in all States/UTs and three Municipal Corporations. 815 Blood Banks have been modernised, 40 Component Separation Facilities set-up, 504 Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics strengthened, 154 Zonal Blood Testing Centres and 135 Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Centres have been set up. The achievements State-wise is placed in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The highlights of the second phase are as follows.

- (i) Shift the focus from raising awareness to changing behaviour through interventions, particularly for groups at high risk of contracting and spreading HIV;
- (ii) to support decentralisation of service delivery of the States and Municipalities and a new facilitating role for NACO. Programme delivery would be flexible, evidence-based, participatory and rely on local programme implementation plans;
- (iii) to protect human rights by encouraging voluntary counselling and testing and discouraging mandatory testing;
- (iv) to support structured and evidence-based annual reviews and ongoing operational research; and
- (v) to encourage management reforms, such as better State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drugs and equipment procurement practices. These reforms are proposed with a view to bring about a sense of "ownership" of the programme among the States, Municipal Corporations, NGOs and other implementing agencies.

(e) The second phase of National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 9th November, 1999 and various components are under the process of implementation by State AIDS Control Societies.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The new steps that have been undertaken in the second phase are as follows:

1. Expansion of the interventions for poor marginalised and high risk groups.
2. Social mobilisation to create awareness of promotion of treatment for reproductive tract infections including sexually transmitted diseases.
3. Promotion of voluntary HIV testing and counselling services.
4. Intersectoral co-ordination with other ministries/depts. NGOs and the private sector.
5. Extensive training programme for medical and paramedical personnel on HIV related diseases.

(h) The second phase of the National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented in all the 32 States/UTs.

(i) and (j) National AIDS Control Project-Phase-II has been launched from 9th November, 1999, with an assistance from World Bank as a credit of US\$ 191 million. Apart from this USAID & UK have also agreed to provide assistance as follows:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (i) USAID assisted AVERT project in Maharashtra   | — 166 Crores. |
| (ii) DFID assisted sexual partnership Project in Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala | — 104 crores. |

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of Blood Banks, Zonal Blood Testing Centres, Blood Component Separation units, Sentinel Sites, STD Clinics & Blood Testing Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Z&TC	BCSU	BB	BTC	Reference Lab.	STD	Sentinel Site
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	60	11	—	30	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	6	1	—	2	3
3.	Assam	3	0	18	3	—	5	4
4.	Bihar	9	3	51	10	—	17	7
5.	Goa	2	0	3	1	—	4	4
6.	Gujarat	6	4	55	5	—	15	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Haryana	4	1	18	1	—	8	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	9	1	—	66	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	13	3	—	7	3
10.	Karnataka	10	1	52	7	—	30	12
11.	Kerala	5	4	35	6	—	24	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3	49	8	—	50	10
13.	Maharashtra	17	6	71	19	2	38	20
14.	Manipur	1	0	3	1	1	9	11
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	3	1	—	6	4
16.	Mizoram	1	0	4	1	—	4	4
17.	Nagaland	3	0	3	2	—	7	6
18.	Orissa	4	0	45	5	—	19	6
19.	Punjab	3	1	32	3	—	7	4
20.	Rajasthan	6	1	18	6	—	14	5
21.	Sikkim	1	0	2	1	—	1	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	13	3	93	9	2	47	11
23.	Tripura	1	0	6	1	—	3	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13	6	68	10	—	44	10
25.	West Bengal	10	1	74	7	2	30	8
26.	A & N Islands	1	—	2	1	—	1	4
27.	Chandigarh	1	—	3	2	—	2	3
28.	D & N Haveli	0	—	1	1	—	0	1
29.	Daman & Diu	0	—	1	1	—	0	2
30.	Delhi	10	4	14	4	2	10	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0	—	1	1	—	0	3
32.	Pondicherry	1	—	2	2	—	4	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>180</b>

ZBTC—Zonal Blood Testing Centres.

BCSU—Blood Component Separation Units.

B.B—Blood Bond (Modernisation).

STD—Sexually Transmitted Diseases.



**Assistance for Sports to Sikkim**

6691. SHRI BHIM DAHAL; Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the North-Eastern States including Sikkim for encouragement of sports under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided during

each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of national sports events organised in these States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants released during the last three years to North-East States are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Assam	33	19.97	32.16
Arunachal Pradesh	—	15	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	27.55	—
Manipur	22.41	—	23.50
Nagaland	30	46	110
Tripura	123.68	4	80.96
Sikkim	8.10	—	4.28

(c) The North East Sports Festival conducted during

the last three years in the above mentioned States are given below year-wise:

Year	Number of Discipline	Name of States	Number of total Participants	Venue
1997-98	6	Arunachal Pradesh Assam D.G.H.C. Manipur Meghalaya Tripura	343	Manipur
1998-99	5	Arunachal Pradesh Assam Meghalaya Tripura D.G.H.C. Manipur	264	Assam
1999-2000	112	Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Mizoram Meghalaya Nagaland Sikkim Tripura Assam	751	Assam

National Games were held at Imphal, Manipur in 1999.

[Translation]

**Poverty Alleviation in Country**

6692. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have recently received the reaction of the International Monitoring Fund regarding the poverty alleviation in India;

(b) if so, whether the said organisation has shown its concern towards the progress made in regard to poverty alleviation in the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government about poverty alleviation in the country; and

(d) the reasons for unsatisfactory results in the progress of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) This Ministry has not received any reaction from the International Monitoring Fund regarding the Poverty Alleviation in India.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, Sir.

[English]

**Addition/Alteration in Government Accommodation**

6693. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the addition/alteration in the Government accommodation under 10/20% scheme has been running satisfactorily;

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

(c) whether any post operation survey on such works has been undertaken by the CPWD;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of complaints received about the low standard of material used by the contractors during the last three years;

(f) if so, whether the contractors have been penalised or such sub-standard material; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision of certain facilities not provided in the quarters at the time of construction but otherwise within the laid down norms, are provided on payment of 10%/20% of estimated cost of the facilities. Details of these facilities are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Payment of the work is made after physical inspection of the work. Wherever any defects are noticed, the same are removed before finalising the payment of the contractor.

(e) No statistical data has been maintained regarding the no. of complaints received. However, no sub-standard material has been used.

(f) and (g) Question does not arise in view of reply (e) above.

**Statement**

*Permissible Additions/Alterations on Allottee's Request For Additions/Alterations in Flat/Quarter only Following Items of work are carried out on Payment of 10%/20% of Estimated cost of the Work:*

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.

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 20% of the Estimated Cost is Charged from the Allottees: Nil

**Medical Services**

6694. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of medical services at JIPMER, Pondicherry and NIMHANS, Bangalore;

(b) whether the medical officers and other medical staff-strength in these two centres is adequate;

(c) if so, the details of strength of medical staff in these two centres;

(d) the funds allocated by the Government for these two centers during the last two years and the current year;

(e) whether any foreign assistance both technical and financial has been sought for these centres; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The standard of medical services in JIPMER, Pondicherry and NIMHANS, Bangalore is satisfactory keeping in view the staff and infrastructure in position. JIPMER, Pondicherry provides superspecialty treatment in the field of cardiovascular disease, Urology, Cancer etc. NIMHANS provides state-of-art investigation and treatment for mental, neurological and neuro-surgical disorders to about 3 lacs patients every year. In JIPMER, Pondicherry, 103 posts of CHS and 19 Medical Officers are in position. In NIMHANS, Bangalore, 265 Medical (Faculty Resident and Medical Officers) and 525 supporting para-medical staff are in position.

(d) The details of funds allotted to JIPMER, Pondicherry/NIMHANS, Bangalore is as under:—

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	JIPMER	NIMHANS
1998-99	4446.00	2450.00
1999-2000	4938.00	2937.00
2000-2001 (BE)	5410.00	3450.00

(e) and (f) NIMHANS, Bangalore had requested the Government to procure a Gamma Knife at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores through an international agency. However, this did not fructify.

**Promotion of Sports**

6695. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored schemes in operation in Maharashtra for promotion of sports and sports infrastructure during 1999-2000;

(b) the details of financial assistance released and utilised under each scheme in Maharashtra in general and Vidarbha Region in particular during the last three years ending on March 31, 2000, year-wise and institution-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes currently in operation for youths during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The following schemes have been implemented all over the country including in the State of Maharashtra for promotion of sports and sports infrastructure during 1999-2000:

- (i) **Rural Sports Programme:** Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Sports Authority of India for organization of State and National level Sports tournaments/competitions every year in various States turn by turn.
- (ii) **Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools:** Under the scheme financial assistance is given to the State/UT Governments for organization of district and State level school tournaments.
- (iii) **National Sports championships for women:** Under the scheme sports festivals for women

sports persons are organised in various States through the Sports Authority of India.

- (iv) **Sports Scholarship Scheme:** Under the scheme sports persons are given State level, National level, University and College level scholarships through Sports Authority of India. The Scheme also provides special scholarships for women.
- (v) Grants are released for creation of sports infrastructure under the following schemes:
1. Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure;
  2. Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and colleges; and
  3. Grants for installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces.
- (b) A statement-I is enclosed.
- (c) A statement-II is enclosed.

**Statement-I**

(A) Grants are not released region-wise. Grants are released either to State Governments or to Sports Authority of India for implementation of the schemes. During the last three years following grants were released to Maharashtra

Name of scheme	Grant released & utilised during		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
(i) Grants for creation of sports infrastructure	15.8	26	44.04
(ii) Grants to Rural Schools	—	—	1.69
(iii) Promotion of sports and Games in Schools	—	18.50	—

(B) Grants released to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years institution-wise are as under:

Year	Name of the Organization/Institution	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1997-98	Akola Sports Complex, Akola	3.28
	Gram Panchayat Aklul, Solapur	10.80
	Sybiosis International Cultural & Educational Centre, Pune	1.00
	Barashiv Hanuman Gramin Shikshan Prabarak Mandal, Parbhani	0.72
1998-99	Hanuman Prasarak Mandal, Amaravati	2.00
	Chiplun Taluka Maratha Shikshan Parishad, Ratnagiri	15.00
	Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur	9.00
1999-2000	New English School & Junior College, Sawarde, Ratnagiri	6.04
	Shri Tulja Bhawani Education Trust, Dhule	36.00
	Nagpur Yuvak Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur	2.00
	Smt. Sindhutai Poreddiwar High School & Junior College, Gogaon, Gadchiroli	0.90
	Jai Bajrang Senior Secondary School, Kumbhari, Akola	0.79

**Statement-II****(a) National Service Scheme**

The National Service Scheme aims at involving student youth on a voluntary basis. Presently, National Service Scheme is being operated in 175 Universities and 22 Senior Secondary Councils. The National Service Scheme has two types of programmes, which are undertaken by its volunteers. There are regular activities and special camping programmes. The scheme has tremendous educational value in exposing the students to the experience of different problems of the community.

**(b) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS operates through more than 8 million rural youth through a net work of about 1.6 lakh village based youth clubs. NYKS adopts the strategy of awareness and mobilisation of rural youth for socio-economic development work in villages with emphasis on voluntary action. The various youth related schemes being implemented by the NYKS are vocational training, work camps through voluntary donation of labour, rural sports and adventure, national integration, promotion of traditional and folk arts and culture etc.

**(c) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of youth**

The scheme aims at involving voluntary agencies in the field of vocational training, youth leadership training programmes. Assistance is given to voluntary organisations to conduct vocational training programmes to promote self-employment.

**(d) Scheme for Training of Youth**

This scheme aims at motivating young people through the spread of knowledge by participating in vocational training courses based on local needs and talents. Financial assistance can be availed by voluntary organisations, educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendras and State Government/UTs.

**(e) Special Scheme for promotion of youth activities among the youth of backward tribes**

The scheme aims at the development of tribal areas as well as the youth of backward tribes based on the needs and potential by conducting vocational training programmes, exhibitions, national integration camps and programmes on general awareness.

**(f) Scheme for exhibition for youth**

The scheme aims at organising active and energetic propagation through the media of exhibition, the principles of tolerance, harmony, national unity, solidarity and peaceful progress. The programmes/activities includes exhibition on folk dances, folk songs, paintings, art and crafts, books and various development and youth related schemes.

**(g) Promotion of National Integration**

The scheme provides the framework for greater exchange and understanding among the youth of the different regions of the country and for greater involvement of voluntary agencies in the task of promoting national integration and communal harmony through the organisation of camps, inter-state visits, seminars, conferences, research publications, regional and zonal festivals, cultural programmes for combating communalism, regionalism, linguistic chauvinism and other divisive tendencies.

**(h) Promotion of Adventure**

The scheme aims to create and foster amongst the youth a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative team work, endurance and encouraging quick, ready and effective reflexes in challenging, situations by undertaking adventurous activities like mountaineering trekking, rowing, hiking, exploration for collection of data, study of flora and fauna in mountains, desert and the seas; coastal sailing, etc. and also training of youth people to undertake such activities.

**(i) Construction of Youth Hostels**

The scheme aims at promoting youth travel and youth activity programmes by making the youth hostels function as a nodal point for promoting youth activities. The Central Govt. bears the cost of construction of the youth hostels while the State Govt. provides land free of cost, water and electricity connection, approach road and staff quarters and also bears the initial operational cost of hostels.

**(j) Scheme for Assistance to youth club and sports club**

This scheme has got three components:

**(i) Awards to outstanding youth clubs**

The scheme aims at recognising the contribution of youth clubs and motivating them for more active participation in nation building. Awards are given away at District, State and National level.

## (ii) Financial Assistance to Sports Clubs

This aims at promoting Nodal Voluntary Sports Club/ Sports Centres, one in each block in a phased manner.

## (iii) Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs

The principal objective of this scheme is to encourage and assist newly established Youth Clubs so that they can effectively take part in nation building activities and for promoting organised youth club movement across the country.

## (k) National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS)

This scheme aims at providing opportunities to students, generally speaking those who have completed their first degree to involve themselves on a voluntary basis in nation building activities for a specific period on a whole time basis. The beneficiaries of the scheme include Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Bharat Scouts and Guides, select NGOs working in the field of youth and State Governments.

## (l) National Reconstruction Corps (NRC)

The NRC Scheme has been launched as a Central Sector Scheme in June 1999 on a pilot basis for two years in 80 selected backward districts of the country. The aim of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to matriculate youth to participate in the process of national building.

**Security Covers to Ex-PMs**

6696. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government to provide security cover to the former Prime Ministers during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some of the former Prime Ministers have declined to claim the security cover being provided to them; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The expenditure incurred on the security of former Prime Ministers cannot be precisely determined, as Technical, Communication, Training, Motor Transport, Workshop and Administration Wings, ec. in the SPG are common for all protectees.

(b) and (c) Shri V.P. Singh, former Prime Minister, has relinquished SPG cover. Delhi Police is providing security to him and his family since May, 1999.

**Assistance to Organisations by ICSSR**

6697. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of organisations/institutions in Orissa receiving financial assistance on regular basis from the Indian Council of Social Science Research;

(b) the amount of assistance received by these organisations/institutions during the last three years, institution-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of such organisations/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) As per the information furnished by Indian Council of Social Science Research there is only one institution in the State of Orissa viz. Nab Krishna Choudhary Centre for Development, Bhubaneswar which is receiving grants from Indian Council of Social Science Research regularly.

(b) An amount of Rs. 78.43 lakhs was released to Nab Krishna Choudhary Centre for Development, Bhubaneswar as under:

Year	Financial Assistance (In lakhs)
1997-98	Rs 34.10
1998-99	Rs. 16.88
1999-2000	Rs. 27.45

(c) 1. A research institution shall be deemed to be eligible to receive assistance under this scheme if it satisfies the following criteria:

(i) It should be of an All-India character in the sense that its facilities are open to students and social scientists in all parts of the country and its faculty is selected on all-India basis;

(ii) it should have been in existence for a period of not less than five years, except in cases where the Government of India and, a State Government agree to establish a new Research Institution for development and financial support under this scheme; Provided that the Council may reduce this period to three years in special and deserving cases; and provided further that the period may be reduced to even less than three years with the prior approval of the Government of India;

- (iii) it should not be eligible for assistance from the University Grants Commission;
- (iv) it should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or as public trust, or created by an Act of State Legislature; and
- (v) it should be adjudged by the Council to be Research Institution of excellence in the field of social sciences on the basis of the standing and professional competence of its staff, the quantum and quality of its research output, its publications and its status in the profession.

2. When a Research Institution applies for a grant-in-aid under these Rules, the Council may appoint a Visiting Committee if it is satisfied that there is need for such an institution, that it has the necessary competence or potential, and that it deserves to be assisted under these Rules. The Council shall submit the Report of the Visiting Committee to the Government of India, with its recommendations thereon and the Research Institution shall be assisted under this scheme on receipt of approval of the Government of India.

#### National Commission on Women

6698. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has rejected his Ministry's recommendations that rape convicts be awarded the death penalty;

(b) if so, the details of the arguments put forward by the National Commission for Women in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women is not in favour of award of death penalty for the rape convicts. Among the reasons put forward by them, one is that enhancement of

punishment would lead to a fall in conviction rates. Secondly, the chances that victims would be killed to eliminate evidence after rape would be higher. The Commission has also stated that death penalty is barbaric and the human rights issue of right to live has also to be kept in mind in this context.

(c) While considering the proposal of having death sentence for rapists, the views of the National Commission for Women for not providing death penalty for rapists will be kept in mind.

#### Non-Availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

6699. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Bangalore, location-wise;

(b) whether adequate quantity of medicines are not available in these dispensaries; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure sufficient quantity of all medicines in these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The requisite information is available in the attached statement.

(b) Some medicines are not available in the dispensaries. However, medicines that are not available in the dispensary are procured from the authorised local chemist through local indent and supplied to the beneficiaries. In emergency cases, an authority slip is issued to the beneficiaries to collect the medicines directly from the authorised local chemist without payment.

(c) Steps have been initiated for procurement of medicines which are not supplied by the MSO directly from the authorised manufacturers/firms.

#### Statement

##### List of CGHS Dispensaries in Bangalore Location-wise

S.No.	Name of Dispensary	Address of CGHS Dispensary/Unit
1	2	3
1.	Shivajinagar	No. 18&19/1 Infantry Road, Shivajinagar, Bangalore 560001.
2.	Nallaswaram	Nallaswaram Co. Op. Society Ltd., Morgo Road, Nallaswaram, Bangalore-560003.
3.	Bagavangudi	No. 5-A. Ardhya Complex, Vanivilas Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore-560004.

1	2	3
4.	Ulsoor	No. 27 (1st Floor) Car Street, Ulsoor, Bangalore-560008.
5.	Rajajinagar	No. 5/2 (Old No. 1045/5, Innal-Innj. 1st) Main Road, IV Block Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010.
6.	Jayanagar	No. 21/2/S G.F. 15th Cross, IFI Block West, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011.
7.	Koramangala	CHSD Orts. Koramangala, Bangalore-560034.
8.	Domlur	CPWD Colony, Domlur, Bangalore-560071.
9.	Ganganahalli	No. 856, 1st Cross, Ganganagar, Bangalore-560032
10.	DRDO	DRDO Township, C.V. Raman Nagar, Bangalore-
11.	CGHS Polyclinic	No. 119/1-2, Balaji Complex, Infantry Road, Shivajinagar, Bangalore-560001.

### Strike by Doctors

6700. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors are not performing their duties seriously and going on strikes frequently;

(b) if so, whether the patients are suffering due to their continuous strikes;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against those doctors; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) There is no such report in respect of Central Health Service doctors in recent past.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act

6701. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which have repealed the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act so far and enacted their own laws to regulate transactions in the urban land;

(b) whether the Union Government have proposed a vacant land tax which has to be imposed by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been repealed in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka & Madhya Pradesh and all the Union Territories. No information has been received from these States about

enactment of their own laws to regulate transactions in the urban land.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

### AIIMS

6702. SHRI GEORGE EDEN:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the development of AIIMS during each of the last five years;

(b) whether any research work is going on in the institute at present; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The amount spent for the development of AIIMS during the last five years is as under:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1995-96	4040.27	7434.27
1996-97	6815.60	7688.62
1997-98	4627.36	9885.50
1998-99	5706.09	14388.87
1999-2000	7000.00	16000.00
	28189.32	55397.26



(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. During the last five years, on an average 300 projects per year have been sanctioned for carrying out research activities. Approximately 750-800 articles are published per year. The research topics include Diarrhoeal diseases, Hepatitis, Iodine deficiency disorders, blindness, defining genetic susceptibility to chronic diseases and in developing bone marrow transplantation programme.

#### Exploitation of Juans

6703. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the exploitation of Juans a primitive tribe living in hills of Gandhamardan and Malyagiri in Keonjhar and Dhankanal districts respectively;

(b) whether the population of this tribe is at the verge of extinction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save this tribe from exploitation and extinction?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL CRAM): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Conference on Nutrition

6704. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference on nutrition has been convened in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to tackle the menace of malnutrition amongst poorer sections of society;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The VI Annual Conference of Indian Society of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition

(ISPEN) Delhi in collaboration with the Centre for Research on Nutrition Support system, New Delhi was organised on 14-15th March, 2000 at New Delhi.

(c) to (e) Government of India adopted the National Nutrition Policy in 1993 which advocated a multi-sectoral approach for controlling the problem of malnutrition and improving nutrition of the people. The National Nutrition Policy contains both short term/direct interventions and long-term/indirect interventions. A National Plan of Action on Nutrition was developed to serve as a framework for translating the instruments of Nutrition Policy. This Plan identified the role of 14 Departments/Ministries of the Government towards nutrition promotion.

Various measures adopted by the Government to improve the nutritional status of the population especially of the poor are:

- Increased agricultural production;
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through income-generating schemes;
- Availability of essential food items at subsidised 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 programmes viz. (i) integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme, (ii) special nutrition programme (SNP); (iii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP), (iv) wheat based supplementary nutrition programme; (v) mid-day meal programme etc.

In addition, programmes for prevention of specific nutrient deficiency disorders such as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme; Prophylaxis Programme to prevent blindness due to Vitamin "A" deficiency and Nutritional Anaemia due to Iron Deficiency as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme and Pilot Project for control of micro nutrient malnutrition are also under implementation.

#### Austerity in Expenditure

6705. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to all the Ministers to strictly enforce "fiscal prudence" and set a personal example by practising "austerity" in their "official lives" to curb the non-developmental expenditure;

(b) whether any code of conduct has been laid down for the Central Ministers in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any follow up of these instructions are also being made; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) The Prime Minister has recently written to the Union Ministers emphasising the need to follow scrupulously the guidelines in regard to fiscal prudence and austerity which have been issued from time to time.

#### **New Devices for Family Planning**

6706. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:  
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have developed some new devices for Family Planning;

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

(c) whether these devices have been proved successful;

(d) if so, the extent of which the success has been achieved; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for their publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow has developed a non-steroidal, non-hormonal Contraceptive Pill named 'Centchroman'. It is being marketed as 'Saheli' by the Public Sector undertaking M/s Hindustan Latex Limited.

During the initial 3 months, 1 tablet is taken twice a week and thereafter once a week for as long as contraceptive protection is desired.

(c) and (d) Centchroman has been found to be successful in preventing unwanted pregnancy. The safety and efficacy of Centchroman is well within the acceptable levels of tolerance.

(e) The 'Saheli' brand of contraceptive pill is being promoted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India through Social Marketing under the National Family Welfare Programme and by M/s Hindustan Latex Limited. Information education and communication campaigns are frequently advertising the product.

#### **Education Schemes for Children of Fishermen and Nomadic People**

6707. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide educational facilities for nomadic people and fishermen, living in distant places from the towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any model schools have been developed and funds released to Andhra Pradesh and other States for this purpose during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has a number of programmes to provide education/training to disadvantaged groups including fishermen and nomadic. Such programmes are Computer Literacy Programme, Empowering Self Help Groups, Certificate in Food and Nutrition.

(c) Education is on the concurrent list and school education is primarily the concern of State/UT Governments. State/UT Governments open schools as per their educational planning and local needs.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

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

6708. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to bring non-formal education under the Comprehensive Education Guarantee Scheme in the State; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is in the process of revising its scheme of Non Formal Education to a Scheme of Alternative and Innovative Education, which includes opening of learning centres in unserved habitations on the lines of the Education Guarantee Scheme.

[English]

#### Central Institute of Indian Languages

6709. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to expand the activities of the Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL), Mysore;

(b) if so, whether certificate courses are proposed to be conducted in all the Indian languages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore has over a period of time expanded considerably its activities in the field of Language development and promotion. This is a continuing process. Certificate courses are currently conducted in Tamil, Telugu and Bengali. These courses are developed depending on the demand for them.

#### Communication Equipment in Delhi Police

6710. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Crores lost in police communication bungle" appearing in the Times of India, dated March 18, 2000;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been entrusted to the CBI;

(d) if so, the time by when the CBI has been asked to complete the investigations;

(e) whether any time limit has been prescribed for which the cops from ASI to Addl. CP can stay to one appointment/posting and that schedule is being maintained;

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

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news report that the Automatic Call Distribution System (ACDS) installed in the Police Control Room is not functioning is not correct. However, Delhi Police have instituted a vigilance enquiry into the purchase of 286 Ultra High Frequency Band wireless sets and accessories.

(c) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to transfer the inquiry into this case to CBI.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Subject to administrative exigencies, the officers in various ranks are normally given a tenure of 3-5 years in each assignment.

#### Non-Availability of Medicine in Hospitals

6711. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "non availability of medicines in Safdarjung Hospital," appearing in Dainik Jagaran dated March 8, 2000;

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

(c) whether there is nexus between the hospital staff and the medicine dealers and even the items required for operations are not available in the hospitals and have to be brought by the patients themselves;

(d) the norms adopted for the procurement of medicines and other items by the Government hospitals viz. Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia; and

(e) the reasons for not considering it appropriate to make purchase of medicines and other items from Kendriya Bhandar keeping the quality and the rates in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item refers to the following:—

1. Non availability of medicines in Safdarjung Hospital.
2. Nexus between the hospital staff and the medicine dealers.
3. Non availability of items required for operation.
4. Information to the public for non-availability of medicines.

(c) The essential and life saving medicines and the items required for operation theatres are available to the patients as per the formulary and the guidelines devised

by the hospital. No information is available regarding nexus between the hospital staff and the medicine dealer.

(d) and (e) Where rate contract for medicines and other items are available with Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D), the same are procured under the DGS&D rate contract. For all other medicines annual indents are placed on Medical Store Organisation (MSO) to supply the medicines. Whenever non-availability certificate is given by MSO to supply the medicines. Whenever non-availability certificate is given by MSO the same are purchased at the approved rates of Joint Purchase Committee. However, in case of emergency and non availability of approved rates as per the procedures laid down above the procurement of medicines and other items are made in small quantity from Govt. approved outlets like Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar etc.

#### Accountancy Question Paper of Class XII

6712. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the final Board exams for class XII under CBSE recently the accountancy Question paper (Code No. 67/1) was a far-fetched one in relation to syllabus to this effect;

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

(c) whether the theory questions carried only 17 marks while it should have been allotted 30 marks;

(d) whether several parents of the examinees expressed their strong anguish before the office of CBSE in this regard;

(e) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to compensate the students in the matter of evaluation of the answers by moderation; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The CBSE has informed that as per prescribed design and blue print of the CBSE, there is no separate allocation of marks for theory and practical type of questions.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) No specific measures to compensate the students in the evaluation of answer scripts are required by the CBSE. However, the detailed marking scheme

formulated by the Subject Experts after actual pre-testing on the real and random samples of answer scripts contains comprehensive instructions in regard to fair, objective and valid evaluation.

[Translation]

#### Terrorist Outfits in Bihar

6713. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:  
SHRI JAWAHAR LAL JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of terrorist outfits operating in Bihar;

(b) the number out of these are getting assistance from foreign countries or the terrorist outfits of other States;

(c) the terrorists arrested during last three years in Bihar; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) According to information received from the Government of Bihar, there are no terrorist outfits in the State. However, the following Left Wing extremist and banned private senas are operating in Bihar: (1) People's War, (2) Ranvir Kisan Mahasangh, (3) Jan Suraksha Sangharsh Manch, (4) Sawarna Liberation Front, (5) Sunlight Sena and Lal Khandi, (6) Maoist Communist Centre, (7) Lal Sena, (8) Lonk Sena, (9) Bhumi Sena, (10) Hara Sena, (11) Kuwar Sena, (12) Brahmarshi Sena and (13) Mazdoor Kisan Sangram Samiti.

(b) As per available information, People's War operating in Bihar is getting assistance from People's War Group operating in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The number of Left Wing extremists arrested during the last three years was as under:-

Year	Number
1997	907
1998	562
1999	581

(d) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects. However, keeping in view the overall dimensions which

Left Wing extremism has assumed in some States, the Central Government has set up a high level Coordination Centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary, with Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police of the seriously affected States as members, to review and coordinate steps taken by these States to check the Left Wing extremist activities, monitor the plan of action in respect of each State and to make recommendations, both on development and security aspects of the problem.

The Coordination Centre has been meeting periodically. Several important decisions, such as, providing financial support from the Centre for combating Left Wing extremist activities, construction/improvement of identified critical roads, preparation of plans for development of affected areas to tackle the problem in a holistic manner, sharing of intelligence inputs on constant basis, providing assistance of para-military forces on need basis, etc., have been taken and effectively followed-up.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 crore was released to the Government of Bihar during the year 1999-2000 under the Scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure.

The Central Government has also been extending financial support to the State Government of Bihar under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces for improving its policing infrastructure.

[English]

#### Criteria for Admission in Institutions

6714. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the institutions offering courses in Management, Pharmacy, MCA, MBA, B.Ed., Library Science and B.E., on fees charging, free seat and NRI seat basis;

(b) the criteria adopted by these institutions for providing admission in various courses;

(c) whether these institutions are entitled to offer direct admission to students; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide direct admission in these institutions to the willing candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The private

unaided educational institutions imparting higher and technical education including management education are offering courses on fee charging and free seat basis. 50% of the seats including those for foreign students/NRIs are on fee charging basis. Admission to these institutions is based on merit. Direct admissions are made in respect of seats for foreign/NRI students.

#### Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

6715. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 for the transfer of agricultural property in the name of married daughters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make provisions for inclusion of married daughters in the Act now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Overcrowding in Jails

6716. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has asked the chief justice of the High Courts to tackle overcrowding in jails;

(b) whether the Commission has also requested and advised to instruct district and session judges to take necessary steps to resolve the acute problem of overcrowding in prisons and long pendency of cases;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission wrote to the Chief Justices of the High Courts requesting them to instruct District and Sessions Judges to visit prison regularly and take steps to reduce overcrowding by early disposal of cases and also by granting bail to prisoners, as per the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of "Common Cause Vs. Union of India".

(d) Union of India shares the concern expressed by the Chairperson, NHRC, 'Prison' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Government has been interacting with the State Governments on this issue and has stressed upon them the need to take effective steps to reduce the number of undertrials. The steps suggested by the Central Government include setting up of Special Courts, speedier trials of petty and minor offences and review of all undertrial cases by a Review Committee at the district level, comprising of the representatives of the judiciary, district administration and the prison authorities on monthly/quarterly basis.

### Synthetic Fibre Industry

6717. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the synthetic fibre industry is facing competition in the World Market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The international Synthetic Fibre industry is competitive and has impacted on domestic prices of synthetic fibres/yarns. The low prices of synthetic fibres/yarns have boosted the domestic demand. To meet the increasing demand, domestic production of major synthetic fibres/yarns has increased from 9,80,000 M.Ts. in 1996-97 to 13,79,000 M.Ts. in 1998-99 and is estimated to be 15,40,000 M.Ts. in 1999-2000.

### Level of Health Care Services

6718. SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of health care services in the remote rural areas of the hill districts in the country is below the national level;

(b) if so, whether any special package has been envisaged for strengthening the primary health care infrastructure in such areas; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to ensure that geographically scattered rural areas are covered by the primary health care institutions as per the norms defined for general public for the purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Hilly terrain, poor transportation and communication, as well as distances affect the outreach of health services in remote, hilly and rural areas.

In view of these constraints, the population norms for the establishment of Primary Health Care institutions, have been relaxed as follows:

Institutions	Population Norms	
	Plan Areas	Tribal/Hilly Areas
Sub-Centres	5000	3000
PHC	30000	20000
CHC	120000	80000

(c) Apart from above measure, the National Population Policy 2000 envisages strengthening of Primary Health Care Infrastructure with more focussed attention to under-served segments of the population.

### DDA Act, 1957

6719. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section-8 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 include location of utilities, roads, division of any site into plots, alignment of buildings, architectural features, amenities to be provided in relation to any site etc.;

(b) if so, whether the earlier Zonal Plans prepared upto 1970's show all such facilities, but not in the Zonal Plans approved by the Ministry in 1990's;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether all the Zonal Plans approved in 1990's are not complete are comprehensive as per Section-8 of the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) Section 8 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 stipulates that Zonal Development Plan (Plan and text) may contain approximate locations of land uses such as recreational commercial, public & semi-public facilities, etc. It also specifies standards of population density and details of areas to be taken up for development or redevelopment in the plan/text.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Zonal Plans approved by the Ministry in 1990's also contain all such facilities. However, sub-division of land into plots, building lines, architectural features, etc. stated in Section 8 (2) (d) of the DD Act are conventionally not included in the zonal plans. They form part of detailed layout plan and architectural control drawings.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Zonal Plans approved in 1990's are comprehensive and are as per Section 8 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

#### **New Techniques for Cataract**

6720. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cataract and other eye related diseases are on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, whether laser technique for eye operation is very helpful and easy;

(c) if so, whether this facility is available under the CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to include this system of operation under CGHS; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir. Recent studies indicates reduction in prevalence of blindness due to cataract and other diseases.

(b) Treatment with laser is useful in some cases of glaucoma and retinal diseases and post-operative opacity following cataract surgery.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

#### **Training Centre for Women**

6721. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for the setting up of various types of training centres exclusively for women in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not received any such proposal for setting up of various types of training centres exclusively for women in the country. However, the Department of Women and Child Development has two schemes for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up of training centres for women:—

(i) Support of Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP);

(ii) Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Units (NORAD)

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Welfare Scheme in Tamil Nadu**

6722. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tribals living in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of Welfare Programmes/Schemes being run by the Government in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details of tribal welfare centres in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The Tribal population on Tamil Nadu according to 1991 census is 5.74 lakhs. A list of names of Tribal communities is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c)

Name of the District	Name of the ITDP
1. Salem	1. Yercaud
2. North Arcot	2. Koli Hills
3. South Arcot	3. Kalrayan Hills
4. Dharmapuri	4. Pachamalai
5. Tiruchirappali	5. Arunoothumalai
	6. Jawadi Hills
	7. Kalrayan Hills
	8. Sitheri Hills
	9. Panchamalai Hills

**Statement-I**

1. Adiyam
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli distt.)
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli distt.)
8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Vclan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari distt. and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18. Kurumans

19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirappali district)
26. Malayekandi
27. Mannan
28. Mudugar, Muduvan
29. Muthuvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar
33. Paniyan
34. Sholaga
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
36. Uraly.

**Statement-II**

- (i) Special Central Assistance to tribal Sub Plan
- (ii) Grants under Article 275 (I)
- (iii) Boys Hostel for STs
- (iv) Girls Hostels for STs
- (v) Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (vii) Educational Complexes
- (viii) Village Grain Banks
- (ix) Research and Training
- (x) Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
- (xi) Grant to NGOs



**Population Policies**

6723. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Maharashtra State is ranked as the fifth most populous State of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of current birth rate of the State per second;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government of Maharashtra to reduce the birth rate by 2004;
- (d) whether certain States have announced or propose to announce their own population policies;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (f) the manner in which State population policies are proposed to be matched with the National Population Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Maharashtra is the third most populous State in India.

(b) The birth rate of Maharashtra State is 22.5 per thousand population for the year 1998 as per the Sample Registration System. Based on this birth rate, the number of births during 1998 in Maharashtra State work out to be 2,003,648, from which it is derived that there is one birth for every 15 seconds.

(c) Maharashtra Government have adopted a population Policy for the State in March, 2000. Highlights of this Policy are given in the enclosed statement-I, II and III.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have announced their own population policies to stabilize the population in their State.

(f) The National Population Policy provides an umbrella in the form of guidelines for the State to

follow and the solutions have to state specific, keeping in view the situation existing in the respective State on socio-economic and demographic parameters.

**Statement-I****Highlights of State Population Policy (Maharashtra)**

- Acceptance of "Two Child Norm" as "Small Family".
- Performance in National Family Welfare Program to be assessed in the Confidential Records of Divisional Commissioner, Collectors, Chief Executive Officers, Municipal Commissioners, Chief Officers, BDOs, Tehsildar, District Health Officer, Civil Surgeons, Deputy Director of Health Services, etc.
- Concept of "Small Family" norm to be made part of service condition of employment in Government and Semi-Government services.
- House Building Advance, Vehicle Advance to be given on priority to those who limit their family to 2 children.
- Medical reimbursement to those who limit their family to 2 issues.
- Subsidies under State Government schemes admissible only to those who restrict their family to two issues.
- Strict implementation of existing Acts such as Child Marriage Act, Pre-natal Sex Determination Act, Birth and Death Registration Act etc.
- Organisation of Family Welfare Camps with the financial assistance from Co-operative Societies, Sugar factories and other industrial establishment.
- A Divisional Coordination Committee at the division level under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioners.
- At the District level a District Population Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector.

**Statement-II****State-wise Performance in respect of Family Planning methods**

Sl. No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisations			IUD Insertions		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Major States</b> (Population 1 crore or more)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	513,726	629,031	728,976	298,127	302,021	288,067
2.	Assam	16,243	12,050	14,171	32,853	37,632	35,333
3.	Bihar	82,421	195,716	135,127	156,186	222,744	178,358
4.	Gujarat	242,949	242,364	250,379	409,248	401,736	413,198
5.	Haryana	100,292	94,042	91,219	158,450	162,944	160,717
6.	Karnataka	384,056	395,824	371,273	376,247	372,341	337,854
7.	Kerala	125,126	139,804	132,734	75,372	79,407	79,764
8.	Madhya Pradesh	371,731	367,092	358,492	598,012	617,928	581,980
9.	Maharashtra	518,897	571,476	532,714	447,598	418,711	402,450
10.	Orissa	134,818	127,046	122,171	193,191	245,693	213,817
11.	Punjab	107,917	108,625	113,935	395,343	372,731	378,622
12.	Rajasthan	200,711	224,140	229,019	204,765	224,100	234,629
13.	Tamil Nadu	316,018	332,991	335,967	383,938	409,155	416,693
14.	Uttar Pradesh	266,350	307,799	346,333	1,664,021	2,029,897	2,098,987
15.	West Bengal	326,398	321,969	259,273	113,053	101,711	84,984
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,890	2,353	1,983	2,794	2,585	2,601
2.	Delhi	33,178	37,899	35,159	65,711	66,871	60,573
3.	Goa	3,667	4,158	4,358	2,890	2,806	2,784
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31,609	32,474	30,760	37,797	36,658	35,897
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	15,388	12,510	11,471	9,581	12,926	9,988
6.	Manipur	2,324	2,640	2,895	11,452	11,376	8,793
7.	Meghalaya	657	1,061	1,304	1,372	2,102	2,604
8.	Mizoram	2,570	2,223	2,085	2,306	1,744	1,313
9.	Nagaland	668	545	1,552	1,798	1,135	945
10.	Sikkim	1,308	1,113	1,104	1,347	1,362	994

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tripura	9,947	8,449	6,949	3,820	4,671	4,042
12.	A&N Islands	1,756	1,966	1,977	1,266	1,145	1,202
13.	Chandigarh	3,324	3,062	3,335	6,321	5,717	6,019
14.	D&N Haveli	490	479	587	189	264	186
15.	Daman & Diu	507	536	433	303	256	234
16.	Lakshadweep	48	33	33	108	34	41
17.	Pondicherry	9,793	9,705	9,452	3,700	3,477	3,743
III.	Other Agencies						
1.	M/O Defence	20,508	18,888	17,761	10,735	9,116	7,873
2.	M/O Railways	22,941	26,851	26,970	10,777	9,908	10,070
	Comm. Distri	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All India	3,870,226	4,238,514	4,181,951	5,680,671	6,172,904	6,065,335

\*Figures are provisional.

Sl. No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Condom Users			Oral Pill Users		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.	Major States (Population 1 crore or more)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	613,013	575,724	510,306	242,987	259,087	226,038
2.	Assam	33,054	29,934	35,978	18,948	31,009	24,358
3.	Bihar	99,945	78,571	102,899	43,582	56,380	57,620
4.	Gujarat	1,015,432	823,499	890,295	160,118	161,910	172,984
5.	Haryana	474,862	411,069	388,257	57,392	59,225	60,954
6.	Karnataka	358,628	323,021	278,577	157,060	156,013	148,472
7.	Kerala	223,511	182,683	181,417	34,614	32,507	29,324
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,764,520	1,658,832	1,553,629	494,196	560,166	586,914
9.	Maharashtra	964,771	592,367	585,288	375,534	375,187	358,821
10.	Orissa	379,979	265,419	301,568	108,329	110,505	106,499
11.	Punjab	556,844	538,313	439,391	98,813	98,402	94,618
12.	Rajasthan	722,682	869,431	995,378	204,283	313,664	374,280
13.	Tamil Nadu	208,328	188,895	256,033	168,281	192,417	188,419
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,769,617	2,044,696	1,926,196	527,931	764,044	791,977
15.	West Bengal	402,363	402,968	361,435	290,786	332,638	283,426

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	819	1,116	1,452	1,949	2,761	1,804
2.	Delhi	279,038	222,504	232,256	8,522	10,471	11,777
3.	Goa	12,244	10,819	9,334	2,302	2,140	2,101
4.	Himachal Pradesh	67,672	65,639	64,324	21,944	23,264	23,494
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,357	13,747	9,315	3,030	4,176	4,500
6.	Manipur	5,820	5,875	4,604	2,741	3,109	2,477
7.	Meghalaya	1,136	915	1,291	1,059	1,215	1,904
8.	Mizoram	1,796	1,313	1,133	1,880	2,043	1,658
9.	Nagaland	28	1	13	395	126	198
10.	Sikkim	493	487	942	2,685	2,882	2,805
11.	Tripura	19,445	25,299	21,691	20,411	25,659	26,803
12.	A&N Islands	1,379	2,521	2,082	896	805	873
13.	Chandigarh	7,682	7,511	7,761	331	147	195
14.	D&N Haveli	—	—	—	238	198	144
15.	Daman & Diu	1,468	1,380	1,185	287	304	257
16.	Lakshadweep	344	289	622	216	160	187
17.	Pondicherry	9,794	7,707	7,871	1,016	869	862
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	32,833	33,676	29,512	4,262	5,801	6,081
2.	M/O Railways	196,894	72,981	66,800	4,284	3,755	3,984
	Comm. Distri.	6,980,556	7,336,250	8,059,306	2,188,923	2,801,754	3,271,846
<b>All India</b>		<b>17,214,327</b>	<b>16,795,452</b>	<b>17,308,141</b>	<b>5,250,025</b>	<b>6,394,793</b>	<b>6,868,654</b>

\*Figures are provisional.

**Statement-III**

*Grant-in-Aid Released to States/UTs during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000*

States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	8838.71	11652.79	19632.70
Arunachal Pradesh	147.73	144.08	334.55
Assam	3284.70	3260.45	8492.91
Bihar	9894.51	8792.62	33304.28

1	2	3	4
Goa	168.13	184.83	325.94
Gujarat	9446.00	10503.85	17213.03
Haryana	3521.84	2746.01	4407.75
Himachal Pradesh	1123.72	1973.97	2407.34
Karnataka	5185.49	7681.02	19086.05
Kerala	2981.46	4190.43	6864.11
Madhya Pradesh	6765.52	8566.08	16361.97
Maharashtra	8289.64	11164.04	15896.09
Manipur	452.95	622.75	1055.35
Meghalaya	300.91	328.75	750.71
Mizoram	221.36	239.11	444.27
Nagaland	209.05	247.96	500.51
Orissa	4821.63	4710.89	7819.21
Punjab	2451.93	2558.65	4188.09
Rajasthan	7299.73	8492.29	17545.57
Tamil Nadu	10835.89	9197.29	23103.19
Tripura	411.50	1781.61	1000.48
Uttar Pradesh	19276.48	42482.52	36652.25
West Bengal	5101.99	11122.85	11948.24
Jammu and Kashmir	1873.62	1600.73	2261.85
Sikkim	218.87	307.72	485.06
Delhi	719.82	1012.59	2791.07
Pondicherry	138.53	137.85	186.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>114081.71</b>	<b>155703.73</b>	<b>255058.94</b>

[*Translation*]

#### Removal of Jhuggi Clusters

6724. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan of removing Jhuggi clusters in the Wazirpur area of Delhi has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the estimated number of people living in Jhuggi clusters in Delhi and the details of alternative plans for their removal separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Railways have reported that there are about 25000 jhuggies on their land in

Delhi. The Minister of Urban Development has advised Railways to deal with the problem in phases and in the first phase, to delineate the area which is required to be cleared on account of requirement of safety zones. This area has been earmarked and a joint survey by the officers of Railway and Slum Department is being conducted. Further action in the matter would be taken after survey has been completed and the magnitude of the problem assessed.

#### **Vandematram Programme**

6725. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Vandematram programme has been successful in achieving its intended objectives and the likely duration of this programme;

(b) the names of institutions associated with this programme;

(c) whether publicity of this programme is being done at village level or it is confined only to cities of various districts;

(d) whether any literature/publication has been provided for publicity of this programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) The Vandematram Programme was organised from 11th December, 1999 to 12th January, 2000. The main objective of the programme was to motivate the youth of the country to take up positive community action imbibe good citizenship qualities, inspire them to dedicate themselves for national reconstruction and to take up challenges in the field of national building.

Broadly, the set objectives were achieved through various programmes organised throughout the country. The message of Vandematram was carried through Jathas in 97 Universities, through Nehru Yuva Kendras Volunteers, National Service Scheme (NSS) students, National Cadet Corps (NCC) cadets and Scouts & Guides. 154 Vahinis took out Jathas to sensitize people on Socio-economic issues confronting the country. Traversing 1,62,552 kms. these vahinis visited 1,263 villages, towns and slums holding corner meetings, street plays, patriotic film shows disseminating the message of the campaign.

On the midnight of the 31st December, 1999, all over the country, 1059 pledge taking functions were organized in 364 districts.

(b) The following institutions/organizations were associated with the programme:—

(i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).

(ii) National Service Scheme (NSS).

(iii) National Cadet Corps (NCC).

(iv) Bharat Scouts and Guides.

(v) Universities.

(c) The publicity of the programme was done in villages and slums; and in block, district and state headquarters also.

(d) and (e) Publicity materials like brochure, posters and film cassettes on Kargil and Vandemataram were provided to each district Nehru Yuva Kendra and Universities for giving wide publicity at the grass-root level through which the objectives of the programme and details of activities to be organized were highlighted. Advertisements were also released in National dailies to publicize the Vandematram campaign.

[English]

#### **Assistance for Hi-tech Equipments**

6726. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines prescribed by the Medical Council of India with regard to Hi-tech equipment in Government Hospitals in various States;

(b) whether the Union Government have released any assistance to various States for the purpose during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) In the Medical Council of India regulations on Minimum Requirements for 50/100/150 MBBS admissions of 30th March 1999, the requirements of equipment for various Departments in a college and attached hospitals have been prescribed. These Regulations are intended to serve as guide to medical institutions with regard to equipment requirements. However, the Council has not prescribed any separate

guidelines with regard to Hi-tech equipments in Government Hospitals in various States.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has no scheme to provide financial assistance to various States to equip hospitals attached to their medical colleges, as per regulations of the Medical Council of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Herpes Disease**

6727. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease of herpes is fast spreading in youth and children in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to contain it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Presently appropriate epidemiological information is not available to understand the magnitude of herpes, especially amongst youth and children.

(c) There is no specific herpes control programme. The preventive and control measures for the disease are provided through general health services.

[*English*]

#### **Illegal Guest House/Hotel**

6728. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of legal and illegal guest houses/hotels running in Delhi at present;

(b) whether these guest houses/hotels had become dens of anti-social activities;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith the number of arrests made from these guest houses/hotels during the last three years, till date;

(d) the steps taken by the Government against the police authorities in whose areas these illegal guest houses/hotels are running;

(e) whether any guidelines for the functioning of hotels/guest houses in the capital were issued by the Government recently; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There are 290 licenced and 613 unlicenced guest houses operating in Delhi.

(b) and (c) The number of arrests made by Delhi Police from these guest houses/hotels during the last three years and till date is given below:

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of persons Arrested
1997	19	46
1998	32	59
1999	33	59
2000 (upto 30.4.2000)	12	19

(d) Of the 613 unlicenced guest houses, Delhi Police have challaned 559 while the remaining 54 such houses have obtained stay orders from Courts.

(e) and (f) The guidelines issued last year by the Government for setting up of guest houses, etc. in residential areas are contained in the attached statement.

#### **Statement**

Master Plan for Delhi has been modified vide Notification dated 7th May, 1999 allowing Guest House, Boarding House, Lodging House, Nursing Homes and Banks in residential plots of minimum size 209 Sqm facing roads of minimum width 18 mts. (9 mts. in special areas and 13.5 mts in rehabilitation colonies) subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) Minimum road frontage as mentioned above will be necessary for allowing above-mentioned activities. For Guest Houses, Banks and Nursing Homes which are already in existence, this requirement may be relaxed provided there is clearance from fire Department.
- (ii) For Nursing Homes and Banks, a maximum of 2/3rd floor area may be allowed for conversion for plot size upto 250 sqm. In cases of larger plots, the use for the above mentioned purposes

may be permitted subject to a ceiling of 2/3rd FAR of 600 sqm whichever is less. In the case of Guest Houses, a maximum of 3/4th floor area may be allowed for conversion regardless of size of plot. A maximum of 15 guest rooms will be permitted in Guest Houses.

- (iii) The maximum plot size for the above mentioned activities will be 1000 sqm.
- (iv) All parking requirements of plot size over 250 sqm. is to be provided within the plot. In case of smaller plots, land in the vicinity will be identified and common parking areas developed.
- (v) Nursing Homes on payment of a fee, should link up their disposal of waste with MCD/NDMC, to ensure hygienic disposal.
- (vi) To avoid chances of recycling of syringes, needles, plastics, the Nursing Homes must ensure that these are destroyed before disposal. A certificate in this regard should be submitted to the local authorities at periodical intervals.
- (vii) Only Branch offices of Banks catering to the neighbourhood banking facilities will be permitted.
- (viii) No commercial activity in the form of canteen or restaurant will be permitted. Catering will be allowed only for the residents of the Guest Houses/Nursing Homes.
- (ix) A permission fee will be charged at the rate of 10% per annum of the different between the current commercial rate and current residential rate as approved by Ministry of Urban Development. The fee will be based on the actual Floor area utilised for such non-residential purpose. The amount collected through the levy of permission fee will be placed in a separate escrow account by the concerned local body collecting it and will be utilised for augmentation of infrastructure in and around the area.
- (x) Where residential premises are already being put to such non-residential use are same will be regularised on their payment of permission of fee vide para (ix) above from the date from which its functioning has been established.
- (xi) Local bodies which ensure that permission fee is paid for each financial year within six

months of that financial year. In case of violation of these guidelines/default, prompt action will be taken to issue time-bound notice to party and in case of non-compliance close and seal the premises and possession fee with 100% misuse fee recovered.

- (xii) Wherever premises are utilised for such non-residential but permissible use, it will be ensured that no nuisance or hardship is created for the local residents.

2. Based on the above guidelines, the local bodies will ensure that all existing premises are regularised after fulfilling the conditions laid down herein within next 6 months. Monthly status report may be sent to the Government. Local bodies will also ensure that the mixed land use facilities being permitted through these guidelines are implemented in the proper spirit so that the residential character of such areas is maintained.

[Translation]

#### Deployment of PMF

6729. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requests for the deployment of Para Military Forces in the terrorism affected States have been received from the State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of such requests received during the last three years, till-date, State-wise;

(c) the number of forces deployed alongwith the number of requests turned down, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check violence in the terrorism affected States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Para-Military Forces are made available to assist the State Governments to maintain public order. The levels of deployment of these forces depend upon the overall security scenario in the country and their availability. It would not be in public interest to indicate the details of deployment of these forces in the States.

(d) Besides the deployment of Central Para Military Forces, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments under the



Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces as well as through the awards of the Finance Commission for improving their policing infrastructure. The Central Government has also been implementing, with effect from the financial year 1997-98, a special scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces in the North-East under which arms and ammunition, vehicles and communication and other equipment are provided in kind. Further, the Central Government has been reimbursing the security related expenditure to the States of Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern Region. The Central Government has also been regularly sensitizing the State Governments and concerned agencies regarding the activities to terrorists/extremists. In order to prevent infiltration and cross-border terrorism, border fencing/flood lighting has also been undertaken on the international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

#### **Grants to Universities in Rajasthan**

6730. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals relating to providing of grants to the State Universities or various projects of Rajasthan are lying pending with the Government for approval;

(b) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon; and

(c) the number of proposals or projects of the Universities of the States cleared during the last three years and the amount of grant provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **National Institute for AIDS Control**

6731. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Institute for AIDS Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government of India has already constituted an apex organisation in the country, the "National AIDS Control Organisation" in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Various institutions in the country are associated with activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

#### **Bal Bhawans**

6732. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Bal Bhawan at Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) At present National Bal Bhawan has no scheme of opening new Bal Bhawans. The concerned State Government has to take initiative.

*[Translation]*

#### **Public Complaint Cell of DDA**

6733. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "DDA mein shikayte kame ke liye bhatakate hei long-dikhava bankar rah gaye hein pradhikaran ke jan shikayat prakoshta" appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated 14 January, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted/propose to conduct a probe in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of complaints received by the public complaint cell of the Authority during each of the last three years alongwith the disposal made thereof;

(f) the number of complaints pending as on date and the dates from which these are pending; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government for their speedy redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The newspaper has criticised the decentralized system of redressal of public grievances in DDA and monitoring of only DPG cases by the Public Grievances Cell. Lok Shivirs held for redressal of grievances have also been criticised.

DDA is a big organisation and has large interface with public. To have a centralized system to deal with public grievances will be administratively inconvenient and counter productive. Therefore, a 4-tier machinery has been evolved wherein public can meet the senior officers on scheduled dates and with prior appointments on other days to discuss their grievances and settle the issue.

(c) Not required in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) For the past few years concerted efforts are being made to redress the grievances of public and to

induce transparency in the working by taking the following steps:

- (i) Formulating a Citizen Charter wherein time schedules various transactions with DDA have been indicated;
- (ii) Publishing booklets wherein formats of various documents to be submitted to DDA for various transactions have been published;
- (iii) Opening facilitation Counters/Counselling offices wherein information is freely provided regarding submission of documents, rules & regulations, procedures etc.;
- (iv) Holding regular Lok Shivirs wherein pending grievances are redressed;
- (v) Monitoring of references received from Directorate of Public Grievances;
- (vi) Holding of public hearing by senior officers of DDA.

In addition, UDM holds fortnightly public hearing to redress long-pending grievances from members of the public which helps in identifying the areas which are grievance-prone and which require systemic improvement.

(e) The details of the grievances received in the DDA Grievances Cell for the last three years is as follows:—

	Received	Disposed of	Pending
<b>DPG References</b>			
1.4.97 — 31.3.98	39	39	Nil
1.4.98 — 31.3.99	67	67	Nil
1.4.99 — 31.3.2000	109	91	18
<b>Citizen's Charter References</b>			
1997-98	96	96	Nil
1998-99	23	23	Nil
1999-2000	10	04	06

(f) No. of DPG complaints pending in Public Grievances Cell as on date are 24. These complaints are received from time to time and have not been fully settled on various counts such as non-submission of complete information, non-submission of documents or tallying of financial records etc. etc.

(g) Steps being taken by the Government have been enumerated in replies to (b) and (d) above.

[English]

#### Computer Education

6734. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:  
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for introducing computer education in high schools and seeking financial assistance of Rs. 12.54 crore for the purpose;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have approved the proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal could not be considered as the Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education is in the midst of formulating a revised Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS). The details regarding number of schools, requirement of funds etc. are being worked out. As soon as it is cleared, the proposal of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh would be examined in the light of the modified scheme.

#### **Conversion of Kendriya Vidyalayas Into Model Vidyalayas**

6735. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas have been converted into Model Vidyalayas;

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

(c) the facilities proposed to be extended to these vidyalayas in comparison to other Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to develop 220 Kendriya Vidyalayas as Model Kendriya Vidyalayas at present. The State-wise list of these Vidyalayas is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The facilities proposed to be extended in these Vidyalayas are:—

- (i) Improving existing infrastructure to make school more functional.
- (ii) Providing latest educational technology.
- (iii) Equipping Vidyalayas with Computers.

- (iv) Developing Junior Science Laboratories.
- (v) Providing Guidance & Counselling services for the students.
- (vi) Improving facilities for sports and games.
- (vii) Experimentation and innovation in curriculum transaction and resource development.

#### **Statement**

#### *List of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be developed as Model Kendriya Vidyalayas*

State/Union Territory	Location & Name
1	2
1. A&N Islands	1. No. 2 Port Blair
2. Andhra Pradesh	2. Vishakhapatnam No-II
	3. Shivrampally
	4. Picket, Secunderabad
	5. No-I Uppal
	6. Vishakhapatnam, Waltair
	7. Trimulgherry, Secunderabad
	8. Meduk (Of)
	9. Begumpet (AFS)
	10. Guntur
	11. Srivijayanagar No-II
3. Assam	12. Khanapara, Guwahati
	13. No. 1 Tezpur
	14. No. 1 Jorhat
	15. Missamari No. 1
	16. Silchar
	17. No. 2 Tezpur
	18. Narangi, Guwahati
	19. Brojhar
4. Arunachal Pradesh	20. No. 1 Itanagar
	21. Rupa

1	2	1	2
5. Bihar	22. Kankarbagh		54. IFFCO Gandhidham
	23. Ranchi, Dipatoli		55. No. 1 Gandhinagar, Sec. 30
	24. No. 1 Gaya		56. No. 2 Jamnagar
	25. Ramgarh Cantt.		57. Valsura INS, Jamnagar
	26. Ranchi Hinoo		58. No. 1 Indore
	27. Danapur Cantt.		59. Rajkot
	28. No. 1 Bokaro		60. Dhrangadhra
	29. Dhanbad Old DVS Bldg.		61. No. 1 Baroda
	30. Samastipur		62. Ahmedabad Carrrt. No-II
	31. Muzaffarpur		63. Bhavnagar
6. Chandigarh	32. Sector 47 Chandigarh		64. No. 1 Ambala Cantt.
	33. 3BRD AFS, Chandigarh	10. Haryana	65. No. 1 Sirsa
7. Delhi	34. Andrews Ganj		66. Chandimandir No. 1
	35. Delhi Cantt. No.1		67. No. 2 Ambala Cantt.
	36. Tagore Garden		68. No. 1 Faridabad
	37. Gole Market		69. Shimla
	38. No. 2 Delhi Cantt.	11. Himachal Pradesh	70. Yol Cantt.
	39. AGCR Colony		71. Palampur
	40. Vikaspuri		72. No. 1 Jammu
	41. Shalimar Bagh	12. Jammu & Kashmir	73. No. 1 Akhnoor
	42. Tughlakabad		74. No. 1 Pathankot
	43. NRM JNU		75. No. 1 Srinagar
	44. Masjid Moth		76. No. 1 Udhampur
	45. Sector-II R.K. Puram		77. MEG & Centre Bangalore
	46. Sector-VII, R.K. Puram	13. Karnataka	78. Belgaom Cantt.
8. Goa	47. No. 1 Vasco-da-gama		79. No. 1 Hubli
	48. INS Mandovi		80. Mangalore, Panambur
9. Gujarat	49. No.1 Ahmedabad		81. 18 Cross Malleswaram
	50. No. 2 Baroda		82. Hassan
	51. No. 1 Bhuj		83. No. 2 Jalhalli
	52. No. 1 Surat		
	53. No. 1 Jamnagar		

	1	2		1	2
		84. ASC Centre Bangalore			116. No. 2 Gwalior
		85. AFS Bidar			117. Ujjain
		86. Ballary			118. Amla
		87. Yalahanka, Bangalore			119. Kamptee
		88. Dharwad			120. Guna
14. Kerala		89. No. 1 Cannanore			121. Rajgarh
		90. No. 2 Cannanore	16. Maharashtra		122. No. 2 Colaba Bombay
		91. No. 1 Palghat			123. IIT Powai, Bombay
		92. No. 2 Palghat			124. BEG & Centre Kirkee Pune
		93. Ernakulam			125. Ganeshkhind Pune
		94. Pangode, Trivendrum			126. No. 1 Nasik Road
		95. Pattom			127. No. 1 Ahmednagar
		96. Cochin No. 1			128. No. 1 Devtali
		97. Cochin No. 3 Port Trust			129. No. 1 Colaba
15. Madhya Pradesh		98. No. 1 Bhopal			130. NDA Pune
		99. No. 1 Jabalpur GCF			131. Mankhurd, Mumbai
		100. No. 1 Indore			132. Koliwada Mumbai
		101. Neemuch			133. VSN Nagpur
		102. Rewa	17. Manipur		134. No. 1 Imphal
		103. No. 1 Itarsi	18. Meghalaya		135. Shillong EAC
		104. Bairagarh			136. Laitkor Peak Shillong
		105. Bilaspur			137. Dimapur
		106. Pachmarhi	19. Nagaland		138. No. 1 Bhubneswar
		107. COD Jabalpur	20. Orissa		139. Sambalpur
		108. Raipur WRS Colony			140. INS Chilka
		109. Damoh			141. Puri
		110. Mhow			142. Berhampur
		111. Dewas			143. Balasore
		112. STC Jabalpur			144. Charbatia
		113. No. 1 Gwalior			145. Khurda Road
		114. No. 3 Gwalior	21. Pondicherry		146. No. 1 Pondicherry
		115. No. 1 Sagar			

1		2		1		2	
22. Punjab	147. No. 1 Jallandar Cantt.	148. No. 1 Bhatinda Cantt.	149. No. 1 Patiala	150. Faridkot Cantt.	151. Ferozpur Cantt. No. 1	152. No. 3 Bhatinda	153. No. 2 Jaipur Cantt.
23. Rajasthan	154. No. 1 Suratgarh	155. No. 1 Ajmer	156. No. 1 Jaipur	157. Alwar	158. No-III Jaipur	159. Mount Abu	160. No. 1 Kota
	161. Bikaner No. 1	162. No. 1 Udaipur	163. Jodhpur No-I (AFS)	164. Jaisalmer	165. Udaipal	166. Bharatpur	167. Jhalwar
	168. Nasirabad	169. Deoli, Tonk	170. Jalpa Cantt.	171. Sri Ganganagar	172. Gangtok	173. Minambakkam	174. HVF Chennai
24. Sikkim	175. No. 1 Tambaram	176. Tiruchirapalli No-I (OE)	177. Suler	178. Arkonam	25. Tamilnadu	179. Agartala No. 1	180. No. 2 Agra
	181. Jhansi Cantt. I	182. No. 1 Hathibarkala	183. AFS Bareilly	184. VKV Ghaziabad	185. Bamrauli Allahabad	186. Sector J Aliganj Lucknow	187. IIT Kanpur
	188. Ranikhet	189. Dogra Lines Meerut	190. No. 1 Banbasa Cantt.	191. Pithoragarh	192. Roorkee	193. No. 2 Armapur Kanpur	194. Shahjahanpur Cantt. No. 1
	195. Allahabad Manauri	196. No. 1 Chakeri Kanpur	197. AMC Lucknow	198. FRI Dehradun	199. Mathura Cantt.	200. Babina Cantt.	201. Varanasi 39 GTC
	202. Dehradun, Raipur	203. Dehradun, IMA	204. Dehradun, Birpur	205. Sarsawa	206. Jhansi Cantt.-II	207. Fort William, Calcutta	208. Barrackpore (Army)
	209. No-I Bēngdubi	28. West Bengal					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Assam	03	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bihar	12	28	03	01	02	01	03	04	Nil	01
Chandigarh	03	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman & Diu	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	11	26	10	04	06	04	14	07	04	04
Goa	02	08	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	20	39	02	06	05	02	03	07	02	07
Haryana	31	31	42	02	14	20	46	05	Nil	03
Himachal Pradesh	02	07	Nil	Nil	03	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	09	14	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	03	01	Nil
Karnataka	75	199	13	13	35	26	19	20	14	20
Kerala	20	52	22	11	06	12	22	02	04	11
Madhya Pradesh	37	58	05	Nil	22	05	11	09	01	02
Maharashtra	135	169	42	24	28	34	59	38	19	28
Manipur	01	03	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Meghalaya	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	01	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orissa	30	26	22	14	17	06	31	05	07	14
Pondicherry	04	04	01	Nil	03	Nil	03	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	19	40	15	01	05	07	15	11	03	01
Rajasthan	14	28	02	Nil	09	01	05	05	01	Nil
Sikkim	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	02	Nil
Tamilnadu	153	211	91	31	79	83	101	112	86	32
Tripura	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	63	111	20	06	32	32	30	10	05	07
West Bengal	26	41	09	Nil	01	06	15	02	03	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>139</b>



### World Bank Aided Projects

6738. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aided projects relating to health and family welfare have been started in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) whether any other foreign aid is being utilised for the health care purposes in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A statement is enclosed.

#### *Statement*

#### STATE HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The World Bank assisted Orissa Health System Development Project has been launched with effect from 18.9.1998 for a period of five years. The estimated project cost is Rs. 415.57 crores.

The Project aims to:—

- (i) Improve efficiency in the allocation and use of health resource.
- (ii) Improve the performance of health care system through the improvement of health service at the first referral level and selective coverage at community level.

#### NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

The National AIDS Control Programme is in implementation in the State of Orissa with effect from 1992. The first phase of the programme has ended in March, 1999. The Second phase of the programme has begun with effect from 9th November, 1999. The components of the programme are as under:

- (i) Reducing the spread of HIV at high risk by identification of target populations and providing

peer counselling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness campaign, provision of voluntary testing and counselling safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.

Budget allocation to State of Orissa during last three years is as under:

1997-98	—	75.00 lakhs
1998-99	—	100.00 lakhs
1999-2000	—	200.00 lakhs

The Department of International Development of U.K. has agreed to provide assistance for sexual partnership project in Orissa. The details are yet to be finalised.

#### TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

Out of the World Bank assistance, anti-TB drugs required for treatment of sputum positive cases are supplied to all the districts of the State of Orissa except 5 districts where RNTCP is being implemented by DANIDA.

With DANIDA assistance to the tune of Rs. 31.95 crores RNTCP is in operation in State of Orissa. Service delivery has started in 5 districts and it is proposed to cover a total population of 118.37 lakhs in 14 interior and tribal districts of Orissa in a phased manner.

#### BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME

World Bank Assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project is being implemented in Orissa since 1994.

Funds released to Orissa under Cataract Blindness Control Project during last three years are 516.20, 551.08 and 420.25 lakhs during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, respectively.

So far as National Programme for Control of Blindness is concerned no other foreign aid is being provided to Orissa.

**LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME**

World Bank supported NLEP is being implemented in all the States of India including Orissa, under the project District Leprosy Societies (Zila Swasthya Samities) have been registered in all the districts and free MDT services are being implemented for needy patients through Zila Swasthya Samities in Orissa. The amount provided during the last 3 years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Cash	Kind	District	Total
1997-98	168.00	250.94	276.65	695.59
1998-99	153.10	230.94	169.00	553.04
1999-2000	170.00	129.86	277.67	577.53

The Leprosy programme in Orissa is also being supported by DANIDA under District assistance. MDT services are being supported in the districts of:—

Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Baragarh, Jharsuguda.

It is also providing support for Leprosy work in training, Information Education Communication (IEC) prevention of disabilities in other districts.

**WORLD BANK ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH SUB PROJECT**

A World Bank assisted Reproductive and Child Health Sub-Project is under implementation in Kalahandi district since September, 1997 for a period of five years at a cost of Rs. 15 crores. The main objective of this Sub Project are to improve access to essential RCH Services, to address the needs of women and men in reproductive age and children particularly among disadvantaged groups and areas focus on safe motherhood, child survival and prevention of RTI/STI and establishment of effective referral services.

There are 62 sub centres to be constructed and 94 buildings to be renovated/repared. The Project also envisages procurement of furniture, equipment, vehicles, RCH training for health workers, involvement of Panchayat members and TBAs IEC and NGOs etc.

An expenditure of Rs. 1.52 crores have been reported against a grant in aid of Rs. 3.25 crores released under this Sub Project.

**DFID (UK) ASSISTED PHASE-III PROJECT, ORISSA**

This Project is being implemented in two districts namely Bhadrak and Keonjhar districts of Orissa w.e.f. 5th September, 1997 for a period of two years and ten months at a total cost of Rs. 14.55 crores. The objectives include strengthening of the State Government's ability to introduce Health Policy/System reforms and to provide better quality in service, training and I.E.C. In the two districts, repairs and renovations, supply of furniture and equipment and drugs are also being undertaken to fully operationalise the health facilities in the two districts.

The expenditure reported so far is Rs. 1.52 crore against a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.27 crore released by Government of India.

A proposal to revise the project cost of Rs. 23.30 crores and to extend the Project up to 30.6.2001 is under consideration of the Government of India.

**INTEGRATED POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ORISSA**

A UNFPA assisted Integrated Population and Development (IPD) Project is being implemented in four districts of State namely Koraput, Nowrangpur, Rayagada and Malkangiri w.e.f. 4th June, 1999 at a cost of Rs. 25.20 crores. The objectives of the project are improving access and quality of reproductive health services increasing clinical/managerial competence of the staff, generating services through community involvement and community education facilitating decentralized planning of programme activities.

The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs as against a grant in aid of Rs. 1.36 crores released so far.

**MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME**

Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank Support is being implemented in the State of Orissa since 30.9.97. 22 predominantly tribal districts namely Balasore, Ganjam, Gajapati, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Nawapada, Keonjhar, Jharsuguda-II, Bargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Angul, Kalahandi, Jajpur, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Sambalpur town reporting high malaria incidence are covered under the project.

During the period from 30.9.97 to 31.3.2000 Cash and commodity grant have been provided to the State are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Cash	Commodity
140.00	600.00

In addition project fund has been spent on IEC and Training activities in the country including State of Orissa.

### REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME (RCH)

World Bank aided Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Project. launched in 1997-98 for implementation during 9th plan period, is being implemented in all districts of the country including Orissa.

The World Bank has committed an IDA assistance of US \$ 248 million for the 1st phase of the RCH project. The external assistance for the programme is received centrally and is not state specific.

The details of kind and cash assistance provided by the Government of India to Orissa under RCH Programme which includes the component of external assistance from World Bank during last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Kind & Cash assistance provided to Orissa (Rs. in crores)
1997-98	17.92**
1998-99	20.62
1999-2000	23.23

Figures provisional.

\*\* Including assistance provided under Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme which has been subsumed into the RCH Programme.

The programme is jointly funded by the World Bank, European Commission, UNFPA, UNICEF and some other bilateral donors. External assistance of about Rs. 990.75 crores (including from World Bank) were received from different donors during last three years as per details given below:

#### *Rch Programme—Details of External Assistance Received*

Agency	External Assistance received during last 3 years**	(Rs. in Crores)
World Bank	186.34	
European Commission	173.45	
DFID (UK)	298.85	
KFW (Germany)	159.11	
UNICEF	173.00	

\*\*Figures are provisional.

### Militant Outfits

6739. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is trying the militancy movement in Jammu & Kashmir as indigenous by replacing the Afghan or Pakistan bosses of the militant outfits with Kashmiris;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan is also making efforts to bring different groups under a unified command;

(c) if so, whether ISI has also shifted its core support from Lashkar-e-Toiba to HUM after the military coup; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to check the situation and discourage Kashmiris to join hands with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Pakistan sponsored terrorist organizations have been trying to escalate violence in the State of J&K by inducting more and more battle hardened foreign mercenaries. Reports suggest large concentration of trained mercenaries on LoC waiting for an opportunity to sneak into own side. There are reports that Pakistan wants to give an indigenous colour to terrorism in J&K to counter growing international perceptions. Pakistan has not, however, achieved this.

(d) With a view to tackle the problem of terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter alia*, strengthening the border management, neutralizing plans of the militants by pro-active action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional frame work of Operations Groups Intelligence, Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipment for Security Forces. Steps are being taken to flush out terrorists and curb terrorist activities including closer vigi on the border, establishment of more naka parties in depth areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, more pickets, intensive patrolling and extensive cordon and search operation.

[Translation]

### Delhi Fire Service

6740. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of personnel of Delhi fire service who died in harness during the last three years;

(b) the number of dependents of the deceased provided jobs on Compassionate ground so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining dependents of the deceased are likely to be provided jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of Delhi Fire Service personnel who died in harness during the last three years was 41.

(b) The dependents of 16 deceased employees have since been given appointments on compassionate grounds. In addition, the dependents of five other deceased employees have been sent for training for appointment to the post of Fire Operator.

(c) The appointments on compassionate grounds are made subject to the fulfillment of criteria laid down by the Government for such purposes and as and when a suitable vacancy becomes available. It is, therefore, difficult to specify a time-frame for the appointment of the dependent of the remaining deceased employees.

[English]

#### **Leaving of Posts by Senior Officers**

6741. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior executive officials of public enterprises under his Ministry are leaving their posts and joining private commercial undertakings after retirement with which public enterprises have business relations;

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to the notice during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) whether the Government have imposed any restrictions on such officials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) No instance of retired senior executives having joined private commercial undertakings has come to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years. Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises), has in January, 2000 issued guidelines, the effective part of which is as under:

"No Functional Director of the company including the Chief Executive, who has retired from the service of the company, after such, retirement, shall accept any appointment or post, whether, advisory or administrative, in any firm or company, whether Indian or foreign, with which the company has or had business relations, within two years from the date of his retirement without prior approval of the Government."

#### **Ban on Sale of Fixed Dose Combination of Haemoglobin**

6742. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prohibited the manufacture, sale or distribution of fixed dose combination of haemoglobin in any form;

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

(c) whether any adverse effects have been found from these formulation in the country or abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Fixed dose combination of haemoglobin in any form (natural or synthetic) has been prohibited for manufacture, sale or distribution for human use with effect from September 2000 vide Gazette Notification GSR 814 (E) dated December 16, 1999. These products containing animal blood, were considered to be lacking in adequate therapeutic justification.

(c) and (d) No specific reports pertaining to adverse effects caused by these formulations have been received.

#### **Conversion of Lease Hold into free Hold**

6743. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:  
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has taken steps to convert the lease hold land into free hold;

(b) if so, the response to this proposal as on date;

(c) the revenues earned by DDA in the process;

(d) whether the property owners in Delhi are in a dilemma over applying the DDA's conversion scheme;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the DDA has received any applications in the month of April for conversion of lease hold properties;

(g) if so, the number of applications received;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the announcement of the scheme of conversion of lease hold rights into free hold in respect of residential properties, DDA had issued a brochure which was made available for public w.e.f. 1.4.1992.

(b) Since the announcement of the scheme, DDA has received 69296 applications for conversion against 1,03,127 residential plots eligible for conversion of lease hold rights into free hold and 35731 applications for conversion against 1,29,586 eligible built up flats for conversion upto 30.4.2000. The response to the scheme has been quite encouraging as 67% holders of residential plots and 26% holders of built up flats have opted for conversion.

(c) A sum of Rs. 335.58 crores has been earned from lease hold to free hold from residential lands and flats upto 30.4.2000 which includes the interest also.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. As explained in (b) above the response has been quite satisfactory.

(f) to (i) The scheme of conversion on the rates of 1.4.1987 was valid upto 31.3.2000. The rates of conversion w.e.f. 1.4.2000 have since been revised and the conversion is now available on the current market rates.

During the month of April, 2000, DDA has received 5759 applicants in respect of residential plots as well as flats from the banks which were deposited by the applications by 31.3.2000.

#### **Installation of Rehries and Encroachments**

6744. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police have been found involved in installing rehries and encroachments in the West Patel Nagar and other areas of New Delhi by virtue of which inconvenience is caused to the general public;

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

(c) the number of officials found guilty in this regard during the last three years;

(d) whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken against them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The office of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi has reported that no official of Delhi Police/Traffic Police has been found involved directly/indirectly in such activities.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

#### **Implementation of UGC Schemes**

6745. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of some schemes approved by the University Grants Commission for the welfare of Backward areas/Border areas and its teachers, remedial coaching for SC/ST, NET coaching for SC/ST, Day Care Centres etc. have been withheld;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of Schemes approved by the Commission and the expenditure incurred thereon during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Cancer Institute in Karnataka**

6746. SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer patients from the Central and Northern parts of Karnataka find it difficult to travel to Bangalore in time for their treatment as it is the Southern most part of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a Cancer Institute in Hassan in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Health is a State Subject. In so far as cancer treatment is concerned, the facilities are available in 14 institutions having 22 teletherapy unit in Karnataka. The list of institutions is enclosed as statement.

**Statement***List of Teletherapy Institutions in Karnataka*

1. Karnatka Medical College, Hubli-580022, Karnataka.
2. Kasturba Memorial Hospital, Manipal-576119, Karnataka.
3. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore-56002, Karnataka.
4. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029, Karnataka.
5. Curie Centre of Oncology, St. Joh's Medical College Hospital Campus, P.O. Kora Mangalaxtn, Bangalore-560034, Karnataka.
6. Karnataka Cancer Therapy & Research Institute, Navanagar, Hubli-580,025, Karnataka.
7. Bangalore Institute of Oncology, 44-45/2, Second Cross, Rajaram Mohan Roy Ext., Bangalore-560027, Karnataka.
8. M.S.R. Medical Teaching Hospital, M.S. Ramaiah Nagar, Bangalore-560054, Karnataka.

9. Peripheral Cancer Centre, District General Hospital, Gulbarga-585105, Karnataka.
10. Bharath Cancer Hospital, Plot NO. 438, Herbal Industrial Area, Mysore-570016, Karnataka.
11. The Bangalore Hospital, 202, R.V. Road, Bangalore-560004, Karnataka.
12. Peripheral Cancer Centre, (KMIO), Mandya, Karnataka.
13. Manipal Hospital, 98, Rustom Bagh, Airport Road, Bangalore-560017, Karnataka.
14. T.M.A. Pai Hospital & Research Centre, (A Unit of Kasturba Medical College Tr.), Attavar, Mangalore-575001, Karnataka.

**Iron Deficiency**

6747. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children suffering from the iron deficiency in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to take some steps to eradicate this disease from the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The National Family Health Survey II has been conducted in the country during 1998-99. The preliminary findings in respect of children and women suffering from iron deficiency in a number of States/UTs. are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken steps to control iron deficiency in the country.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme under which Iron and Folic Acid tablets are being distributed through Sub-centres and Primary Health Centres to targeted population viz. Pregnant women, lactating women, Family Planning acceptors and children. A multi-pronged strategy for prevention and management of iron deficiency in women and children is being implemented in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

**Statement**

The National Family Health Survey II (1998-99) has been conducted in the country. Preliminary findings reveal the following information in respect of children and women suffering from iron deficiency.

S.No.	State	Percentage of children with iron deficiency	Percentage of women with iron deficiency
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.0	50.0
2.	Bihar	79.1	63.6
3.	Gujarat	70.0	46.0
4.	Haryana	78.0	47.2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	71.5	54.4
6.	Assam	62.4	69.0
7.	Punjab	74.7	41.5
8.	Rajasthan	76.4	48.7
9.	Tamil Nadu	66.1	56.5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	70.8	48.7
11.	West Bengal	75.8	62.9
12.	Orissa	71.3	63.1
13.	Goa	51.6	36.4
14.	Maharashtra	72.2	48.6
15.	Sikkim	77.0	62.0
16.	Himachal Pradesh	67.3	40.5

**Child Abuse Law**

6748. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:  
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the child abuse law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India has recently reviewed the rape laws, *inter alia*, in the light of increased crime of sexual

abuse against youngsters and recommended certain changes in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as well as in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

**Agreement of HRD Issues**

6749. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and UK have signed any agreement on Human Resource Development issues in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department for International Development (DFID) of U.K. is supporting the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in five districts each in the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. DPEP primarily aims at providing access to primary education for all children. The Agreement for supporting DPEP in Andhra Pradesh was signed by the Department of Economic Affairs with DFID on 29.08.96 and West Bengal on 28.04.97.

DFID have also agreed to support Phase-III of Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan through an agreement signed with the Department of Economic Affairs on 16.3.2000. The project aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education in the remote and backward villages in the State.

**Allotment of Flats/Plots**

6750. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
DR. S. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to provide flats/plots to those people, who had registered themselves under HUDCO and Rohini Schemes in 1979 and 1980-81;

(b) if so, the time by which these people are likely to be provided flats/plots category-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) DDA have reported that 19,287 registrants are waiting for allotment of flats under NPRS-1979 (HUDCO Pattern) and 38,295 registrants are waiting for allotment of plots under Rohini Residential Scheme. All-out efforts are being made by the DDA for the acquisition of land. However, keeping in view the constraints regarding availability of land and other civic amenities like water and electricity from other agencies, no definite time-frame can be indicated.

#### **Funds to Dispersed Tribals**

6751. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are released by the Government for the construction of houses for the tribals;

(b) whether 100% funding is available for housing for the dispersed tribals;

(c) if so, the funds provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for this purpose during 1999-2000; and

(d) the number of dispersed tribals benefited under this scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) There is no scheme under this Ministry for funding construction of houses for the dispersed tribals. However, State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioning houses exclusively for the benefit of tribals under 'Chaitanyam' Scheme. As per the information available from the State Government, 23670 houses have been sanctioned to the tribals during 1998-99 and 50000 houses during 1999-2000 under the scheme.

#### **Fund for Women and Child Welfare**

6752. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop an effective mechanism to ensure that the allocated sum for women and child welfare is spent optimally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current schemes in this regard are likely to be expanded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department has appointed Area Officers for different States/UTs who will visit the States assigned to them quarterly to monitor the implementation of various schemes including release and optimum utilization of funds. Further, the schemes for women are also monitored through the mechanism of inter-Ministerial review meetings.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Integrated Child Development Scheme is proposed to be expanded by adding 130 additional new projects each year during the remaining IX Five Year Plan period.

#### **Introduction of New Schemes by Indian System of Medicines**

6753. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy propose to introduce Panchakarma and Kshar-Sutra techniques in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide technical expertise, equipment and consumables to the hospitals to set up the Centres for these therapies; and

(d) the name of the hospitals where pilot projects in this regard are likely to be initiated in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Department has requested State Governments to consider establishing Panchakarma facilities in general hospitals where patients congregate in large numbers seeking treatment for neurological, neuromuscular disorders etc. Likewise, they have been asked to consider establishing facilities for Kshar-sutra where patients with fistula can access the therapy in government hospitals. Technical expertise, equipment and consumables can be considered for being provided to selected hospitals on a pilot basis if there is a positive response.

(d) Responses are yet to be received.



**Setting up of National Board of  
Medicinal Plants**

6754. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:  
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Board of Medicinal Plants to regulate the herbal product industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Government to enhance the cultivation of herbs and scientific research for the manufacturing of the drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy is processing a proposal to set up a "National Board for Medicinal Plants" having membership from concerned Departments/Organizations/State Governments/Experts. The objective of the proposal is to have an Apex Body for co-ordination and implementation of all matters related to medicinal plants.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Schemes are being implemented for cultivation of Medicinal Plants and Development of Agro-Techniques. The functions of the Research Councils include survey and cultivation of medicinal plants as well as standardization of drugs.

[*Translation*]

**Poverty Alleviation Programme**

6755. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the final report in regard to the Prime Minister's Integrated urban, rural poverty alleviation programme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH

DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir, no such report has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

[*English*]

**Sulabh Toilets**

6756. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scandal is going on in the Sulabh toilets in the country to the disadvantage of the users who are over-charged;

(b) if so, whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has decided to terminate the contract with the NGO and float tenders;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to inquire into the scandal and bring to book NGO and the officials colluding therewith;

(e) if not, the details thereof;

(f) the amount received by NGO from the Government and the amount collected from the users alongwith the rate at which the users are charged during each of the last three years and so far; and

(g) the steps taken to recover the excess payment made to the contractors in this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no scandal is going on in the Sulabh toilets.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) As per information received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the amount received by NGO (M/s Sulabh International) from CSE Department of MCD is as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	In Resettlement Colonies	In JJ Cluster
1997-98	40.48	69.77
1998-99	40.48	69.22
1999-2000	—	67.96

The above payment has been made @ Rs. 1000/- per seat per annum.

**Assistance from America for Eradication of Diseases**

6757. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:  
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and America are going to cooperate to wage a war against the three modern plagues viz. Polio, malaria and AIDS;

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

(c) the details of assistance/grants likely to be received from America for the purpose; and

(d) the States likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, on AIDS. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have agreed to provide financial support of Rs. 166 crores for implementation of AVERT project in State of Maharashtra under the National AIDS Control Programme.

The project is for the period of 7 years. Besides, United States Agency for International Development has also provided financial support of Rs. 10 million \$ for implementation of AIDS Prevention & Control project w.e.f. Feb' 1995 in State of Tamilnadu for 7 years.

*POLIO*— On Polio, United States of America has been supporting Polio eradication surveillance efforts in the past on year to year basis and the same is likely to continue in the next two to three years. During the year 1999-2000, a total sum of Rs. 60.52 crores were made available by USA through Communicable Diseases Centre, Atlanta (Rs. 43.22 crores) and United States Agency for International Development (Rs. 17.30 crores).

**Regularisation of Employees in NNMB, Nagpur**

6758. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Nagpur and other similar units in India which comes under I.C.M.R. are not regularised even though the establishment is in existence for more than two decades;

(b) whether representations have been received by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Supreme Court also decided and recited for the regularisation of such establishments and the staff; and

(e) if so, the time by which the decision to regularise the establishment and the staff is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) Representations have been received for regularisation of the employees of long term extra mural projects of ICMR, (including National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau) (NNMB) which have been in existence for several years. To consider the question of grant of permanency or otherwise of Dr. Haricharan Singh was set up by the ICMR. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) of the ICMR who referred the matter to a sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rudrappa. This matter was placed before the Scientific Advisory Board of the Council in its last meeting held recently and the recommendations are awaited.

**Environmental Pollution Hazards**

6759. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental pollution hazards are the main reasons for the decline of chemical industries in India;

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

(c) the growth of chemical industries registered in the country during the Eighth and Ninth-Five-Year Plans; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to habitate these industries at safe location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) There are no indications of decline of chemical industries in India due to environmental pollution hazards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the Economic Survey published by the Economic Division of Ministry of Finance, there has been a steady growth in the production of the basic chemicals and chemical products during the eighth and ninth five year plans. The growth of chemical industries during 1992-93 upto 1997-98 is as follows:

Year	Growth (%)
1992-93	6.01
1993-94	7.58
1994-95	5.3
1995-96	11.3
1996-97	4.69
1997-98	14.51

(d) The location of industrial units is regulated by zoning and land use regulations as also the environmental guidelines.

#### **Ban on Book**

6760. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated February 14, 2000 under the caption "Ramayana rapper sells in Andhra";

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

(c) whether the Government propose to take action to ban the book which is hurting the religious susceptibilities of majority of the people in the country;

(d) if so, the action being taken in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Government has seen the news item that appeared in the Hindustan Times in its issue dated 14-2-2000 under the caption "Ramayana rapper sells in Andhra".

(b) to (e) A report has been called for from the State Government. A view in the matter will be taken on receipt of the State Government's report.

#### **Hindustan Latex Limited**

6761. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Latex Limited is the sole public sector Limited manufacturing the lion's share of contraceptives required for the National Family Planning programmes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not placing the entire supply orders of contraceptives to this company by the Government for catering to the requirement of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders for contraceptives are placed on Hindustan Latex Ltd. along with other companies, keeping in view the purchase preference to be given to the Departmental undertakings.

Placing some orders with Private Companies alongwith Public Sector Undertakings encourages Private Enterprise as well as provides competition to the Public Sector Undertakings.

#### **Turkman Gate Rehousing Scheme**

6762. SHRI HALKHOMANG HAKKIP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved the Turkman Gate Slum Rehousing Scheme, Delhi in 1978 for rehabilitation of families forcibly evicted during the Emergency in the year 1976;

(b) if so, the number of families evicted and re-housed in that area under the scheme;

(c) the number of cases in which the alternative allotment both residential and commercial still pending alongwith the time by which these are pending;

(d) the number of cases in which the alternative allotments refused alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up a high-powered committee or Lok Adalat to settle expeditiously all the pending cases;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is a dispute among the DDA, MCD and Slum Department in regard to maintenance of the Turkman Gate Slum Housing complex; and

(h) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Slum & JJ Department (MCD) has reported that 798 families were evicted from Turkman Gate area out of which 473 were re-housed at Turkman Gate and the remaining in the nearby area.

(c) and (d) Nil.

(e) to (h) No, Sir.

#### Urea Projects Abroad

6763. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urea projects abroad cleared by the Government as on date;

(b) the present status of the on going projects abroad as on date; and

(c) the details of projects cleared for implemented in the country during the last three years and the present status thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) and (b) The details of urea projects abroad cleared by the Government and their present status are given below:—

- (i) Government has approved the investment by Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) of US\$ 69 million each in the equity of Oman India Fertilizer Company, namely, Oman Oil Company SAOC for setting up a joint venture fertilizer project in Oman for production of 14.52 lakh tonnage per annum (TPA) of granulated urea and 3.3 lakh TPA of merchant grade ammonia at an estimated capital cost of US\$ 1106 million. However, on account of subsequent sharp decline in urea prices in the international market, it became necessary to revise and restructure the project. The revised

and restructured proposal is underway for approvals of the competent authority in the Government.

- (ii) M/s Southern Petro-chemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) is implementing a joint venture, namely, SPIC Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. at Jebel Ali near Dubai in the United Arab Emirates for the production of 3.96 lakh MT of urea per annum at an estimated cost of US\$ 160 million. The equity share capital of SPIC in the proposed joint venture company would be 51% and that of foreign partners would be 49%. The joint venture company was incorporated on 28.9.1998. The overall progress on the project has been reported to be about 57% as on 31.3.2000.

(c) As per the industrial policy resolution dated 24th July 1991, no license is normally required for setting up/ expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. Public Sector Undertakings/ Cooperative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have however to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated powers.

The details of such proposals cleared for implementation by the Government during the last three years are given below:—

- (i) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) urea expansion project at Nangal, Punjab for expansion of the existing production capacity of urea by 1.48 lakh tonnes per annum (TPA) at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.13 crore was approved by the Government in May 2000. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by 11.5.2001. A total expenditure of Rs. 24.83 crore has been incurred on the project till the end of April 2000 and it has achieved an overall physical progress of 64.1% against the schedule of 49.9%.
- (ii) The revamp of the Namrup plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), at an approved cost of Rs. 350 crore approved by the Government in October 1997 is under implementation. After revamp, the plant will have the capacity of 5.3 lakh TPA of urea. A total expenditure of Rs. 29.88 crore has been incurred on the project till the end of March 2000 and it has achieved an overall physical progress of 53.80% against the schedule of 68.40%.

**Manufacturing and Selling of Banned Drugs**

6764. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some drugs banned by the developed nations are still being manufactured and sold in the Indian market;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the manufacturing and sale of banned drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) There is a definite procedure for examination of drugs reported to be withdrawn or the use of which has been restricted in some countries abroad. Such information is generally received by the Govt. from WHO. Banning or restricting the use of certain drugs may be preferred by some countries, while the drug may continue to be marketed in many other countries. The banning is not necessarily due to adverse reactions but may also be due to availability of better substitutes, disease prevalence etc.

Who has so far reported withdrawal of 46 drugs by some countries. Out of these, 26 drugs were not at all approved for marketing in India. On receipt of the information regarding banning of drugs or restricting the use in some countries abroad, Drugs Controller (I) invariably consult medical experts and expert bodies like ICMR seeking their opinion on the subject. Action has been taken to withdraw 13 drugs from the Indian market.

The remaining 7 drugs, namely (i) Nitrofuram compounds (2) Phenformin (3) Hydroxyquinoline (Enteroquinol) (4) Lynestrenol (5) Piperazine (6) Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone and (7) Analgin were withdrawn in some countries but continue to be marketed in a number of countries. Decision to permit the marketing of the single ingredient formulations of these drugs in the country has been taken in consultation with the medical experts subject to a cautionary statement and contraindications being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

However, of these seven drugs, Liquid Oral anti diarrhoeals or any other dosage form for pediatric use

containing halogenated hydroxy quinolines, fixed dose combinations of Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs with any other drug except for preparations meant for external use, fixed dose combination of oxyphenbutazone/Phenylbutazone with any other drug and fixed dose combination of Analgin with any other drug have been prohibited for manufacture and sale in the country.

As and when a drug is banned, strict instructions are issued to all State Drug Control Organisations to check any possible illegal sale. Wide publicity through trade journals and newspapers is also given about the banning of drugs.

**CGHS Dispensaries**

6765. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS Dispensaries are less in number as compared to the units of ISM&H in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for the induction of Dispensary system and Unit system of ISM&H under the CGHS only; and

(d) the reasons for not considering to upgrade the standard of present units of ISM&H into a full fledged dispensary in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of ISM&H Dispensaries is less than the Units in ISM&H system.

(b) and (c) Initially, the dispensaries under ISM&H system of medicine were set up but subsequently the units were established considering the availability of infrastructure and resources.

(d) Pending SIU study of ISM&H dispensaries/units, it is not possible to upgrade them for the present.

**World Bank aid for AIDS**

6766. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:  
SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU:  
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:  
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation has provided financial assistance to several agencies for AIDS control and awareness programme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided to such organisations and the amount out of the assistance utilised by them so far, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has shown unhappiness over the poor performance of AIDS control programme and alarming increase of HIV-Positive cases in India;

(d) if so, the reasons for poor performance of AIDS control programme in the country;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this direction;

(f) whether the World Bank/WHO has also provided loans/grants for AIDS control programme;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether any committee was set up to review and report regarding the strategies adopted by the National AIDS control programme funded by the World Bank; and

(i) if so, the findings of the committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Statements indicating funds released State-wise and year-wise from 1996-97 onwards are given in the enclosed statements-I and II.

The funding of NGOs has been decentralised to the respective State AIDS Control Societies. Funds are allocated on the basis of Annual Action Plan submitted by each State AIDS Control Society and are therefore, not available in National AIDS Control Organisation.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has committed a credit in the form of soft loan to the extent of US\$ 191 million for the implementation of Phase-II of the National AIDS Control Programme for the period of five years. The project has been launched on 9th November, 1999.

(h) Yes, Sir. An outside independent agency has recently been appointed to evaluate the first phase of the National AIDS control Project.

(i) The agency is yet to begin their work.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *National AIDS Control Programme*

##### *Grants Released to SACS & MCACS*

S. No.	State/UT	1996-97 Grants Released	1997-98 Grants Released	1998-99 Grants Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	425.00	425.00	650.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	25.00	30.00
3.	Assam	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	25.00	50.00	110.00
5.	Goa	25.00	50.00	35.00
6.	Gujarat	300.00	250.00	230.00
7.	Haryana	130.00	75.00	160.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	115.00	225.00	115.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.00	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	350.00	175.00	335.00
11.	Kerala	225.00	100.00	65.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	425.00	150.00	315.00
13.	Maharashtra	900.00	950.00	800.00
14.	Manipur	200.00	150.00	245.00
15.	Meghalaya	35.00	25.00	30.00
16.	Mizoram	150.00	100.00	100.00
17.	Nagaland	190.00	155.00	227.00
18.	Orissa	50.00	75.00	100.00
19.	Punjab	225.00	75.00	150.00
20.	Rajasthan	375.00	225.00	100.00
21.	Sikkim	50.00	50.00	50.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1700.00	2000.00	800.00
23.	Tripura	50.00	50.00	20.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	450.00	495.00	200.00
25.	West Bengal	600.00	100.00	350.00
26.	Pondicherry	7.00	0.00	40.00
27.	A&N Islands	45.91	31.09	20.00
28.	Chandigarh	46.93	28.00	60.00
29.	D&N Haveli	17.00	16.00	—
30.	Daman & Diu	19.00	24.22	15.00
31.	Delhi	400.00	25.00	110.00
32.	Lakshadweep	16.71	15.42	—
33.	MDACS, Mumbai	—	—	350.00
34.	Ahmedabad MC	—	—	5.00
35.	Chennai MC	—	—	—
Total		7752.55	6239.73	5942.00

**Statement-II***National AIDS Control Programme**Grants Released to SACS & MCACS*

S.No.	Name of State	1999-2000 Grants Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	159.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	322.00
4.	Bihar	55.00
5.	Goa	98.00
6.	Gujarat	721.00
7.	Haryana	270.00

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	318.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.00
10.	Karnataka	801.67
11.	Kerala	280.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	352.31
13.	Maharashtra	998.35
14.	Manipur	352.38
15.	Meghalaya	70.14
16.	Mizoram	168.00
17.	Nagaland	380.00
18.	Orissa	200.00
19.	Punjab	312.39
20.	Rajasthan	150.00
21.	Sikkim	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	883.09
23.	Tripura	50.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	851.00
25.	West Bengal	425.00
26.	New Delhi	283.00
27.	Pondicherry	25.00
28.	A & N Islands	50.00
29.	Chandigarh	115.00
30.	D & N Haveli	25.00
31.	Daman & Diu	95.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00
33.	MDACS, Mumbai	670.00
34.	Ahmedabad MC	75.00
35.	Chennai MC	125.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>10975.00</b>
<b>Intersectoral Collaboration</b>		
1.	Deptt. of Youth Affairs	38.53
2.	Ministry of Defence DGAFMS	250.00

1	2	3
3.	Ministry of Railways	171.05
4.	Employees State Insurance Corpn.	121.54
5.	Steel Authority of India	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>631.12</b>

#### HIV/AIDS Cases

6767. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HIV/AIDS cases that come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether HIV infected persons are increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether India has seen the latest report of the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and World Health Organisation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have examined this report;

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to implement the suggestions made in the report;

(h) whether National Conference on the challenges from HIV & AIDS was inaugurated in November-December, 1999 by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(i) if so, the number of Doctors and experts attended the conference; and

(j) the agenda discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The number of HIV/AIDS cases that come to the notice of the Government during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as statement.



(b) Yes, Sir.

epidemic, its spread and pattern and the gaps in the knowledge.

(c) The main reasons for the spread of HIV infection in the country are:—

(f) Yes, Sir.

1. Vast migration of the population from one part of the country to another.
2. Low level of literacy, awareness and political commitment.
3. HIV infection is life long.

(g) The Government of India has included the recommendation in the National AIDS Control Project Phase-II.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) About 150 Doctors and Experts attended the conference.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The document has recommended the formation of a "Strategic Response" of the Government of India, the UN and its development partners to the HIV epidemic in India. It reviews what we know about the

(j) The agenda discussed was in regard to the recent developments for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS epidemic.

### **Statement**

#### *National AIDS Control Programme, India*

#### *AIDS Cases in India (Reported to NACO) At the end of 1997, 1998 & 1999*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	AIDS Cases		
		1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	46	48
2.	Assam	19	22	33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	3	3
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	—	—	124
7.	Punjab	100	100	100
8.	Delhi	206	219	219
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	1	1	1
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
11.	Goa	12	12	19
12.	Gujarat	134	136	137
13.	Haryana	1	1	1
14.	Himanchal Pradesh	9	9	25
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	2
16.	Karnataka	118	157	204
17.	Kerala	105	106	106
18.	Lakshadweep (U.T.)	0	0	0

180

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	134	210	326
20.	Maharashtra	2491	3315	3379
21.	Orissa	2	2	2
22.	Nagaland	10	10	29
23.	Manipur	301	301	362
24.	Mizoram	5	5	12
25.	Meghalaya	8	8	8
26.	Pondicherry	132	141	141
27.	Rajasthan	54	79	106
28.	Sikkim	1	2	2
29.	Tamilnadu	1092	1624	4354
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	109	125	166
32.	West Bengal	57	57	57
Total		5145	6693	9966

*[Translation]***Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Shiksha Sammelan**

6768. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Shiksha Sammelan" was organised in Delhi on February 11-12, 2000;

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

(c) the details of participants, discussions held and decisions taken therein, State-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government and the Sanskrit scholars thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education is not aware of the Organisation of any Akhil Bhartiya Sanskrit Shiksha Sammelan, referred to in the Question.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Removal of Encroachments from Public Land**

6769. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Delhi has directed the various land-owing agencies in Delhi to speed up the process of removal of encroachments from the public land;

(b) if so, the details of action plan worked out in the matter;

(c) the details of land encroached in Samalkha, Rangapuri, Asola, Neb-Sarai, Chatterpur, Devii, Rajokari and Kapashera villages and the time by which the same is likely to be got cleared; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that no more public land is encroached henceforth and responsibility of officials concerned is fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) This is not in the knowledge of this Ministry. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also not reported of such directions.

(c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that there has been encroachment on lands in these villages except Kapashera village. Efforts are made to remove the encroachments.

(d) Instructions have been issued to all land-owing agencies to remain vigilant and not allow encroachment on their lands.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.00 hrs.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Shri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force, Combatised (Hindi Translations) Centre Recruitment Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2000 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1855/2000]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAG MOHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, and the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1856/2000]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1857/2000]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1858/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1859/2000]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1860/2000]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1861/2000]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1862/2000]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1863/2000]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1997-98.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1864/2000]

- (13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Latex Limited, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Family Welfare, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1865/2000]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1866/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1867/2000]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1868/2000]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1869/2000]

12.01 hrs.

*At this stage, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you go and resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will listen to you, but not now.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1870/2000]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, Shimla for the year 1998-99 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, Shimla, for the year 1998-99.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1871/2000]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1998-99.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1872/2000]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Prathamik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 1998-99 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana Prathamik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 1998-99.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1873/2000]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam Prathamik Siksha Achani Parishad, Guwahati, for the year 1998-99 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam Prathamik Siksha Achani Parishad, Guwahati, for the year 1998-99.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1874/2000]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1875/2000]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1998-99 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 1998-99.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1876/2000]

- (13) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Educational Consultants India Limited and the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1877/2000]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, for the year 1998-99.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1878/2000]

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1879/2000]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vice President's Pension, Housing and Other Facilities (amendment) Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 222(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 2000 under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Vice President's Pension Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1880/2000]

12.02 hrs.

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

#### First Report

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (SAGAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Thirteenth Lok Sabha).

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers are being laid on the Table. Please go to your seats.

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen  
of the Clock.*

14.02 hours

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Two Minutes  
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, Shri Jitendra Prasada wants to raise a very important issue....(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, there are certain issues that we wanted to raise during the 'Zero Hour'. You may please take up the 'Zero Hour' issues because there are some very important issues. Yesterday, all the working journalists struck work.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, yesterday you told that you would allow us today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. I will call your name later.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, owners of the newspapers hatched a

conspiracy to block Manisana Singh Wage Board Report relating to the wages of working journalists and other employees....(Interruptions) and consequently an all India strike was called on 8 May. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I requested you in the morning also.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, later on.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yesterday you told that you would allow as today....(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, I have given a notice on a very serious development which denigrates the authority of Parliament....(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS: What is the Chair's decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you afterwards.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. Hon. Home Minister, hon. leaders and the entire House might have come to know why the members of Samajwadi Party had to interrupt the proceedings of the House. We do not want that the House be interrupted. I have never been in its favour. But our colleagues were compelled since neither the Government of India nor the Government of Uttar Pradesh was listening to us. Our Pradhan in Muzaffar Nagar was locked in police station when he want to lodge a complaint in Kandhla police station on 2nd. Police started beating him up. When he himself came to lodge a complaint he was locked. When police official framed a fake case against him and took to the court on 3 May, 2000 so that he could be sent to jail, the court rebuked the police officer and said that it is a fake case and released him without bail. It proves that how the police had beaten and harassed him throughout the night and also framed a false case. Not only the workers of Samajwadi Party but workers of even Congress, Bahujan Samaj Party also raised their voice against it. All of them staged a Dharna against the police. D.M. deputed ADM and SDM as his representative and asked them to settle the disputed somehow. ADM and SDM asked the representative of parties to come. The representatives were Chaudhary Muwannar Hasan, MP; and Legislator Shri Sanjay Chauhan, Legislaor Shri Jagatpal Singh, Ex-Legislator Shri Harender Malik, Ex-Legislator Shir Rattan Lal Pawar, President of

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

Congress Party Shiv Gopal Sharma, President of S.P. Shri Karanpal Singh and Block President of BSP, whose name I have forgotten, Dr. Chaman Singh ji, former President of Bar Council and Thakur Bhoop Singh. On a call from ADM and SDM all of them went to police station. ADM and SDM said that they will register a case against the police and get the involved persons transferred and if found guilty during investigation they will be terminated also. DSP and Inspector were listening these talks. No sooner they came out, the dispute was over. After that they started abusing targeting Muslims and started beating the leaders. You will be surprised to know that they ran for their life and jumped over the wall of the police station. From behind they were beaten with rifle butts and lathis and then they were fired upon directly with an intention to kill them. Somehow they escaped. While jumping they were attacked by lathis from behind. Clothes of many were torn and some fell on head. Somehow they could save their lives. I told you, it included not only the workers of Samajwadi Party but workers of Congress and BSP were also with them. Somehow all of them jumped over the wall and could save their life. Front gate of the police station was closed. Outside the police burst upon the public who have staged Dharna against police. Consequently, many persons got fractured and many were wounded. After that they chased out as many people as they could in the night. Whosoever they met in the street, they looted him. Muzaffarnagar was terror stricken. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not listening. When Members of Rajya Sabha and Legislators are being beaten, we donot know what will happen to common people. There was a tradition that if any member or legislator was misbehaved, even if he was from any party, entire House used to raise voice with him. I would like to cite an example before hon. Home Minister that during my Chief Ministership two times a legislator complained to me then I said that no one need to speak, whatever the legislator was saying is true. Immediately I ordered inquiry. I told that he is not making a false statement. As per the statement of the member, I immediately took action. When all the leaders say something collectively then strict action should be taken against the police. We have a respectable position in society. We would never make a false statement in the House. I am happy that the Home Minister present here. We simply want that there should be a way out. Case should be registered against them, and if found guilty they should be terminated and sent to jail. If the Home Minister and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is out of their jurisdiction and it is a matter of State Government, then it will not be appropriate. If they say that constitutionally the Chief Minister and his Government is outside their purview whereas in fact it is not so. If you want, today itself you can remove him from the Chief Ministership. It is an excuse that it is a

State subject and it is outside the purview of Central Government. Had we been in power we would have agreed that it is outside your purview but now since BJP is ruling in UP and in Centre as well. In such a situation when people's representative are being beaten, common man no doubt gets beating, I would like to urge you to register a case against such officers immediately and terminate them. The court has proved that police had registered a false case against them. Everyone has been released. When Raj Babbar went to Agra protesting against water problem he was lathi charged and boiling water was thrown on him and his clothes were torn. What has happened to the police? Therefore, I would like to request Home Minister, who is sitting here, to direct them to intervene in this matter and take action against the police officers, whether they are from Delhi Police or Muzaffarnagar (UP) Police. We are demanding only this.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask you one question in this regard and it is my kind request.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not zero hour. Because it is a special case, I allowed Shri Mulayam Singh. Please understand the situation. You disturbed the proceedings during zero hour and again you are disturbing the proceedings now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Agra): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh has mentioned about you.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directly coming from the spot of incident. I would like to render apology before hon. Home Minister and would like to tell him that I wrote three letters to hon. Prime Minister regarding the water problem of Agra. Today, around 20 people from Agra gathered in Delhi around Red Fort. Why they went for agitation and to stage a Dharna, the police have meted with people. Not a single lady police personnel was present here. Thereafter, we were lathi charged and hot water was poured on us. Thereafter we told that we want to give a memorandum to hon. Prime Minister. It is a matter of shame that our four Members of Parliament including Shri Amar Singh, Suman ji, were present there. One Katju, I do not know whether he was a man or woman said that you submit the memorandum. Mr. Speaker, Sir, see the condition of that memorandum,



you can see it....(*Interruptions*) I want to place it on the Table.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do like this. Shri Raj Babbar take your seat. There is a procedure to follow in the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been treated like this.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do like this. Shri Raj Babbar, please take your seat. There is a procedure to follow in the House.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have informed you that yesterday Ms. Mayawati mentioned about atrocities committed on dalits in UP and for this reason took permission to make a statement in the House. But after coming here I listened to Shri Mulayam Singh's statement and that too was about UP. He had made a mention of a Member of Parliament, who was beaten and another incident he mentioned was regarding a person who was arrested on fake charges and then the court released him. I can only say this much that it is natural for the House to take note of any atrocity committed on a Member of Parliament.

As has been told, he is the Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, hence the matter has been referred to the Privilege Committee of Rajya Sabha. I do not know as to whether you will still ask me to discuss the issue again for he is a Member of other House. If I give any statement here, I would not do so without ascertaining the facts from Uttar Pradesh Government. I would gather this information from Uttar Pradesh Government as to what actually has taken place and whether it is a fact that a Court has passed strictures against one of your officers for committing excess in public by catching hold of some innocent persons and releasing them afterwards. Has any of your police officers physically assaulted any parliamentarian? All these things have to be asked from the Government. If you still want me to give statement in this regard then whether it will not affect the matter when it has been referred to the Privilege Committee of the other House. I would like to hear their version. I myself feel that when the matter pertains to an M.P. and its

notice has been taken by the other House then I would like this matter to be resolved by the Privilege Committee of that House. But if you order me to issue a statement in this regard, I would certainly gather information of the matter and issue a statement in this regard tomorrow. Today, I would made a statement on the points raised by Mayawatiji.

[*English*]

I am willing to be guided by you. To me it appears that when the other House to which the hon. Member belongs has not only taken cognizance of the incident but has decided to refer it to the Privileges Committee, it is a serious matter. I think it would be appropriate if the Privileges Committee itself examines the matter thoroughly and takes whatever decision it wants to take. I am entirely in your hands on this issue....(*Interruptions*,

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Please tell us about what Raj Babbarji has told here....(*Interruptions*;

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Raj ji has said something else as it is regarding Delhi. I would make a statement tomorrow about whatever incident has taken place there after collecting the information....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given Notice....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am willing to be guided by you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will interrupt you a bit. But a long procedure is adopted once matter is referred to the Privilege Committee and there is a need to take immediate action in this regard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must give instruction to the Government that the Home Minister should apprise the House tomorrow only....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you about how the House is to be conducted. You are disturbing the 'Zero Hour'. We have to finish the 'Zero Hour'. It is right that the 'Zero Hour' will begin at two O'clock.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must give instructions to the Government that the Home Minister should apprise the House tomorrow about

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

the Muzzafarnagar incident. I submit that it will not affect the proceedings of the Privilege Committee. Instead the facts will emerge and will prove helpful for the Privilege Committee to find out the truth. Hence, I want you to instruct the Government that the Home Minister should give a statement in the House tomorrow.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: I have given the Notice, you have my notice with you....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is another matter. I can allow only one person.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given notice.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government. The matter of organization of three States has been lying pending for many years. Sir, when the elections were held in 1996, the then Prime Minister had given an assurance by going there that the formation of State will take place after the elections. In 1998, the Prime Minister, while addressing the election meeting had given an assurance that the State will be formed within 90 days of the assumption of power by the Government. In 1999, once our hon. Prime Minister went there to address an elections meeting and had said that if our party forms the Government then the first document he signs, will be of the creation of Uttarakhand State and we will certainly form the Uttarakhand State. Now as much time has passed. But new controversies are being created each day. Somewhere it is the controversy regarding the Udham Singh Nagar and somewhere it is regarding Haridwar. The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh has sent the proposal for creation of Uttarakhand state four times but even today it is lying pending here. The entire session has come to an end. But till now the Government has not taken any initiative for the formation of the proposed State. A mass movement is going on in the entire State. The sentiments of the people of the State have been hurt. Sir, it is a border State and a large chunk of its population is serving in the army and is scattered across the entire country. The situation is turning explosive while the Government is postponing the issue on one pretext or the other.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that the Government should give an assurance on the

floor of the House that it will pass the bill during the session. I want an assurance by the Government in this regard. It is a very burning and crucial issue ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me the order....*(Interruptions)* Sir, I know that the hon. Home Minister has to give a very important statement. But I want to say that after fixing the wages and salaries of working journalists and other press staff, the Government appointed....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing the House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had sought your permission to raise the issue of the all India strike by the press employees on 8th May in protest against the alleged withholding of the report by the Newspaper owners which has been submitted by the Manisana Singh Board constituted to fix new scales for the working journalists and other employees of the press. After independence, the then Government and the Constitution makers recognized the contribution of the press in the national freedom struggle. Consequently a Press Commission was constituted in 1952 under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajadhakshya. After that a law was framed and many Wage Boards were constituted. The last Board, Justice Bacchawat Board submitted its report in 1989 and 11 years have passed since then. Five year ago, in 1995, Justice Rajkumar Manisana Singh Wage Board was constituted. A conspiracy was hatched in that all the owners of newspapers and mill owners took the matter to the Court to delay the matter as much as possible for the longer it dragged in Court, better it would be for them as they will be exempted from paying higher wages. The Court ordered the submission of report at the earliest but the mill owners and IENS once again filed a writ in the High Court against the judgement of the Lower Court. I have said that the Manisana Singh Wage Board was constituted in 1995 and a 15 per cent interim relief was announced in 1996. The Government increased it to 20 per cent as it considered the previous amount inadequate and paid additional amount of Rs. 100. In the beginning of 1999, while the Wage Board was trying to complete its tentative proposal, newspaper owners went to the High Court. Hon. Home Minister is sitting here. I am of the view that the Government should intervene in the matter so that the report may be submitted at the earliest. Out hon. Labour Minister is also sitting here. I have also held talks with him and he also wants that the report should be submitted at the earliest. Today morning I also talked to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. I went to submit that as it is the desire of this Government also. This report should be submitted at the earliest so that the journalists could get relief.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, are you speaking on the same subject.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Sir. There was a nation-wide strike by the working journalists of our country. Today morning, we did not receive any newspaper. Not a single newspaper has been published today. After the Bachawat Wage Board of 1989, another Wage Board was constituted some five years back in 1995. This Wage Board gave two years Interim Relief. Its final recommendation is not coming because the owners of the big newspapers are putting hurdles and they have gone to the court. The representatives of the working journalists have met the Prime Minister and demanded that without further delay the Wage Board should submit its Report and the Government should implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. The Minister of Labour is present here.

[*Translation*]

He should apprise the House as to why no increase has been made in the wages of working journalists and why a delay of five years has taken place in the submission of the wage Board's report. I would like to say that the owners of the big and reputed newspapers don't want increase in wages of the journalists. What action is being taken by the Government in this regard? It is not a question of a single party but of the entire House. It is my demand from the hon. Labour Minister that he should tell as to when the Wage Board is going to submit its report regarding the wages of the working journalists and by when he is going to implement it.

[*English*]

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, I am also raising the same issue. Sir, 12 years have passed after the Bhachawat Award. In this country all the workers including the Government servants get their salaries revised, at least, once in 10 years. But in this case 12 years have lapsed. This Government is also responsible for that. It has not mentioned a time-limit for submitting the Wage Board report. What we understand is that the Government advocate in the court has to taken it seriously. With the result, some orders have been issued by the High Court. Today, the case has come up again in different High Courts. These delay tactics have been adopted by the newspaper barons. So, I submit to the Government that some action is necessary in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bandyopadhyay, you can also associate yourself with this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow all the people.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, you have called me....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have associated your name with them.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, let me say that....(Interruptions) I cannot associate myself physically.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I urge upon the Central Government to initiate action to sort out this matter....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the reply of the Minister.

...(Interruptions)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: (Chandni Chowk): I too want to associate myself with it....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members are expressing concern regarding Manisana Wage Board. The meeting of said board was held under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajkumar Manisana. Manisana Wage Board is definitely working and today also its meeting was held in Mumbai and that work is in progress. ...(Interruptions) You know that it is a wage board and Justice Manisana is its Chairman. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to my point. ...(Interruptions) Initially, its tenure was for two years. No time frame was fixed for submission of report of Wage Board. I have asked them to put in whatever efforts they can, to accomplish this task. He took evidence throughout the country and submitted an interim report before submitting final report. Final report is in the final stage of preparation. Meanwhile, an attempt was made to stall its functioning by filing writ earlier in Mumbai High Court and recently in Delhi High Court though the matter

\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

continues to be in the court the Board is working. Even today a meeting is being held and again meetings would be held on 9, 10, 11, 12. And efforts are being made for submission of report. In telling this to the House, l....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please indicate the time by which the Board would submit its report....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Why did the Government not want the report....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Always, this is the problem in the House. The Minister is giving a reply and you are not listening.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: As soon the report is prepared and submitted to the Government, we would take effective steps to implement it....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please specify the time....(Interruptions)

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: In fact, it was constituted on 21.3.1995....(Interruptions) I would like to tell the hon. Speaker that right from its constitution, continuously we have been extending its tenure and last time we extended it upto 31 March, 2000. Now it's last meeting is in progress....(Interruptions) I would like to assure you that as soon as the report is submitted, the Government would take action on it....(Interruptions)

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: As you have said their commitment is for Uttrakhand....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chaturvedi, it is not proper.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Whatever hon. Speaker says, I am ready to tell. If hon. Speaker directs me, then I would reply to you also. But hon. Speaker has asked me to make a statement. If hon. Speaker directs me, I would reply to everyone's query....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat, you have been given an opportunity.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, UP): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Home Minister will also reply as to where they are going to set up capital of Uttrakhand ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are doing? What has happened to you?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now statement by the Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot compel the Minister to give a statement on an issue raised during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Only the Home Minister's statement will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

14.31 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### (I) Incident Involving Death of Members of the Scheduled Caste In two Districts of Uttar Pradesh

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, yesterday, hon. MP Kumari Mayawati and some other MPs had raised the issue of atrocities on Dalits in Uttar Pradesh. I had assured the House that I shall make enquiries and report to the House.

As per the information available with the Central Government received from the Uttar Pradesh State Government, four members of the Scheduled Caste were killed on 7th May, 2000 at village Bagiapur. Rustam Lal (S/o Pukha) and Rakesh Kumar (S/o Rustam Lal) were shot dead by Ram Nath Singh and his two sons Ankit Kumar Singh alias Raju and his colleague. Muttu Lal (S/o Bikhari) died on his way to the hospital. Vijay Pal (S/o Gibba) and Shri Pal (S/o Pukha) were injured. Vijay Pal later succumbed to his injuries at the District Hospital.

The background of the incident is that Ram Nath Singh, a Constable at Faizabad, had developed animosity towards the deceased as his daughter, Poonam, was in love with Gajraj, the younger son of deceased Rustam, for quite some time. Ram Nath Singh had scheduled his

\*Not recorded.

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

daughter's marriage for April 16, 2000 but three or four days before the Holi festival she eloped with Gajraj. Due to the animus arising out of the elopement, Ram Nath Singh, his two sons and a colleague of his killed four persons belonging to Scheduled Caste. The State police has arrested Ram Nath Singh, his son, Pradeep Kumar, Manish alias Chhutkey and Ankit Kumar Singh. Constable Ram Nath Singh has been placed under suspension on 8.5.2000. FIR has been registered against the accused u/s 452, 302, 307, 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 as also under Section 3 (2) (5) of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Act. Investigation is in progress. The District Magistrate of Hardoi has suspended the arms license issued to Ram Nath Singh in District Gonda. The post-mortem of the four persons killed was performed on 7th May, 2000 and their cremation took place on 8th May, 2000.

The State Government has granted financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to Shri Pal who was seriously injured. A cheque of Rs. 25,000/- has been disbursed. He has been taken to the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, for medical treatment.

The State Government has announced a compensation of Rs. 2 lakh each to the next to kin of those who have been killed. The State Government has ordered a detailed inquiry into the incident by the Divisional Commissioner of Lucknow and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lucknow Range, who have visited the spot.

In a separate but unrelated incident on the intervening night of May 1st and May 2nd, four dead bodies of persons belonging to the Jatav Community, namely, (i) Satyavir S/o Karam Singh, (ii) Vijay Singh and (iii) Jaipal, both sons of Hari Singh and (iv) Sugriv S/o Raghuvanshi were found lying in the agricultural field of one Pratap Singh at village Basai, PS-Tundla, District Ferozabad.

The Fifth person, Shri Santosh Kumar, was injured but was unconscious. According to the statement made by the Investigating Officer, they were stabbed by some people when they were asked to hand over whatever money they had on their person while returning to their village after working in the cold storage. Shri Santosh Kumar was also attacked but he has survived.

On the morning of 2nd May, some villagers informed the two Constables who were on duty on the main Tundla-Faizabad National Highway that some dead bodies have been found in village Basai. Thereafter, the police reached the spot. However, a huge crowd of villagers collected and did not allow the bodies to be lifted for their cremation. Anti-social elements pelted stones at the police and fired from the country-made firearms in which a driver of a bus was injured. The villagers also blocked

the National Highway the whole day and gutted a police jeep and burnt four buses of the UP State Road Transport Corporation. The police had ultimately to resort to firing in which Ram Prakash, a milk vendor belonging to the Jat community, was killed.

The injured had to be admitted in the hospital and the UP Government has handed over the case of murder of these four persons for investigation to the CID. The Government of UP has also ordered an inquiry by the Member, Board of Revenue, into the incidents of crowd gathering, blockade of the National Highway, arson by the mob and the police firing.

The next of the kin of the deceased have been paid Rs. 2 lakhs each as compensation. The Divisional Commissioner, the DIG Agra Range, the DM and the SP of Faizabad District have been transferred. The SHO and the SI of Police Station-Tundla have been attached to the Police Lines. According to the post-mortem report, the murder of these four persons is reported to have taken place during midnight of 1st May and 2nd May, 2000.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, statement to be made by Shri Jaswant Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's statement.

...(Interruptions)\*

14.37 hrs.

#### (ii) Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): Sir, the sixth Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT Review Conference is currently taking place in New York. Consistent with our policy, India is not attending the Conference.

Since Independence, India has been a strong proponent of global nuclear disarmament and has taken numerous initiatives towards this objective. We remain committed to nuclear non-proliferation. India holds that

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Ajit Kumar Panja]

genuine and lasting non-proliferation can only be achieved through agreements that are based upon equality and non-discrimination, for only these can contribute to global peace and stability.

In 1995, the NPT was extended indefinitely and unconditionally. Honourable Members would be aware that 187 countries are today parties to the NPT. The proponents of NPT cite these developments as evidence of NPT's success. Yet, it is also clear that there exists strong differences even among the NPT States Parties. Three of the five Review Conferences held so far failed to reach any agreement on a 'final document'. The non-nuclear weapon States Parties to the NPT have increasingly felt let down by the lack of progress on disarmament, as well as non-compliance with the basic provisions of the Treaty.

The nuclear weapon States Parties to the NPT and their allies have not diminished the role of nuclear weapons in their respective or collective security calculus. On the contrary, new doctrines and justifications have been developed. NATO's new strategic concept, announced last year, ten years after the end of the Cold War, goes to re-emphasising a need for the continued retention of nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapons sharing arrangements within NATO also pose serious questions about compliance. Such developments are clear and continuing violations of the provisions of the NPT. The NPT community has been unable to discuss this, let alone deal with the same.

One of the basic obligations of the nuclear-weapon-States under the NPT was to prevent further proliferation. The record on this has also not been satisfactory. The nuclear-weapon-States have either been active collaborators in or silent spectators to continuing proliferation, including exports of nuclear weapon related components and technologies.

After more than three decades, the nuclear weapon States Parties to the NPT remain to be persuaded to begin any kind of collective, meaningful negotiations aimed at global nuclear disarmament. These countries were expected to display a special responsibility to implement Article VI; instead, this special responsibility today appears to be arrogated as a permanent special right to possess nuclear weapons and only for their exclusive security.

India is a nuclear weapon State. Though not a party to the NPT, India's policies have been consistent with the key provisions of NPT that apply to nuclear weapon States. These provisions are contained in Articles I, III and VI. Article I obliges a nuclear weapon State not to transfer nuclear weapons to any other country or to assist in any manner any other country to acquire them and India's record on non-proliferation has been impeccable. Article III requires a party to the Treaty to provide nuclear materials and related equipment to any other country only under safeguards; India's exports of such materials have always been under safeguards. Article VI commits the parties to pursue negotiations to bring about eventual global nuclear disarmament. It needs to be emphasised that India today is the only clear weapon State that remains committed to commencing negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, in order to bring about a nuclear-weapon-free-world, the very objective envisaged in Article VI of the NPT.

After the tests undertaken by India in May, 1998, we have declared that India shall only maintain a minimum credible deterrent and not engage in any arms race. The role of India's nuclear weapons is defensive; accordingly, India has announced a policy of non-first-use and a policy of non-use of against non-nuclear weapon States. In fact, this meets the demand of unqualified negative security assurances, raised by the large majority of non-nuclear weapon States to ensure their security. India has also indicated readiness to provide requisite assurances to the nuclear-weapon-free-zones in existence or those being negotiated. We have also taken new initiatives calling for de-alerting of nuclear weapons as a means of reducing the risk of accidental or unauthorised launch.

The NPT community needs to understand that India cannot join the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon State. Statements by NPT States Parties about India rolling back its nuclear programme are mere diversions to prevent focussed attention on the basic goals of the NPT.

India's commitment to global nuclear disarmament and lasting non-proliferation remains undiluted. While willing to commence negotiations on the Nuclear Weapons Convention, India also remains ready to participate in agreed and irreversible steps to prepare the ground for such negotiations. A global no-first-use agreement and a non-use agreement against non-nuclear weapon States would meet the longstanding requirement for legally binding negative security assurances and assurances to nuclear-weapon-free zones. Another positive development

would be a commitment by nuclear weapon States not to deploy nuclear weapons outside their own national territories. Nuclear weapon States also need to take steps to lower the alert status, through gradual de-alerting actions, consistent with the policies of no-first-use and the defensive role of nuclear weapons. Tactical weapons that lend themselves to war fighting roles need to be eliminated. These would be some positive and concrete steps in the right direction.

India has been a responsible member of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and will continue to take initiatives and work with like-minded countries to bring about a stable, genuine and lasting non-proliferation, thus leading to a nuclear-weapon-free world.

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

- (i) **Need to give directives to State Government of Rajasthan to provide loan facilities to farmers to dig tubewells in dark zone in Alwar district of the State**

[*Translation*]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On the basis of survey of Government of India, Alwar district has been declared a dark zone. Consequent upon declaration as dark zone, the Government do not provide loan and any other type of incentives to farmers to dig well or tubewells.

In view of the prevailing famine in Rajasthan, I would like to request the Union Government to direct the Government of Rajasthan to give loan and other facilities to the farmers of Alwar for digging well and tubewells for agricultural purposes.

- (ii) **Need to release adequate funds for early completion of Swarna Rekha Multi-Purpose project in Ranchi, Bihar**

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): In my constituency Ranchi, Multi-purpose Swarna-Rekha project is underway. Work on this project has been going on for the last 25 years. Many years back, this project should have been completed. Hundreds of villages have been affected because of this project. The villages which submerged in the water due to construction of dam did not get compensation whereas the village which are not yet affected, have got compensation. No arrangements have been made for resettlement of displaced families. Many

persons did not get employment, many did not receive development booklet and even the transportation, school, medical facilities were not provided.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Central Government that a committee of Members of Parliament or a High Powered Committee should be constituted to look into it and officers found guilty should be punished and financial aid be provided without any further delay so that the incomplete project can be completed expeditiously in public interest.

- (iii) **Need to look into the demands of journalists in regard to their wages**

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, a nation-wide strike was held on 8th May by journalists and non-journalist employees working for newspapers. Free newspapers are considered Fourth Estate of our democracy, so developments in this sector are really a matter of concern for all of us. Employees are demanding that Manisana Wage Board should submit its report at the earliest so that pay-scales of Journalist and Non-journalist employees could be revised. As per the information the organisation representing the Management of Newspapers, INS has moved the court before submission of this report. It will naturally delay submission of this report. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken initiative to avert confrontation between Management and organisation of employees. The situation would be resolved by these initiatives. But there are some demands for which Hon'ble Prime Minister should exercise his powers. Firstly—that all the dispute relating to wages should be considered in the ambit of Manisana Commission. Secondly—only 1/3rd Newspapers have taken initiatives for implementation of recommendations of the commission. There is provision of a fine of Rs. 200 for non-implementation of these recommendations, which should be increased to Rs. 1 lakh. There is a need to consider the tendency of engaging journalists on contract basis by the newspapers. It is fact that newspapers are in private sector. But the Government gives concessions and cooperate with them in bringing out newspapers, in the same way the Government should make arrangement for providing relief to journalists and employees, as it is essential for healthy democracy.

- (iv) **Need to open diesel-petrol pump and LPG outlet at Barod and Badagawn in Shajapur, district of Madhya Pradesh**

SHIR THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, there are two Nagar Panchayats viz. Barod and Badagawn under tehsil headquarter Barod in Shajapur district of Madhya Pradesh. Both have population of more than

\*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

15 thousand and located on highway and large number of vehicles pass through it. There is an urgent need to open diesel petrol pump here. There is no diesel petrol pump within a radius of 25 km. of these cities. So, people are facing great difficulties. There is also an urgent need to set up an LPG agency at Badagawn which has a population of more than 15 thousand. People of this area face lot of difficulties. As per the planning of administration these agencies should be set up at above-mentioned places. I therefore, demand from the Government that necessary orders should be given for setting up diesel-petrol pump and LPG agencies at Barod and Badagawn.

**(v) Need to declare State road between Bihar Sharif-Barbigha-Dumka-Calcutta as national highway**

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, in proportion to the population of Bihar, the length of national highways is quite less in Bihar and in backward areas there is no highway at all. Therefore, through this August House, I would request the hon'ble Minister of Surface Transport that immediate orders should be issued to convert the road from Bihar Sharief to Calcutta via. Barbigha, Sheikhpura, Sikandara, Jamui, Jhajha, Chakal, Deoghar and Dumka in National Highway.

**(vi) Need to declare the State road between Satyamangala and Tarikere via Chikkamagalur-Mysore in Karnataka as a national highway**

[English]

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I am glad that the Centre has cleared the upgradation of Twmkwr-Honnavaara road I via Arasikere and Beerur as a National Highway. An amount of Rs. 60 crore has already been sanctioned for this purpose. But to reap the maximum benefit of this route another very important road between Satyamangala and Tarikere I via Chikkamagalur, Belur Holenarasipura, Hassan Honnagara, K.R. Nagara, Belikere, Mysore must be cleared by the Centre and it should be upgraded as a National Highway without any further loss of time. In fact, this is a very long pending genuine demand of the people of Karnataka. There are agitations about the inordinate delay in this matter. This highway would link the Capital City of Bangalore, Seaport Honnavara and many important cities and town in Southern part of India. This would give a great impetus to the industrial growth in Southern India. Transportation and in fact the economy in this part of the country would get a big boost, the people of Karnataka are waiting for this upgradation for the last two decades. I, therefore,

urge upon the hon. Union Surface Transport Minister to make this dream of the people of Karnataka a reality with immediate effect.

**(vii) Need to reconsider the decision to withdraw rebate for khadi items**

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargod): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the serious situation arising out of the decision to withdraw rebate on Khadi items.

Over 15,000 workers are engaged in Khadi industry in Kerala and most of them are women. They are getting only a meagre wage. The Khadi sector is surviving with the help of Central and State Governments such as rebate. The Central Government is giving two types of rebate, one 15 per cent annual, another one is 10 per cent in the festival periods. The State Government also provides 10 per cent rebate on Khadi items. Because of the withdrawal of this rebate Khadi sale is in a deadlock. This will create unemployment in the unorganised village industry sector and ultimately it will affect the economy of the State. Now the non-marketing stock is coming to Rs. 40 crore.

In the circumstances, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the withdrawal of rebate and to allow rebate on Khadi items and save this village industry.

**(viii) Need to look into the recommendation of the Satyam Committee recommending scrapping of Handloom Reservation Act**

SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH (Machilipatnam): Sir, the handloom weavers and the industry representatives are expressing serious concern at Government's move to accept recommendations of the Satyam Committee for drafting the new textile policy regarding scrapping of Handloom Reservation Act.

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited has urged upon the Union Government not to accept the recommendations of the Satyam Committee for drafting the new textile policy which recommended that the Handloom Reservation Act should be scrapped. It would spell doom for nearly six crore people directly and indirectly depending on the weaving sector because if the reservation is scrapped, they would not be able to meet the competition of mills and powerlooms.

The Satyam Committee made recommendations without soliciting opinion from the weaving sector and their complaints and suggestions were also not recorded specially from the affected weaving committee.



In Andhra Pradesh alone, there are 780 cotton weavers' societies apart from 600 sericulture societies which would be adversely affected if handloom sector reservations are scrapped. That would result in mills and powerlooms sectors encroaching upon the traditional handloom items and endangering the survival of the weavers.

I, therefore, once again urge upon the Government that the particular recommendation of the Satyam Committee for scrapping the Handloom Reservation Act should not be implemented unless the Government comes out with alternatives for the handloom weavers.

**(ix) Need to provide funds for early completion of conversion work of rail line between Kanpur and Hathras (U.P.)**

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farukhabad): Sir, the work of Conversion of metre-gauge line into broad gauge between Kanpur and Hathras was started with great fanfare the people of this area hoped that it would complete before the scheduled time. But now work on project is going on at a very slow speed and basic reason for it is paucity of funds.

In the beginning Rs. 230 crore were estimated to be spent on it and so far only Rs. 65 crore would be made available for it. It would not be out of place to mention here that completion of this project is going to facilitate the local people and make travelling by train to Lucknow, Delhi and others parts of the country easy.

I, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide adequate funds for the ambitious project of this region of U.P.

**(x) Need to take steps for release of prisoners lodged in Pakistani Jails**

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani) Sir, at present 54 Indian citizens and soldiers have been lodged in Pakistani jails as prisoners of war. They have been languishing there for the last 30 years. Their relatives are still waiting for them. Recent release of Shri Ruplal, through continuous efforts by his relatives has raised a new ray of hope amongst the relatives of 54 Indian war prisoners, who are languishing in Pakistani jails at present.

Therefore, through this August House I, request the Government to hold talks with Pakistani Government in this regard and steps should be taken for immediate release of 54 Indian war prisoners languishing in jails for the last 30 years.

**(xi) Need to provide additional funds to State Government of U.P. for purchase of heavy rig machines for continuance of Free Bore Plan in drought affected Banda and Chitrakut districts**

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Sir, Free Bore Scheme has been launched to provide irrigation facilities to small and medium farmers in drought affected area of Banda and Chitrakut districts of Uttar Pradesh. Several years back under this scheme, the District Rural Development Authority, Banda had taken a decision to purchase a heavy rig machine and Rs. 56 lakh were sanctioned for this purpose. This amount was sent to the Minor Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. But the purchase of this machine was delayed and due to its cost of machine increased. Minor Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, requested for some additional funds from DRDA, Banda. DRDA, Banda gave the additional amount and total cost of machine Rs. 60 lakh were sent to Minor Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh. Now Minor Irrigation Department Lucknow (U.P.) has again sought permission from the Commissioner of Rural Development Lucknow (U.P.) for purchasing the above-mentioned machine. Now this matter is lying pending with Commissioner of Rural Development Department, Lucknow (U.P.).

The contribution of the Union Government is included in this amount. Hence, the Union Government should provide immediate assistance for purchasing the above-mentioned machines and sending it to the new district Chitrakut carved out of Banda districts and getting the hand-pumps installed for providing relief to drought affected farmers.

**(xii) Need to accord legal status to the Central Social Welfare Board**

*[English]*

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, the All India Federation of Social Welfare Employees Association has been demanding to accord legal status to the Central Social Welfare Board through an Act of Parliament or by amalgamation with the respective Department in place of charitable company status.

The Association had represented to the Human Resource Development Minister. It was expected that the Government of India, Human Resource Development Ministry and Women and Child Welfare Department would implement and coordinate all women and child welfare services of the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal]

It has come to my knowledge that CSWB is planning to merge the project centres of the Board Area Project with *Anganwadi* network and accordingly requested all the States to take appropriate action. The All India Federation is opposed to the move of merger because of staffing patterns of these projects are not identical with the ICDS. Moreover, the then HRD Minister had given some assurances through a letter, dated 12th May, 1997, to extend pay-scales, retirement benefits to the employees but so far no action has been taken.

It is also a matter of great concern that the Women and Child Welfare Department has taken a decision to phase out *Balwadi* Nutrition Programme and early childhood programme from April, 1998. As a result, many employees would be rendered jobless.

I urge upon the Government to immediately call a meeting with the representatives of the All India Federation of Social Employees' Association to sort out the matter.

### CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of article 269, Substitution of new article for article 270 and Omission of article 272)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the Legislative Business. Shri Yashwant Sinha. All right, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar to move it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): You had assured me to raise my points during Zero hour which is over. Similarly those who gave notices under rule 377 are also not permitted to raise their issues. As per to Parliamentary rules....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible to accommodate all the

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Yashwant Sinha, I bet to move:"

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, I rise to commend the Constitution (Eighty-Ninth) Amendment Bill, 2000 for the consideration of this august House....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I have all the respect for him. He is a very competent Minister. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, he has taken the permission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It should not have been asked for. What is this?... (Interruptions) I have nothing against him. He is a very competent Minister. Although in that place, I do not know.... (Interruptions) But the question is that it is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill.... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I totally appreciate that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it should be piloted by the Finance Minister. Though technically, legally and competence-wise Shri Dhananjaya Kumar can also pilot it, Sir, our problem is that the Finance Minister is piloting the Finance Bill in the other House. So, he cannot be present here. He will come to this House for the reply.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That shows you are not able to make proper time management.... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am sure with the able contribution from senior Members like Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I think, we will be in a position to consider this Bill.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: With that spirit.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: With all propriety.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should have said 'sorry'.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am sorry, Sir.

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend articles 269, 270 and 272 of the Constitution so as to bring several Central taxes and duties like Corporation tax and Customs duties within the divisible pool which were hitherto outside the pool. Under the new devolution formula recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission, 26 per cent out of the

'gross proceeds' of Union taxes and duties, excluding certain specified taxes and duties, is to be assigned to the States. In addition, 3 per cent share in the "gross proceeds" of all Central taxes and duties is to be assigned to the States in lieu of their existing share in additional Excise duties. This Government commends that the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission may be approved with the following modifications....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chairayinkil): Recommendation is amended....(*Interruptions*) Amendments have also been made....(*Interruptions*) They are detrimental to the interests of the States....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please take your seat.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: First, the percentage share of States will be reviewed by successive Finance Commissions instead of freezing it for 15 years as suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: You have made it five years ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you allow Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to speak for five minutes later....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Definitely. I will allow Shri Radhakrishnan to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This is something which is very peculiar....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Secondly, the share of "gross proceeds" as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission changed to the sharing of "net proceeds" in order to maintain consistency between articles 270, 279 and 280 of the Constitution. However, this will not result in any consequent loss to the States because the Government has also simultaneously decided to fully compensate the States by suitably enhancing the percentage share beyond 29 per cent to cover the difference between the share in "gross proceeds" and the share in "net proceeds".

Thirdly, as intended by the Commission, no amendment is sought to be done in Article 271, which authorises the Central Government to levy surcharge on Central taxes and duties for the purpose of the Union.

Sir, as may be seen from the Statement of Object and Reasons, the proposed amendment will greatly benefit the States as the aggregate of the divisible pool will increase. Moreover, it will remove a perceived inter-State bias in the tax mobilisation effort of the Union Government. In fact, the Inter-State Council also has agreed to these proposals made by the Tenth Finance Commission, unanimously.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of this august House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th August, 2000."

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we start the discussion, I would like to make a request to the House. The Business Advisory Committee has allotted two hours for this Bill and this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill if you can kindly fix up the voting time, then all the Members can be present here. If two hours are given for discussion, then the Minister can reply at 4.45 p.m. and we can have voting at 5 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have voting at 5 o'clock.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: So, the Minister can reply at 4.45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Constitution (Amendment) Bill, which is piloting by my hon. friend, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar. This Bill has been brought forward to implement the proposal for the devolution of 29 per cent of the Central taxes to the States.

14.52 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

As the Minister has mentioned, this Bill was introduced earlier in 1998. It had been scrutinised by the Standing Committee and the report of the Standing Committee is with the House. Since the last Lok Sabha had been dissolved suddenly, this Bill had lapsed.

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

The Tenth Finance Commission, with a noble idea, has recommended certain very important and revolutionary steps regarding the sharing of Central taxes to the States. The Tenth Finance Commission has been guided by the cardinal principle of equity and efficiency. This paramount guideline was to restore fiscal equilibrium in the economy. The recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission are a landmark for the genuine federalism of our country. The alternative scheme, which has been suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission is going to help the States.

Since Independence, the States have been crying for more and more share from the Centre. The share, which is earmarked, is not at all sufficient for the States. For a genuine federalism, we need self-sufficient States and a strong Centre. From our experience of the last 50 years, we can see that the States are starving and the Centre is not ready to share their taxes and duties. Due to this, the States are facing a lot of financial difficulties. The gross fiscal deficit of the States has increased from Rs. 59,776 crore to Rs. 78,000 crore and the Reserve Bank of India has observed this as a very serious issue.

The States are not in a position to raise the resources. At the same time, their expenditure is increasing day by day because the States have to meet large social obligation. Now, the salary of the Government employees constitutes a major share of the revenue of every State because the salary is a big issue before every State Government. The State Governments cannot shelve the social security schemes. Every day, the demands are going up. But the States are not in a position to meet the expenditure on these growing demands because of the financial crunch. Because of that, the Tenth Finance Commission has come up with a very important step of sharing of taxes and duties, that is the alternative scheme.

Here, it is very unfortunate to note that the Government is not following the scheme which is formulated by the Tenth Finance Commission in toto. The modification which is suggested in this Bill is totally defeating the purpose of the alternative scheme suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission. Number one modification, they are saying, is the change in the terminology of 'gross proceeds to net proceeds'. This will result in a loss of about Rs. 2,000 crore to the States as far as the devolution is concerned. The hon. Minister right now said that they were going to give certain assistance to the States to rectify this. That is a vague statement. The House would like to know in which way the Government is going to compensate for this. Because of this terminological change Rs. 2,000 crore have been

denied to the States. This is the most important issue. The explanation given by the Minister is not clear. So, I would request the hon. Minister through you that the States should not be deprived of this. I wanted to know how the Central Government is going to compensate the States.

The second amendment which has been put forward is regarding the time frame. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended the timeframe for 15 years. The freezing period is for 15 years. Now, the Central Government has fixed it for five years. I would like to know what are the reasons for this change. The reason which they are giving is somewhat satisfactory. After a long exercise, the Tenth Finance Commission has recommended this. But this, the Government is defeating the purpose of the alternative scheme which has been forwarded by the Tenth Finance Commission. The question before us is how to satisfy the needs of the States. As I explained here earlier, the deficit is increasing. The States are starving and they are not in a position to implement any kind of programmes. The popular demands are increasing day-by-day. The States are not in a position to give even the salaries. By taking all these aspects into consideration under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, the Tenth Finance Commission has given this suggestion for an alternative scheme.

I can very well say that this has to be viewed very seriously because a lot of apprehensions are in the minds of the people. Even now, the States are asking for more share. Now, we are giving 29 per cent. At the same time, the States are not satisfied with that because of their financial position.

15.00 hrs.

The States are asking for more financial aid and for more sharing from the Centre. As I explained earlier, the States are not in a position to satisfy their needs. Madam, for a genuine federalism, this is very much needed. So, in view of the economic liberalisation and the political movements in the States, their financial arrangement with the Centre may be overhauled drastically.

Madam, the Panchayati Raj Institutions also have burdened the Exchequer with more demands. I would like to know how are we going to give more autonomy to the Panchayat institutions. That is also a big issue before the States. How will we be able to mitigate these issues? After the Panchayati Raj came into existence the States are facing crisis. They have been given more powers, but because the financial position of the States is very grave, the Panchayati Raj Institutions are not

getting proper financial support. This is also a very serious issue to be dealt with. So, the States want more and more financial support from the Centre.

Madam, the Government of West Bengal has asked for 33 per cent, the State of Kerala and North-Eastern States are asking for more than 40 per cent of the share. Of course, their demand is very genuine. If you go through the details of the memoranda submitted by the State Governments before the Tenth Finance Commission, you will be able to see that these are all genuine demands. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is that there should be an attempt to give more and more financial allocations to the States to meet the challenges.

I come from Kerala, which has demanded 40 per cent of devolution of duties. We have been deprived of proper financial allotment for so many years. I do not want to go into the details because of paucity of time. But I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that States like Kerala should be given more financial support because we have achieved a lot in the social security sector. We have implemented lot of measures in the field of family planning and in other social sectors. We have spent more and the standard of living of people is going up. The State is prospering like anything and because of that we should not be denied more and more assistance.

Of course, by the concerted efforts of the popular Governments in the State, we have implemented lot of programmes. On social security schemes and because of the social security schemes, the standard of living of people there had gone up. The number of people living above the poverty line have gone up. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that because of all these developments, we should not be penalised. The State should get the benefit that it deserves.

The State of Karnataka, from where the hon. Minister of State for Finance belongs, has also demanded for 40 per cent of the share, though Karnataka is a better managed State financially. If you go through the financial position of Karnataka, it is financially well managed State as compared to other States. I do not want to name them. But some of the Northern States are in very bad position. The State of Karnataka which is economically and financial better managed is maintaining some kind of discipline. They are also asking for more devolution of tax shares to the State.

Madam, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to view it in a very subtle manner to satisfy the needs of the States.

Madam, in view of the changed situation—economic liberalisation and globalisation—we have to view this aspect very seriously. Even the Eleventh Finance Commission has submitted a preliminary report. It has also made certain suggestions. So, the more attention of the Finance Ministry should be to help the States.

Therefore, for a genuine federalism and also for strengthening the federal system in our country, there must be self-sufficient States and a strong Centre. So, the entire efforts should be towards that.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this bill. I am grateful to my friend, Shri Rameshji who remembered federalism after 50 years. It is said—better late than never—had this been done by the previous Government of N.D.A. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Our Government had appointed first.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: As I think 3-4 years have been passed since the Tenth Finance Commission report was published. In fact, our friends from that side are asking to implement it. You tell me whose Government was there from 1996-98? See the courage of our Finance Minister who very honestly said that Centre and States both are responsible to run the country. N.D.A. Government under the leadership of Shri Vajpayeeji is not keeping the word federalism limited to election manifesto only but translating it into reality. I would like to congratulate hon. Finance Minister again for it. It is right that the share of the State Governments has been raised to 29 per cent from 26 per cent but there is confusion even in this 3 per cent. As per my knowledge when it was being fixed at 26 per cent, but now there is a provision to give 29 per cent net, instead of arguing for 29 per cent than 26 per cent, we should assess the benefit or loss to be incurred by the States, it would be better to think over the amount they received till 1995 and the quantum of it. .ase being made by the N.D.A. Government in it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this bill. But I would like to draw attention of Hon. Finance Minister about the share of the State Governments out of the funds, taxes proposed to be raised, how to improve the tax collection machinery and how to minimise the administrative

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

expenses incurred on the tax collection? Some times ago a Ministry of Central Government advertised a scheme. Though it has nothing to do with it but an advertisement was published in newspapers for giving grants to N.G.Os. A few N.G.Os. applied for that. These applications will be put up before the *Tehsildar* at first, then it will be put up before Collector, then it will be sent to transport commissioner, thereafter it will be sent to State Government for verification and then it will come to Central Government and finally the department will give them grant. To my knowledge advertisement has been given in all the newspapers but there is only 30 lacs rupees to be given as a grant. Just the administrative expenses on this advertisement. I will request to hon. Finance Minister that the administrative planning for the proposed tax collection should be adhered properly for better result. I would like to say one more thing, when the issue of States are here, you are prepared to help them very generously. You tell them.

[English]

Let us bring some discipline. I want to insist on that. I want to connect it with this.

[Translation]

Centre must help, Centre must give more share to States, but States must show some discipline. When I talk about States, there is no political motive behind it. I have already said in this House that there will be Congress in a few States, while B.J.P. in some States where as Left Front in some States, there are Governments of different parties in States, but what are the prevailing conditions of State Governments at present, if you want to describe it in one sentence.

[English]

So, you borrow the money recklessly and if you dole out credit generously, you must be really rich or on the verge of bankruptcy just like the State Governments in India.

[Translation]

You just see the condition of all State Governments and then compare one State Government with the other State Government. In present scenario all States are vying with one another. But the field in which they are vying, they are vying in the field of deficit finance, in their borrowing and in the field of raising their wage bill.

[English]

In just two years between 1997-98 and 1999-2000, the income expenditure imbalance of all the States has more than doubled. It has gone from Rs. 16,000 crores to Rs. 41,000 crores.

[Translation]

The situation has worsened in two year's time.

[English]

Three years ago, the total debt of all State Governments was 2,43,525 crores and now it has gone up to Rs. 4,09,258 crores.

[Translation]

State Government gives per capita debt as a present to a new born child. A new born child in India has debt of Rs. 4308 at the time of his/her birth imposed by the State Government. A child finds himself/herself as a debtor as soon as he/she comes to this world. I pray for a better change in this situation. When you talk about to doling out funds to State Government you see the condition of Orissa.

[English]

The income was Rs. 6,196 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 8,061 crore. In regard to Uttar Pradesh, the income was Rs. 22,831 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 29,761 crore. The income of Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 14,521 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 15,597 crore.

[Translation]

The situation in all the States is same. Every State is affected by the phenomenon. All States are vying with one another, you look at the wage bill of every State. You will be surprised to see the wage-bill. In 1996-97 wage bill was 14950 crore rupees of all State Governments.

[English]

In 1998-99, it has gone upto Rs. 32,122 crore.

[Translation]

I would like to urge that those who are responsible for increased wage bill, the Government or the Finance Minister who did it, might have listened the State Governments also. Chief Minister of all the States, irrespective of their affiliations with the ruling party or the

opposition, all are of the opinion that Union Government took decision in regard to implement the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission, but who will give funds for it, from where it will come. Today wage bill has doubled. Therefore, Madam, through you I would like to urge that whenever we take up such issues we require to discuss more on such aspects also.

One more valid point my colleague has raised that implementation of the net revenue being developed to the State Government is a different matter.

[*English*]

At present also, we should observe and try to understand the position of the State Government also. It is in the Reserve Bank of India's Report. In 1990, the resources from the Centre to States had fallen from 7.6 percent. In 1990, the share of States in Central resources was 7.6 per cent and it had come down to 6.4 per cent till 1998.

[*Translation*]

Share of State Government has gone down, formula was the same it is because the more revenue which should have been developed during last three years.

[*English*]

The financial mess at the Centre and economic flow down over the past three years has also stifled the flow of money to the State. This is the report of 1999.

[*Translation*]

i.e. from 1995 to 1998 it happened due to the economic go-down, and less resources mobilisation.

At last, I would like to conclude my speech by mentioning just one thing. On the one hand all the State Governments are raising their borrowings. On the other hand I came to know—

[*English*]

The Finance Minister can reconfirm,

[*Translation*]

That State Government has to borrow and the State has to give guarantee.

[*English*]

They have to approach the Centre. They have to take permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

[*Translation*]

But there are no such provisions if the State Government borrows through their own P.S.U.s or corporations.

[*English*]

The Finance Minister can correct me.

[*Translation*]

The State Govt. takes loan, if the Govt. gives guarantee then the Govt. have to seek permission from the Centre and the Reserve Bank of India. State Govt. forms State PSU's or Corporation with 51 percent share. But during the last two-three years a new system has developed.

[*English*]

across the State.

[*Translation*]

All the State Govt. are being attracted towards short cut methods. I feel that it is better if my view is wrong otherwise the Union Govt. will have to bring in an amendment that there will be no binding on PSUs and corporations in collecting money from the general public through bonds from the open market in the same way as the State gives guarantee of equal amount against their resources or income.

[*English*]

The State Government has started collecting thousands of crores of rupees.

[*Translation*]

A day will come when there will be no control on it and the condition of the State Govts. and Central Govt. will become worse.

I represent Mumbai. I have received a written reply of a question asked in the Lok Sabha. Wherein the Finance Minister has accepted that.

[*English*]

in respect of Customs duty and corporate tax the percentage of collection from Mumbai is more than 30 percent.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[Translation]

We were of the view that people of Mumbai are only the talking machine but Mumbai is the economic capital of the country and out of the total revenue collection the share of Mumbai is 30 percent. Mumbai is the economic capital of the country. People from all States come to Mumbai—some come for economic gains, others come for treatment and some come for seeing their relatives. The population of Mumbai was 80 lakhs ten years back and today it is 1 crore 25 lakhs. People from Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and North East and all other places are settling in Mumbai. My submission is that when there is huge tax collection from Mumbai then the Centre Govt. should specifically ask the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 1000 crore for Mumbai with this request I support this bill.

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): Before I go into the main subject of the Bill, I seek your indulgence, to inform this august House about two or three other matters of another subject which is ultimately related to this Bill.

There was a great debate and discussion in the Constituent Assembly in 1948 regarding the Centre-State financial relations in India. In that debate hon. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer who was a Member of the drafting committee had said:

"The financial provisions in the Draft Constitution have also come in for strong comment. ...while an independent course of sources of revenue are certainly necessary for the proper functioning of a federal government, there is a distinct tendency, however in the several federations, for the Central Government to act as the taxing agency, taking care to make adequate provisions for the units sharing the proceeds as also the Central or National Government granting subsidies."

Another hon. Member, Shri Syed Mohd. Sadulla from Assam was also of the same opinion. In this perspective, I would like to mention what my hon. friend, Shri Kirit Somaiya, has mentioned about the dismal financial position of the States throughout the country. It is an unprecedented crisis. It is very alarming. He has already cited different data so far as the revenue deficit is concerned, so far as the per-capita debt is concerned, so far as the debt of the State Government is concerned. I am not going into the details. In addition to that information, I would like to say that it is happening in

every State. I would like to mention here that so far as the Maharashtra Government is concerned, 73 per cent of the total income is going to salary bill; so far as the Government of Punjab is concerned, they are borrowing Rs. 100 crore per month to keep the Government afloat; and so far as the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are concerned, they pay more in salary than their tax revenue. Why is it going on? There are many issues. There are many financial mismanagement also, but we cannot ignore the sudden increase of salary by the Fifth Pay Commission. We cannot ignore the so-called popular programmes undertaken by the Government. We cannot ignore the rampant administrative reshuffle. So, in this perspective, devolution of fund to State should be in such a manner that State Government at least take some development work and face every year happening 'natural calamity' squarely.

Madam, I seek your indulgence to inform the House about the Reserve Bank of India's recent publication. So far as the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States under the head of Gross Devolution and transfer of resources is concerned, there are three items—loans shareable taxes and grants. I am very happy to inform the House that so far as the taxes are concerned, there is a 12 per cent increase in comparison with the previous year; so far as the loan is concerned, there is 11.9 per cent increase in comparison with the last year. However, Madam, I would like to say that so far as the grant is concerned, there is a deceleration of 12.2 per cent in comparison with the previous year. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why this is going on in respect of grants in comparison with the previous year. Here, we are debating the main issue whether it is the gross proceeds or net proceeds.

The Bill, as the hon. Minister of Finance has moved, has sought to subvert the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission by deciding to change the sharing of gross proceeds, as envisaged by the Tenth Finance Commission, to the sharing of net proceeds. It is not a terminological change. All the States of our country suffer by the loss of money to an extent of Rs. 2000 crore and my State is suffering to an extent of Rs. 200 crore. So, this change will not help the country.

15.25 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*)

The hon. Minister of State for Finance has already told in the objects of the Bill, and I quote:

"However, this will not result in any consequent loss to the State because the Government has also



simultaneously decided to compensate the States by suitably enhancing the percentage of share beyond 29 per cent."

He said, 'by suitably enhancing'. I doubt this. I would just like to quote another statement from the former Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri D.T. Lakdwala. He said:

"The present distribution in India unduly favours the Union Government. In no other established federation, is the right to levy direct taxes, i.e., income-tax, corporation tax and estate duty (with few exceptions) so exclusively denied to the States. In regard to loans too, the dependence of the States is more over-riding because of various restrictions over them."

I do not think it was the intention of those who framed our Constitution. I, therefore, demand that the Government should come out with a precise balance sheet of resources accruable to the States on the basis of 'gross proceeds' and 'net proceeds' since 1996-97 till date, and also with projected figures on this account for the next five years.

They are talking about customs duty. A lot of things have been said. The hon. Minister has told that he will also have the proposed customs duty added to the divisible pool. But what is happening, you know, Sir. There have been three consecutive budgets. The Government never cared to listen to the voice of the people. They are in favour of the foreign investors and an open-door policy without restrictions. They have drastically cut down the excise duty. After cutting the excise duty, they are now including it in the divisible pool. This will not help the State Governments.

So far as sub-clause (3) of Clause 3 is concerned, the proposed Bill has sought to confine the task of the subsequent Finance Commissions to prescribing the percentage of sharing of taxes and duties. I would like to know whether it is true that the Government wants the future Finance Commissions to only prescribe the percentage of sharing alone. If it is so, the present amendment will dilute the provision of article 280 of our Constitution.

So far as the Eleventh Finance Commission is concerned, it will come up with its final Report by 30th June. What would be the status of the terms of reference of the Eleventh Finance Commission then? It has already submitted its Interim Report. My question to the hon. Finance Minister is whether the Eleventh Finance Commission's Report would not be overlapping, in view

of the fact that the Government has moved in with a proposal to modify the TFC's recommendation.

So far as the period of 15 years is concerned, already my friend Shri Ramesh Chennithala has told about that. I would like to say about freezing of the percentage share of States for 15 years. I feel that it is a very long period and in this period, two or three Finance Commissions will come and go. But everyday a changing situation is taking place and every time if it is reviewed again, I think that is not proper.

I would like to conclude my speech by saying that our demand is very simple. The States should be assigned at least 33 per cent of the gross profit of all Central taxes and duties in order to improve the financial health of the States, which was the final intention of our Constitution-makers.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MV.V.S MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Constitution (89th Amendment) Bill, 2000 because it is something better than nothing. The Bill seeks to give a little more than what they were getting previously by amending certain provisions of the Constitution. There is a little confusion here. They say that the States will get 26 per cent on certain duties and taxes and again to compensate it to 29 per cent, they give 3 per cent on certain duties and taxes which are excluding the surcharge and other taxes. Instead of making this confusion, it could straightaway be 29 per cent. I do not know the reason and rationale behind this move to make it so complicated an affair. We are in the process of simplification of laws. In this age of simplifying the laws, instead of doing so, we are making them so complicated that no common man would be able to understand about these laws.

Secondly, they say that they are giving it as per the report of the Tenth Finance Commission. To make it to 29 per cent, they are giving 3 per cent on other taxes etc. My question is that why can they not give 29 per cent straightaway from the gross taxes that are collected as per the 10th Finance Commission Report and it is a very simple thing. With this the States will get as per the report of the Tenth Finance Commission. I sincerely hope that the hon. Minister will agree to this devolution of funds at the rate of 29 per cent of the gross collections of all taxes. If necessary they can consider amending the Constitution accordingly. They say that Articles 270, 279 and 280 come in the way. Are we not amending this Constitution now? When we are amending the Constitution now and making this constitutional amendment, we can suitably and amend other Articles

[Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi]

that are coming in the way. I cannot understand the rationale behind it. This is also to be taken into consideration. If necessary we should make this amendment and make it easier. Nowadays there is a backdoor method of surcharges. The backdoor method is not to charge the regular excise duty and customs duty and collect surcharges.

Certain surcharges are also coming now. The hon. Minister should reply on them. The surcharges are also not shareable. We are in the age of federalism. The States have to be strengthened. Their hands and legs have to be strengthened. Otherwise they are not able to stand on their own. For a very long time our Telugu Desam Party has been insisting that 50 per cent of the duties and taxes that are collected by the Union Government should be transferred to the States so that they can develop on their own. All the States can develop and at the same time they need not come and beg at the doorstep of the Union Government for each and every request. For even Rs. 2 crore or Rs. 3 crore or Rs. 5 crore or Rs.10 crore there will be a team to ask for the money. If you share with the States properly and also bifurcate the share of duties and taxes that you collect, this situation will not arise.

What do the action reports of 10th Finance Commission say? The Central Government has to take care of it. One day or the other you have to give some consideration to this. This also has to be thought over, of sharing 50% of all taxes and duties that are collected.

What we are discussing today is based on the report of the Tenth Finance Commission. This period is already over. It is only a book adjustment. The Eleventh Finance Commission is likely to submit its full report any day. They have already submitted their part report. If the full report comes into operation then from 1st April 2000 we have to share with the States again. The present amendment is for the period that has gone, already.

New at least by agreeing for 29 per cent gross, you can help those States which are in the debt trap. Then the States will come out of that debt trap. Every moment all the States are in the debt trap. They are not able to do anything towards development. Please consider this aspect. The States are also ours. This is a Government of the Union of the States. We are all one. If all the States have to prosper, they have to work properly and effectively. For this purpose, you kindly consider making them get 29 per cent gross of these taxes. You have to make the devolution on the basis of gross collections only.

I do not want to take much time on this subject because there are other speakers also who want to express their views on this.

You have stated that the successive Finance Commissions would review the percentage share of the States, though the Tenth Finance Commission has suggested that the Government should freeze it at 29% for 15 years. We have to change along with the changing world, and we need not wait even for five years; we should be ready to make changes as and when required. We thank you for saying that the next Finance Commission, that is, the Eleventh Finance Commission will review it, again.

I would request all my colleagues in the House to demand that the Eleventh Finance Commission should allocate a higher percentage of share to the States so that they can survive on their own. They will have funds to allocate for drought-prone areas, cyclone-affected areas, law and order, education, health etc. All these issues are to be dealt by the State Governments concerned, whereas the master funds are with the Central Government. By the time the States get the funds, the purpose for which they have been asking for the funds is over.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Cohtai): The Central Government is no less bankrupt than the States. It was the position ten years ago.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: If that is the case, the Central Government should cut down their expenditure. We are not asking for more funds. We are asking the Central Government to give us our due share. You are saying that the Central Government has no funds, but what we are asking is our rightful share in the collections. Why should the Central Government have any difficulty in sharing its revenues with the States? They have to cut down their wasteful expenditure and give some more money to the States so that the federal structure of the country can be further strengthened.

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Murthiji was right.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): There is no other Member in your party to speak. Only you do so.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why you do not speak. Why you keep mum. You were sent to Bihar, now you have come back. He should be again inducted

into the Council of Ministers and allocate him the same portfolio which he was holding earlier.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is sitting here. Planning Commission has submitted its report on 26 November, 1999 for the five year plan from 1995 to 1999-2000. Tenth Finance Commission has recommended it for a term of five years. This amendment will be effective from 1 April, 1996. Tenth Finance Commission have informed about 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 that it is for a period of five years. Whereas you have brought it for a period of four years. I would like to ask as to why you have deprived the States of their one year's share. The Govt. of India is depriving the States of their one year's share. Tenth Finance Commission has recommended if for a period of five years commencing from 1 April 1995 to 2000. But you have brought the motion for amendment making it effective from 1 April 1996, it means it is for a period of four years. What is the reason for cutting one year. Just now all the hon. Members including Shri Ramesh Chennithala Murthyji have stated that conditions of the States is very bad. There is financial crisis there. Bulk of the revenue of the State Governments is spent on paying salaries of their employees and there too they are experiencing difficulty. The recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission have been implemented and the expenditure of the Government has doubled. The Central Government has spent a whopping Rs. 18,000 crores.

The expenditure meant for the poor is being reduced.

They say that they are giving more subsidy on PDS. Poor people's share should be reduced, subsidies on fertilizer should be reduced. Prices of sugar should be increased, prices of foodgrains should be increased, prices of kerosene should be doubled. In other words prices of all the commodities meant for poorer sections should be increased.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR): Raghunvashji had been a Minister in the Union Government in the past. He might be knowing that the amount recommended by Tenth Finance Commission for the first year in its interim report had already been taken by the States.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I was reminding you that Bihar's share is due.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I will not discuss about Bihar with you. The money will be sent to Bihar from our side but you know this thing that how it will be used....(Interuptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They have cut the share of one year. Hon. Member of CPI (M) was speaking, Murtijee was also speaking on Bihar that we get the percentage of gross revenue. Why are you separating the net revenue from the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission? Due to this there will be loss of 200 crores to the Bengal Government. Bihar will suffer the loss to the tune of 250 crores. Other States will face the loss similarly. By indulging in technicalities of a trick with State Government and it may write 'Gross and Net', the Union Government can play just Net in place of Gross and the State Govts. will suffer a loss to the tune of Rs. two to four crores. This is gross injustice. We wanted to support the motion moved for amendment but in the present situation of confusion how the financial position of the States would be improved. They say it is a federal State. Hon. Members were speaking that the percentage of tax sharing should be increased. I support the motion of amendment that it should be 50 percent of the duties and it should be 29 to 33 per cent for other. You are saying that you will consider it. Tenth Finance Commission had recommended that all the State Govts. would get aid from the Central Govt. for Panchayati Raj Institutions. A amount of Rs. 125 crore annually was recommended for Bihar State. The Central Govt. have not released this share amounting to Rs. 500-600 crore to Bihar State from 1995-96 to till now. Economy of Bihar is very bad. The Central Govt. has control over all the financial resources and banks and it has not released the share of the States which was recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission as a result the elections of the Panchayati Raj Institutions could not be held. The elections of the Panchayati Raj Institutions could not be held but there is a provision in the 73rd amendment that there would be a Gram Sabha. According to article 243 of the Constitution of India, Gram Sabha is an eternal institution and Constitutional status has been accorded to it. Lok Sabha will dissolve, legislative assembly will dissolve but Gram Sabha will not dissolve. Gram Sabha is not dissolved but why the Central Govt. has not released the fund? What mistake Bihar has committed that the Central Govt. has not released the money according to the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission. The Central Govt. has given the reason that the elections have not been held. Why the elections were not held. Shri Nitish Kumar was a Minister when the 73rd amendment bill was passed. There was a provision in the 73rd amendment that there would be reservation for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women at the posts of Mukhiya, Sarpanch and Panchs in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This was a good step, they told that no rule of the State Govt. can be an obstruction in providing the reservation to OBC in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Govt. of Bihar declared that they will also give reservation to the OBC in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It became a law to provide

[Dr Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

reservation to the OBCs. The said law was challenged in the High Court. The High Court gave the verdict that since there is only one post of Mukhiya, therefore, the provision of providing the reservation to OBC and even to the SCs and STs was dismissed. There was a provision of reservation for the posts of Mukhiya, Pramukh and Sarpanch in the 73rd amendment but that provision of reservation has been clearly violated by the verdict of the High Court. The State Government have filed an appeal in this regard and that matter is still pending in the Supreme Court. On behalf of the Union Government the Solicitor General appeared in this matter in the Court and judgement has not been delivered on this so far. I would like to inform this August House that the State Government have incurred Rs. 38 crores on Panchayat elections due to loopholes in the related laws. The State Government requisitioned the Ballot Boxes from the Election Commission but the Election Commission refused to provide the Ballot Boxes. So, the State Government placed orders for manufacturing of the Ballot Boxes at its own expenditure. Ballot papers were got printed and votes were to be caste. Investigation should be conducted in this regard. The people of the country and the whole world should know that Panchayat elections were about to be conducted but under the said law the High Court gave its ruling saying that there is a single post of Mukhiya in a Panchayat therefore, there should not be reservation for OBC, SC, ST and even for women. It is a question mark on the 73rd amendment. Due to this elections have not been conducted and the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. Is it the fault of the Bihar Government? No it is not the fault of the Bihar Government. Is it the fault of the ten crore population of Bihar. No it is not the fault of the people of Bihar or the State. In this matter fault lies with Union Government. It is the fault of the Union Government which is discriminating against the State Government. The Union Government are having indifferent attitude towards the State Government. According to the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, Bihar State should get one hundred twenty five crores but the Union Government have not released rupees five hundred to six hundred crores. Decision should be taken in this regard and there should be an investigation as to why the State Government is being subjected to such treatment? The population of the State is one tenth that of the country. The history of Bihar has been the history of India. When Patliputra was the capital, India was number one in the comity of the nations. Our history has been glorious and this sort of discrimination and injustice with Bihar cannot be tolerated. The Union Government are bent upon to destabilize the Bihar Government and when it realized that was an impossible task then the Government have

resorted to the other tactics like usurping its share of funds and cut down the assistance to be provided to the State Government and to stall the development work being undertaken in the State. These tactics of the Union Government cannot be tolerated. This is not rational, justified and logical. Therefore, through this amendment, I would like to say that, according to the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission share of full five years should be given to Bihar as the Union Government have usurped one year's share of the State.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Bhitwara): Would not there be another fodder scam in case more funds are allocated?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Do not refer the fodder scam. Why Mr. Yashwant Sinha and Mr. L.K. Advani were not prosecuted in the Hawala scam? Even in Sankhyawahini\*.....If you have guts then get this matter investigated....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please resume your seat.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon'ble Member has levelled a serious allegation against the hon'ble Prime Minister in his absence without giving any prior notice. He has cast aspersions on other ministers also. Casting aspersions against anyone without prior notice is against the rules. As such the aspersions cast by him either be withdrawn or you should order to expunge these aspersions from the proceedings....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into the records. If there is anything objectionable, we will expunge it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Do not you have any doubt about the Shankhyawahini....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, you have assured us that you will look into the records and remove these allegations from the records. Am I correct?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

---

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to ask as to why the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission have been withheld? You are doing injustice to the ten crore population. If you will not take any step, we will stage a 'Gherao' of the Union Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I whole heartedly support the 89th Constitution Amendment Bill, 2000 moved by the hon'ble Finance Minister in the House. Under this Constitution Amendment clause 1 and 2 of the Article 269 will be replaced and Article 270 will be substituted which deals with levying and collection of Taxes and distribution thereof between the Union and States. Article 272 will be abrogated. Thus this constitution amendment is very important. As has been stated just now that the Tenth Finance Commission has submitted its report for the period 1995-96 to 1999-2000 on November 26, 1994. This report was laid on the Table of the both Houses of the Parliament on March 14, 1995. This commission has made several recommendations regarding tax reforms and stated that as to how the tax collected should be divided. In this connection we are of the view if the Centre is strong the States will also be strong and if the Centre is weak it will lead to weaker States. After independence and enforcement of the Constitution the NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has done this for the first time.

15.54 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

Our Government deserves to be congratulated for this as we have ensured greater share to the States which is unprecedented. This Government should be congratulated for introducing this Bill. In this connection a formulae has been devised. Earlier there was a demand that the States should get share of 33 per cent instead of 29 per cent. Maharashtra and other States have raised this demand several times in the interstate meetings. The report of the Tenth Finance Commission was submitted five years back and at that time Congress was in power and the then Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh has assured the House that an amendment will be made in the Constitution and will be implemented soon so that sharing of taxes between the Union and States could be ensured. After that Government of the Congress, the Government of Shri Devegowdaji came into existence and after that one the Government of Shri Gujralji was formed, hon'ble Chairman. Sir, in which you were a Minister. All these

Governments could not implement the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. Thereafter, in 1998 this Bill was about to be introduced in the Lok Sabha but it could not be introduced because due to lust for power Congress Party brought down the elected Government by one vote. Hence this Bill could not be introduced....(Interruptions)

Sir, the NDA Government should get credit for implementing the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission to ensure greater share to the States in revenue earning through different taxes. To translate it into action the NDA Government have taken a good step of amending the Constitution. The Finance Minister, the Prime Minister and this Government should be congratulated for this. Today the financial position of the States is not sound and this is mainly due to implementation of the report of the Fifth Central Pay Commission because the employees of the State Governments have also demanded the pay at par with the Central Government employees. The State Governments also implemented the report of the Fifth Central Pay Commission on demand of their employees which hit hard the financial position of the States. Due to this 73 to 80 per cent States are incurring almost all of their revenue on payment of salaries of their employees or on establishment. Thus State Governments are left with no funds for the developmental works. Till now there were the single Party Governments at Centre and those Governments have check over the Governments of their party in the States. Sometimes the State Governments do raise the demand of financial autonomy but their demand is suppressed firmly. This is for the first time that this Government have thought of financial discipline and devolution of more powers to the States. Therefore, I whole-heartedly support this Bill.

Sir, the recommendations made by the Tenth Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government in respect of greater share of the States in the additional excise duty in lieu of Income Tax, Central excise duty and Sales tax of the State Government. These recommendations will be implemented from April 1st and will remain in force for the next five years. As my colleague has said just now it will be implemented from 1996. Now the Eleventh Finance Commission has been appointed and has been asked to submit its report by June, 2000 so that the recommendations of this commission in this context will also be implemented along with the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the words "Net proceeds and gross proceeds". I want to know whether the share which the Government intend to give will be of the net receipt or

[Prof. Raza Singh Rawat]

of the gross receipt. If it is the share from the gross tax receipts it will benefit the States more and if it is share from the net receipts then it will not benefit the States much. Though Rs. 2000 crore more would be divided among States and they will get more share. Arrangements should be made for inclusion of some safety clause for States in it, so that rights and share of States is not curtailed by change of the Government.

Sir, all the States should not be treated equally as their position differs due to geographical diversities—like Rajasthan has Aravali hills and severe drought in desert of Thar. Terrorists activities are increasing in Kashmir. Several parts of North-East region are cyclone prone. Position of such States will deteriorate if all the States are given a share of 26+3 i.e. 29 per cent. Therefore, while determining the share of States and making allocations for them, these points should be kept in mind and special attention should be paid towards it.

Sir, Tax Sharing Scheme is effective upto 31st March, 2000 and thereafter next report will be presented. So, I would request the Union Government to implement it in future as well in continuation of its reformist policy....(Interruptions) Sir, the technical point in it is that 26 per cent is given from the gross income of the Union Government and plus 3 per cent from income of Railway, I would like to read it out.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

"As per the new formula, 26 per cent of the net proceeds of all Central taxes excluding stamp duty, medicinal and toilet items, Central Sales Tax and Consignment Tax will be shared with the States. Three per cent of the taxes will be assigned in lieu of duties from tobacco, cotton, and grants in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares."

[Translation]

I would like to say that States should get their due share and States should not be dependent on Union Government and try to increase their resources. It is duty of the States that while enforcing the financial discipline and curtailing expenditure on electricity and telephones, they should try to enhance their financial resources. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Constitutional

(Eighty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2000. I raise the first point. It has been stated that for article 270 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted. There is no 'deeming' provision in our Constitution. It could have prospective effect. But it cannot have a retrospective effect from 1st April, 1996. Though I do not say that it is Constitutionally invalid, yet it should have been thought of by the Government before piloting this Bill. I take this opportunity to express my views on this financial matter.

Sir, these taxes are being shared with the States to the extent of 26 per cent. The States have a responsibility to file balance sheets not in the way of White Paper but their balance of payment between the States and Centre to see whether they are financially sound. It is because Parliament is supreme in India. Most of the States are not financially sound. On the other day, the Minister of Finance while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill admitted that the financial position of most of the States is not satisfactory. He mentioned it here. So, this is to augment resources for the States. If this provision is incorporated in the Constitution, it is the bounden duty of the State Government to—I donot say 'file'- inform the public about their financial position through the Legislature. But so far, no State has said that it is either bankrupt or that it is not financially sound So, this is to support the States. The State financial autonomy is gained by this amendment. Therefore, I would appeal that had this Bill been brought in a proper shape to give it a prospective effect, it would have been better. The Tenth Finance Commission Report was submitted on 26th November, 1994. We were having various Governments since then. Why was this Constitution amendment not brought by any Government? They have failed the people. The Government both from this side and that side of the House have failed the Constitution and the mandate of the people. So, this constitutional impropriety should not be repeated hereafter. Nobody is going to challenge it because it is a matter of share between the Centre and the States. Nodbody from the public nor State is going to challenge it because all the States are going to get an equitable distribution of the share in taxes.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is only to ratify what has already been devolved on the States.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: I am on the point of constitutional law. Can you retrospectively amend the Constitution? In the case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's election, it had been held by the Supreme Court that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution retrospectively. So, no provision of the Constitution can be amended retrospectively. That is why I said that successive Governments have failed the Constitution right from 1994.

They have not fulfilled their constitutional obligation and their duty towards the people of the country. Let it be a lesson.

I have to support this Bill because otherwise people will suffer. Therefore, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Trilochan Kanungo. He may please be brief.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Whenever I rise to speak, you are in the Chair and you start cautioning me right from the beginning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make your points.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Mr. Chairman Sir, this Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Bill has been brought in pursuance of the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission on alternative scheme of devolution of share of central taxes on the States. When the Government laid the Tenth Finance Commission report on the Table of the House on 24th March 1995, in the Action Taken Report on the Report of the Tenth Finance Commission, the Government made it clear that it had accepted certain provisions and certain other provisions like the alternative scheme of devolution would be considered in due course. The due course in March 1995 has come in May 2000. This is a paradox and undoubtedly unfortunate.

The Tenth Finance Commission made certain recommendations that 29 per cent of the gross proceed of—all taxes taken together—should be devolved. They have excluded two central taxes—the Consignment Tax which has not yet been imposed and implemented and the Central Sales Tax. They have excluded these two taxes imposed under article 269. They have included all other taxes and have also recommended that it should be given effect to from 14.1996 fifty years after the Constitution has come into force this is no doubt a very good amendment to it.

When we take this into consideration, we have to see what has happened during the last fifty years. While making a provision for devolution of taxes and transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, what was the intention of the founding fathers, what was their language and what happened to the principles of devolution and transfer of resources thereafter? These three aspects are to be discussed in the proper perspective and depth. We should not make a casual statement here. My point is, when the Constituent Assembly was there in 1949, our founding fathers had expressed very clearly and very emphatically....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): You know that the Report of the Tenth Finance Commission has not even been discussed in the House. This is a fact.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: If it has not been discussed in the House at that time it means that the perhaps the House did not take things seriously at that time. Now, I only quoting what our founding fathers had expressed their views while discussing Articles 249 to 260 of the Draft Constitution which have become Articles 268 to 280 of the present Constitution. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, clearly and categorically, told this and that was the consensus of the Constituent Assembly also.

"If federation means anything, it means that there should be a transfer of wealth from the richer to the poorer provinces, just as the concept of social welfare implies that there should be a transfer of wealth from the richer to the poorer people, so the concept of federation, the concept of national solidarity implies that the richer provinces should part with a portion of what may be in strict theory be due to them for the benefit to raise the less developed provinces to the level of the more fortunate provinces. It will not even be possible to guarantee that the social services in the less developed provinces will reach a minimum standard."

Sir, look at the situation after 50 years and take stock of the situation in view of the prophesy of Pandit Kunzru and the founding fathers of our Constitution. He had further added:

"Provinces like Assam, Orissa and the CP (it is now known as Madhya Pradesh and Bihar) which are starved for want of funds and whose condition is such as to export the sympathy of all fair-minded people would remain for ever in the backward condition that they occupy now."

The language was such that these States remain poor and backward even after 50 years of the framing of our Constitution. Therefore, while looking at this Constitution, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru had cautioned in the Constituent Assembly that they would remain poor if this principle of devolution principle of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States was accepted. Then these States will remain poor, namely, Assam, Bihar, CP and Orissa. And they have remained poor as yet. This is the intention and we saw the language. But thereafter, things have gone far worse. You were telling some excuse or the plea which the Central Government had taken. In the beginning, the income tax as a whole was in the divisible pool. But, in 1959, by amending the income Tax Act, they took

[Shri Trilochan Kanungo]

away the income tax on the profit of companies as corporation tax and excluded it from the divisible pool.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are so many other Members to speak.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: I will not take much time. I am speaking sense. I hope you would bear with me for some more time. I implore upon the Chair.

In 1959, the income tax was taken away from the divisible pool and the States suffered. In 1956, in retrospect, Article 269 of the Constitution was amended to impose Central sales tax. The central sales tax is a tax that has been imposed on the consumer States. Central sales tax is an internal export duty and it went only in favour of the developed States. An analysis has been made by several economists. I want to give you a brief figure.

Four States, which have only 19 per cent of the population of the country, appropriate 45 per cent of the revenue from the Central Sales Tax. I again repeat that four developed States, four richer States and the four higher income group States are appropriating 45 per cent of the Central Sales Tax. What do the low income States get? Which are those low income States? They are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. With 44 per cent of the population, they get from the Central Sales Tax only 18 per cent of the revenue. So, my point is that the Central Sales Tax should be brought into the divisible pool. Mr. Minister, if you do not bring the Central Sales Tax into the divisible pool, you are doing injustice to the backward States and the poorer States.

There is no doubt that the Finance Commission has made certain recommendations and they had excluded certain things. But you have also modified it. You have modified two things. The Finance Commission has recommended that the 29 per cent will be of the gross proceeds of the central taxes. You have modified it. You have also modified that the percentage share of the States should be reviewed by the successive Finance Commissions instead of freezing it for fifteen years as suggested by the Tenth Finance Commission. Therefore, a modification should come saying that the Central Sales Tax should be included in the divisible pool.

The second point is about the Consignment Tax. In 1982, the Constitution was amended in order to favour the backward States like Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. But the Central law has not yet been enacted. As a result, they are not also getting anything. So, for the Consignment Tax, the

Central law should be enacted and it should also be brought into the divisible pool. So, the Central Sales Tax and the Consignment Tax should be brought into the divisible pool.

I do not understand not only the rationale of it but also the arithmetic of it. You shall see this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in para 11. I again quote:

"Secondly, Government has decided to change the sharing of "gross proceeds" as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission to the sharing of "net proceeds" in order to maintain consistency between articles 270, 279 and 280 of the Constitution. However, this will not result in any consequent loss to the States because the Government has also simultaneously decided to compensate the States by suitably enhancing the percentage share beyond 29 per cent."

Again, in para 13, you have said this:

"The scheme will be effective from 1st April, 1996. The percentage share of net proceeds during 1996-97 to 1999-2000 will be such that the States' share in 29 per cent of the gross proceeds..."

I do not understand the arithmetic of this. Net Proceeds is in the divisible pool, which will be devolved to make 29 per cent of the gross proceeds. What is there? So, by keeping it like that up to 29 per cent of the gross proceeds, what purpose it would serve? Therefore, I do not understand the arithmetic of it. The Finance Minister, while replying to the debate, must clarify the position whether it is the 29 per cent of the gross proceeds or 29 per cent of the net proceeds that would be taken into consideration. This is my another point.

Next, I would request that the devolution policy, the transfer of resources policy should be in such a way that the backward States, the poorer States could stand on their own legs....(Interruptions) I tell you that ten Finance Commissions have gone so far. After devolution of taxes during the period of the Tenth Finance Commission including the recommendation of all ten Finance Commission, Orissa is the only State which has been left with the revenue deficit. No other State during that period has fallen into that category. So, there are certain backward States and the poorer States which deserve a separate dispensation, a complete different dispensation so that they will stand on their own legs. Unless you do



it for a period of ten years, I tell you that States like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh shall never come at par with the other States nor with the national average.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga):** Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the benefits for the *Panchayats* and *Panchayati Raj* institutions. I think that these institutions should also be considered when we take up these amendments. The Seventy-third and the Seventy-fourth amendments of the Constitution have created the third-tier administration, within the Constitution, which also has taken the power from the Seventh Schedule to the Eleventh and the Twelfth Schedule. About 29 plus 19 powers were taken away from the List and have been vested upon the *Panchayati Raj* institutions.

Now, the small-scale industries, including the food processing industry, khadi and village industry, and cottage industry were also included. All the 29 plus 19 powers were vested upon the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. This has cost too much upon the poor *Panchayats* and *Panchayati Raj* institutions. Normally, the State Governments will be asking for more funds from the Central Government but at the same time, the State Governments will not part away the funds to the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. That is the problem we are facing. The unemployment problem can be tackled; the terrorism problem can be tackled if funds were distributed properly to the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. Precisely for this reason in the Seventy-fourth amendment also, a clear provision is given for the *Panchayati Raj* institutions in article 280 (bb) and also (c). The State Finance Commissions should also consider as to how much money should be distributed to the *Panchayati Raj* institutions.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that giving share to the State Governments by amending article 270 and also taking away the words "other than the agricultural income" should not stop the State Government from taxing the agricultural bigwigs who are having thousands of acres of land. Now, they are going to be taken away from this net of Agricultural Income-Tax. The State Government should concentrate on increasing the income and at the same time, they can also take some more share from the Central Government by way of this type of amendments. The State Governments should not shirk their responsibilities of generating the income from their own resources. At the same time, they should allow the *Panchayati Raj* institutions to come up to that level

because the infrastructural development now depends upon the *Panchayat Raj* institutions. All sorts of works like construction of roads, wells, providing drinking water, providing relief to the drought-affected areas, and flood-affected areas are in the hands of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. The Central and the State Governments are pumping money. We do not know as to where does it go. In this regard, I would like to say that people's representatives should be given the responsibility so that quick relief is provided to the victims affected by natural calamities, and man-made calamities are stopped very quickly. Human resource development, infrastructural development, industrial, trade, and professional service developments, etc. are in the hands of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. They are in a competitive spirit to come up to the level of other *Panchayati Raj* areas. Now, one State Government is competing with another State Government as to how best they can improve and develop their economy.

At this juncture, it is a very good move on the part of the Central Government to give more funds in the form of share to the State Governments. But, at the same time, I would like to submit that the Central Government should consider giving, out of their share of 29 per cent to the State Governments, at least 10 per cent should go to the *Panchayati Raj* institutions also. It is the main source, it is the main area where India can be shown as the developed country and not by any other means.

Therefore, I would like to submit that the supervisory capacity of the Union Government on the State Governments is coming down now-a-days. They may be sending crores of rupees to the States, but they cannot question as to whether they have properly spent it or not, whether enough man-hours have been created and whether assets have been created. They cannot ask that. They have to just go through the reports sent by the State Governments and be satisfied with it. In the same way, the State Governments are not utilising the funds given for the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. They are not finding out as to whether assets have been created and how many poor people have come above the poverty line etc. The State Governments are not worried about it. They are only worried about the statistics and surveys.

So, I would like to submit that there should be a healthy competition between the *Panchayati Raj* institutions, the State Governments and also the Union Governments. In future, I would like to suggest that 40 per cent of the income should be with the Central Government, 30 per cent should be with the State Governments and the rest 30 per cent should be with

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

the local self-Governments. Then only poverty can be eradicated from our country and India can become a leading economic power of the world in the 21st Century.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Shiv Sena I support this Bill and demand that out of the total revenue collected by Union Government from the State Governments, 50 per cent of it should be given to all the States. When BJP and Shiv Sena Government was in power in Maharashtra, it contributed Rs. 5000 crore to the Union Government through small savings and took a loan of Rs. 4000 crore. Drinking water facility was not there for last 45 years and by this fund our Government formulated a scheme of drinking water for villages. Now-a-days issue regarding reservation for women is raised. Our Government constructed 5 lakh toilets every year to provide this basic amenity. We spent funds for construction of roads and providing education. I request the Central Government to allocate funds to all the States. Previous Maharashtra Government spent funds on eradicating illiteracy. Now in place of increasing allocation, the Union Government curtailed allocation for Maharashtra which is a wrong step. I have been raising this demand in the House since 1991. Previously while replying to my question, it was told that Union Government receives Rs. 17,944 crore from Mumbai and we are given only Rs. 100 crore out of it. About 1000 persons from all the States come to Mumbai and this burdens our basic amenities like drinking water, roads, education and health services. Out of the total revenue received from this area which comes to Rs. 20,000 crore, 10% i.e. Rs. 2000 crore should be given for Mumbai by the Union Government.

I would like to say to the Minister of Finance that Hepatitis-B is a dreaded disease and it is serious than AIDS as cure of this disease is quite difficult. Earlier Shanmugamji was here. Union Government has sought assistance of World Bank in this matter. Hepatitis-B is to be included in Tenth Plan. I request the Finance Minister to take up this programme during Ninth Plan. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The main reason for that is, there is a provision for sharing of taxes on the basis of gross collection. Before I go into the details, at the outset, I would like to submit that I do not understand the logic behind this move.

The NDA Government has appointed the Constitution Review Committee. They have prepared a questionnaire and it is being forwarded to the Members of this House as well as others. This is a matter concerning the basic features of the Constitution. Our Constitution is a federal one. It means that there must be sharing of powers. The sharing of powers means administrative power-sharing and financial power-sharing. This is about the sharing of taxes.

There are three most important provisions in the Constitution. Here, our attempt is to give retrospective effect to the provisions of the Constitution. About that point, what my hon. friend, Shri P.H. Pandiyan, has stated is relevant. But I do not want to go into details and legalities relating to this particular issue.

We all know that there were two Commissions about the sharing of taxes. One was the Sarkaria Commission. That Commission had taken evidence and elaborately dealt with the matter. They had recommended certain devolutions of sharing of taxes. These are before the Government. The Government is sleeping over that process for a long time. Subsequently, there was another Tax Reforms Committee headed by Dr. Raja Chelliah to reform the taxes. The recommendations of the Committee are before this Government. They have not taken any action.

Lastly, the Tenth Finance Commission had submitted its recommendations five years ago. They did not take any action. Now, they have brought forward the Constitution (89th Amendment) Bill. What is the purpose? Firstly, I doubt the sincerity of this Government. Now, this Government is having a peculiar nature. It is a combination of regional parties. Here is a matter which deals with sharing of taxes between the Centre and the States. What was our previous experience? I will refer to some instances. The States cannot be faulted if they seek to get this assurance enshrined through a proper constitutional amendment. Nobody can deny the fact that the States were denied their due share in such proceeds earlier due to machinations of the Centre. It is not a secret that successive Ministers of Finance at the Centre sacrificed the interests of the States by effecting reductions in the basic rates of Income Tax as well as Customs Duties while protecting its revenues by striking through duties that need not be shared with the States. So, there is a step-motherly attitude. When it concerns the Centre, they will be doubly conscious. They will collect it with all the will because they need not share it with the States. When the question of Income Tax and other duties comes, they would adopt a step-motherly attitude even without consulting the States. There have been instances when the Central Government reduced the taxes to the detriment of the States. Previously, that was about sharing. What will be the net result?

Now, this matter was examined by the Finance Committee. That Committee examined the Finance Secretary for this purpose. What did he say? I shall refer to one of his statements. Now, when he was specifically questioned by the Committee about the impact of gross proceeds being changed into net proceeds, the Finance Secretary had said:

"However, from 1997 to 1998, there will be a negative of Rs. 3,525 crore for the State Governments because of lower revenue."

So, it is an admitted fact that even for a year, the State Governments will lose an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,525 crore. Moreover, it may be pertinent to note about the financial position of the States. Their financial position is deplorable and alarming.

Just about a year ago, the RBI noted that the budgeted revenue of deficit States for 1998-99 amounted to 1.6 per cent GDP against 1.4 per cent GDP the year before. Compared with the current financial year, the gross fiscal deficit of GDP for 1998-99 would be Rs. 78,000 crore. That is the position of the States taken together. It is four per cent of the GDP.

Sir, everywhere, we find the deficit financing. In such a situation, this NDA Government is bringing this amendment with a view to rob off the income of the States which they were getting previously. Why did they not wait till the Review Commission submitted its report? What was the need for moving it? Let the *status quo* be maintained. Let us wait. We had waited for the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. We did not bring in any constitutional amendment. The Chelliah Committee also gave some recommendations but we did not bring in any constitutional amendments. Why such a haste in the circumstances that this Government has appointed a Committee without consulting us? A Review Committee was appointed without even informing the House. They are doing their work. With such a situation, what is the logic of having this amendment passed through in haste?

As regards freezing of 15 years, I do not have any objection. We will take it as 55 years. But it will be detrimental to the States. How can the Centre be believed? Are they sure that this NDA Government will last for ever? Are they sure that the regional parties will be represented in the Central Government to look after the States' financial interests. It cannot be. Some time

some other party may come in the Centre. They want to rob off the powers of the States. The States' interests will not be looked into. We are changing the Constitution.

In such a situation, the mere words of the Central Government that it would be compensated cannot be taken at face value. The Central Government may say that you would be benefited and that they would do all that is possible to give them benefit. Those words cannot be taken on their face value. The previous experience was detrimental to the States' interest.

So, I emphatically say that this gross profit should be shared, especially in some States, more particularly in Kerala State where the plantation crops like tobacco, rubber, etc. are there. The sales tax is not there. So, our revenue will be curtailed. The State will become more or less a pauper by this amendment. That is why, I oppose this provision with all my vehemence because in the long run, the States will be in difficulties.

Sir, I may be permitted to make one point clear. What is the percentage? It is 29 per cent and that is uniform decision concerning all States. Is it just and proper? Because Kerala and some other States have developed, the decision will be detrimental to their interest. If the Government is serious of doing justice to the State, this percentage of 29 per cent should be increased to 40 per cent. Some States have demanded 40 per cent. So, I warn the hon. Members who are representing the regional parties and who are now part of this Government that this is a death knell for them. When they go out of this Government, the States will be put to ruin and they would feel the difficulty. At that time, the Centre will not come to their help. The Centre is looking after its own interest. It is concerned about its income only its tax revenues only. It is not concerned about sharing of taxes. So, I advise them accordingly, particularly the DMK party Members who always speak about Tamil Nadu that they would feel the difficulty if this amendment is passed.

Shri Baalu, this will be your death-knell and the people of Tamil Nadu will be the big losers. You will not be there always. Your party will not be there always. A Government will come which may not have the same feeling as this Government has.

With these words, I oppose this Bill with all vehemence and support the idea of sharing the gross proceeds.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Chairman, Sir, the Union Government deserves congratulations for bringing this amendment to implement the recommendation of Tenth Finance Commission through which funds would be disbursed to States. I on my behalf of my party congratulate the Government. Certainly funds are disbursed by the Central Government to the States, but I regret to state that specially, in the State like Bihar misuse of money is in vogue. This money is not spent. Flood is a serious problem in our State. The whole State is inundated due to floods during the month of July & August, but no steps could be initiated by the State Government to check the flood. In Bihar, there is a serious problem of land erosion from Ganga & Koshi but when I draw the attention of an officer or Minister in the State, they say that we don't have money from the Centre and the Central Government shows willingness to help. The State they don't find any agency which can take up the relief work. There is no agency because corruption is rampant. When we talk about percentage then we feel that releasing funds for the State like Bihar by the Central Government is like misuse of money. Koshi dam is breached from many points. There is Karachi-embankment and that too is in a dilapidated condition. I am telling you about a recent event, I had talks with the AC but A.C. had decided to award the contract to that contractor. Who got the contract for last year also but the dam was not constructed. It appears that this time also that dam will not be constructed. Bihar has to face the severe drought like conditions also but State Government does not pay attention towards this also. I fail to understand that the State like Bihar is in need of money. The condition of education in Bihar is very bad. The agriculture science centre in Bihar has been closed and in its place the 'Charwaha Vidyalaya' has been opened. The condition of 'Charwaha Vidyalaya' is such that there is no teacher and no student and if you want to know, the fact that there is no buffalo that goes there for Grazing. Thus I don't feel that there is any utility of money. The problem of law and order is also there. After all for what purpose does Bihar Government need money whereas the Government does not spend money on maintaining law and order. It does not initiate any step to tone up the police-administration. Every day murders taken place. We don't understand that for what purpose does Government wants money. MLAs, MPs and Minister are murdered there. With this you can imagine about the plight of common people then for what purpose does the State Government need money. I would like to submit that roads there have been converted into pits. The condition of hospitals is awfully pitiable.

Patients are dying in hospitals. Hospitals have no buildings. Even if there are buildings there is no doctor. And in case a doctor is there then there is no medicine. If after some difficulty medicines are available, there is no machine to conduct pathological tests. Ministers are in abundance there. There are 80-85 Ministers. Money is spent on these Ministers. However, I have no hesitation in saying that no money is spent in the name of development.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Money is allocated for Bihar....(Interruptions) truth is bitter.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: I would like to submit that Panchayat elections have not been held in the poor State like Bihar. When Panchayat elections are not held then how the money meant for development purposes would reach to the Panchayats. That is why development work is not done and it is at a standstill.

Sir, the Central Government releases money through DRDA and Indira Awas Yojana, but no work is done. The District Magistrate there is RJD-minded. No work is done in a proper way. The rainy season is to arrive, but the authority is refusing to construct the bridge wherever it is required. In such a situation there is no benefit in releasing money to the State Government. We want R.C.C. bridge to be constructed there, but they have neither the money nor the time nor willingness to construct the said bridge. Therefore through you I would like to submit that unless MPs are made the Chairman of DRDA, the money provided by the Central Government is not utilised properly and it will not be utilised properly even in future.

In the end without taking much time through you I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister that a C.B.I. inquiry should be instituted to know as to how the money allocated to the Government of Bihar during the last ten years has been utilised. There is no use of sending money to Bihar unless an inquiry is conducted in this regard, because not even a single paise is properly utilised in Bihar. The Chief Minister of the State is illiterate, she does not know how to spend money and that is why money is not properly utilised there....(Interruptions).

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Do not say like this. You too are a lady. You too are an MP from that State. You should meet the concerned authority there and should get the money spent properly....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj-Bihar): The Hon. Member means to say that Shrimati Kanti Singh should be made the Chief Minister of the State since the present Chief Minister is illiterate...(Interruptions).

16.48 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*)

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Sir, it is not my intention to insult a lady. I am also a lady. I know that ladies are themselves weak and helpless....(*Interruptions*). What I mean to say is that if people are illiterate then now will they run the country and the State. They will not be able to understand what is economics and what is politics. And if they do not understand these things, will it be possible for them to run the State....(*Interruptions*). I do not want to put myself in dispute. Kanti Singhji had been a Minister and I want to state that Lalooji is in jail and the progress of Bihar is stalled. No work, whatsoever, is being done there....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Funds for Panchayats are not released whereas it is claimed that the same has been released and the fact is that the work is not being done.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Sir, through you I would like to ask the Prime Minister that a C.B.I. inquiry should be instituted to find out how the money provided to Bihar during the last ten years was spent. Where that money was spent? ...(*Interruptions*). The money was spent on land erosion head or on drought head or on education head or on maintaining law and order. It should be investigated upon that in which head the money has spent.

Sir, in the end I would like to suggest that now whatever amount is provided to Bihar by the Central Government there should be instructions to the State Government about the head where the money would be spent and the manner in which the money should be spent and to set up a monitoring committee which will see how and where the money is spent. If this is not done, I can reiterate that releasing money for Bihar is absolutely meaningless....(*Interruptions*) with these words I conclude and extend my support to this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the Members who have taken part in this debate. I would like to personally apologise to the House for not being present throughout the debate because duty had called me away to the other House. But I have a complete list of all the points which have been made and I hope that in the course of my reply, it will be possible for me to refer to those points and satisfy the Members.

The Tenth Finance Commission on the basis of whose Report this amendment has been brought forward, was appointed by the then Government on 15th July 1992. And let us not forget that the period for which we are working is a period which has expired on the 31st March.

The Report was submitted by the Tenth Finance Commission to the then Government on the 26th of November 1994. And then between 1994 until that Government demitted office, I am not aware of much action having been taken on this particular recommendation. The Tenth Finance Commission, after making the suggestion said:

"We would recommend that the alternative scheme of resource sharing suggested by us may be brought into force with effect from the 1st April, 1996 after necessary amendment to the Constitution."

Thus, after that Government demitted office and was replaced by the Government known as the United Front Government, That Government initiated some measures but they also could not bring it before Parliament and the Constitution amendment proposal remained pending.

The last Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had assumed office in March 1998 and on the 14th of July 1998 we came with this amendment. This amendment was referred by you to the Standing Committee of Parliament and by the time their report came and the matter could be processed further, unfortunately the Twelfth Lok Sabha got dissolved and therefore, we could not bring the Constitution amendment before this House.

We have taken once again as expeditious action as was possible and we have brought this matter before this House for consideration so that this recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission could be given effect to retrospectively from 1st April, 1996.

In the course of the debate, a number of issue have been raised. I will deal with the more important ones in the time at my disposal.

The first issue, which has been raised, is the issue in regard to gross and net. This is the issue on which Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan and friends like him in this House said that they oppose this amendment with all their vehemence.

I would like to very humbly clarify that if you go through all the provisions of the Constitution, and we have quoted those provisions in this Bill which has been

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

circulated, everywhere in all the articles of the Constitution, the phrase used is 'net proceeds'....(Interruptions) Nowhere does the Constitution talk about gross proceeds. It talks about net proceeds. What is the difference between net proceeds and gross proceeds? The difference between, the net proceeds and the gross proceeds is the one—the cost of collection, the money, which the Government of India spends on collections, and any refund, which we might make. Who calculates the net proceeds? We do not calculate the net proceeds. It is the C&AG who calculates the net proceeds. It is done on the basis of calculation done by the C&AG. He is a Constitutional authority under the provisions, on the basis of which the devolution of Central taxes to the States takes place.

Therefore, when we looked at it again, we came to the conclusion that it will not be fair to change this basic structure in the Constitution because the Constitution is talking of net proceeds everywhere, and, therefore, in just one amendment, if we bring in the concept of gross proceeds, then it will not be fair. But we did not want; it was not our intention at all to do away the States out of their share.

In fact, on the day the Cabinet approved this and the Government spokesman, my colleague, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was briefing the Press, he was the one who told the Press that there might be a shortfall of around Rs. 2,000 crore as a result of the change of definition between gross and net. I am hastening to add that we will make up this loss for the States.

A number of Chief Ministers were also concerned about this thing. They wrote to the Prime Minister. They wrote to me. In all cases we have replied with the assurance that this loss, as calculated by the C&AG, will be made good by the Government of India and that this 29 per cent of the devolution formula will not stand in the way, and if it becomes necessary, then this 29 per cent will be raised to 29.3 per cent or 29.4 per cent. We will have absolutely no hesitation in doing this, and therefore....(Interruptions)

SHR! BADU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When the Government of India will compensate the loss to the State Governments, then what is the difficulty in amending the net by gross? You can amend the Constitution....(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The difficulty is very simple. We are trying to observe the basic framework of the Constitution, the basic concepts in the Constitution. The basic concept, as I said, is 'Net proceeds'. Therefore, if there is any loss, I am standing here before this House and on behalf of the Government, I am assuring that loss will be made up. Now, this is one time for four

years. What is the history? As we know, the Finance Commission are appointed at an interval of five years. It is the Finance Commissions which recommends the devolution of taxes between the Centre and the States.

7.00 hrs.

The Finance Commission's recommendations are considered so sacrosanct that a convention has built up over a period of time that the Finance Commission's recommendations, though they are recommendations, are accepted *in toto* by the Government of India and implemented. They are accepted *in toto*. Finance Commission's recommendations are not altered by the Government of India. That is the respect, that is the authority which is attached to the Finance Commission. In this case, what happened? The Tenth Finance Commission made the recommendation that 29 per cent of all taxes collected by the Government of India, whether shared with the States or not, or shared in whatever proportion, should be replaced by a new formula that 29 per cent of all taxes, even those taxes which were not shared with the State Governments, should be devolved to the States. This was their recommendation. The other part of their recommendation was that this formula of 29 per cent devolution of all taxes to the States should not be disturbed for 15 years. This was the recommendation of the Finance Commission. Now, the then Government, in its meeting with the Inter-State Council, agreed to the suggestion that this 15-year period should be altered and it should be made five years. 29 per cent remained but 15 years was reduced to five years. We have abided by that decision taken in the meeting of the Inter-State Council. We have not altered that. Then we appointed the Eleventh Finance Commission, and as far as the Eleventh Finance Commission is concerned, one of the Terms of Reference of the Eleventh Finance Commission is to make a further recommendation in regard to the devolution of Central taxes to the States. When the Report of the present Commission comes in the next few weeks, then I hope that they will be making recommendation in this regard. Therefore, if there is any impression in the mind of any hon. Member or any Chief Minister that this Government does not want to give to the States what is their due, then let me disabuse that impression completely. We are committed to giving the States what is due to the States, even if it involves going beyond 29 per cent. So let there be no doubt in that regard.

Shri Trilochan Kanungo raised the issue of the Central sales-tax. Let me assure him that the Central sales-tax is fully assigned to the States under the present arrangement and the Central sales-tax will continue to be fully assigned to the States. We are not even bringing the Central sales-tax into the pool, which will enable us to keep 71 per cent of it and distribute only 29 per cent.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: I talked about the backward States.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, that is an issue which is being discussed separately. It has been discussed with the Chief Ministers, it has been discussed in a Committee of the Chief Ministers and the State Finance Minister, which the Prime Minister had asked me to call after the Inter-State Council meeting. We are doing that and there is already quite deep close interaction with all the State Governments on that score.

The Eleventh Finance Commission has, as its Terms of Reference, devolution not only to the State Governments but also further devolution to the *Panchayati Raj* Institutions, from the State Governments. So, this is an issue which will be taken care of.

When Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was speaking, I am told, he raised the issue that why make it applicable from 1.4.1996 and not from 1.4.1995. The Tenth Finance Commission had recommended that it should be made applicable from 14.1996 and that is why it is 1.4.1996.

Now, there is one point to which I would like to reply before I am done. That is again an issue which Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan had raised. He challenged the sincerity of the Government in regard to our attitude, our willingness to share the funds with the State Governments. We are all aware that there is a constitutional arrangement determined by the Finance Commission under which devolution of Central taxes takes place. Then, outside of the framework of the Constitution... (*Interruptions*) let me explain and then you can ask your questions. I am replying to your point. You must listen to me fully.

Then, there is the Planning Commission which makes available to the States, Plan funds which are given or made available for every Annual Plan as budgetary support by the Government of India for the Centre and the State Plans. But as far as the sincerity of this Government is concerned, did we wait for the implementation of the recommendations of the Finance Commission? Did we wait for this constitutional amendment? Did we wait for the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission? We did not. When the States came under pressure, like we did, as a result of the impact of the Fifth Pay Commission—and I have stood before this House and repeated it on many occasions that the States collapsed under the weight of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission.

I know this for a fact that the then Finance Minister had promised in a meeting of either the N.D.C. or the

Inter-State Council that the States will be fully taken into confidence before the Government of India took a decision to implement the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. The then Government of India did not take the States into confidence. The then Government of India unilaterally took a decision about the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission.

The impact on the States was absolutely unavoidable. I had said on some other occasion that even if we had dropped an atom bomb or a nuclear device on the States, probably they would not have suffered as much as they have suffered as a result of these recommendations which, as a result of our action, were imposed on the States.

What happened then? The hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the National Development Council. In the National Development Council, Chief Minister after Chief Minister pleaded with the Prime Minister that they had run into a great deal of difficulty as a result of this and the Government of India must come to their rescue.

Now, the Government of India is not the lender of the last resort. This is not the constitutional requirement. But the Government of India has never shrunk from its responsibility. I would like to say that I came before this House... (*Interruptions*) Then I came with the Supplementary Demands last year. We placed an amount of Rs. 5,000 crore—Rs. 3,000 crore Budget plus Rs. 2,000 crore additional market borrowing—at the disposal of the State Governments by means of augmented ways and means support so that the States could get over the problems created by the Fifth Pay Commission in the medium term.

We are in touch with every State Government and we are helping them to draw up programmes and policies which will enable them as it will enable us to get over the dis-impact in the medium term.

We did not wait and that is a proof of our sincerity. Again, when there was a question of what will happen to the States in the beginning of the financial year last year, we talked to the Reserve Bank of India and we made sure that something like Rs. 1,500 crore worth of accommodation was made available to the State Governments by way of expanded ways and means arrangement with the Reserve Bank of India.

Whenever the States have approached us either collectively or individually, whether it is the drought of Orissa, whether it is a natural calamity anywhere or whether it is the present drought, on every occasion the Government of India under the leadership of Prime

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has gone out of its way to help the State Governments. And this is the attitude in which we shall approach our relationship with the States. We are committed to cooperative federalism and we will make sure that while our own financial situation is not very happy, still we will make sure that no State will suffer.

Let me inform this House that in the last one year, State after State has run into overdrafts.

They have pierced or exceeded the arrangement with the RBI. On every occasion, we came to the rescue of the States and made sure that no State was in default, on State's payments were stopped by the RBI. So, that is the attitude that we have.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Despite the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission, payment of six hundred crore rupees to Bihar for Panchayat Raj has been withheld. The matter is pending in the Supreme Court. The High Court has endorsed the law relating to Reservation and the Tenth Finance Commission has recommended for granting six hundred crore rupees to Bihar for the implementation of Panchayat Raj system. The 'Gram Sabha' is functioning there....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it in your speech, it is not right to interrupt now, please resume your seat

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The institution of gram sabha has been functioning there as per the guidelines given under Article 342 of the Constitution and no payment of money has been made to Bihar for the implementation of Panchayati Raj system despite the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. It is neither the fault of the Bihar Government nor of the people of Bihar. Why the Union Government has been withholding the release of six hundred crore rupees, I should get its reply....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Before this Government assumed office, there was no provision for giving security-related expenditure to the States. Now, in consultation with the Ministry of Home, we have started giving this to all the State Governments, which are facing problems of terrorism and where the law and order problem is serious. The Government of India is going out of its way to give them security-related expenses. We are sharing it with

the States. A sum of Rs. 1,500 crore has been made available to the State Governments in this regard.

Now, Sir, I will come to the issue, which has been raised by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

He had also raised this issue in the past and I have replied earlier also that Bihar is such a fortunate State of this country which during the last eight to ten years, I don't remember exactly....(Interruptions) Bihar has managed its financial condition so efficiently that no overdraft has occurred in regard to Bihar. Overdrafts occur in regard to all the States but Bihar is such a prosperous State that no overdraft has taken place during last ten years. Not only that no overdraft has taken place but several crores of its money is deposited in Reserve Bank in its credit. Bihar is such a prosperous State.

I would like to tell you that after assuming the charge as the Minister of Finance for the first time I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Bihar wherein it has been urged that I should release the money on behalf of the Government of India at the earliest. I released the money within a day i.e. within 24 hours of receiving that letter. Hence as far as the question of the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission regarding the release of money for Panchayati Raj system in Bihar is concerned, I would like to say that the same commission has also recommended for making this release conditional by stating that no amount is to be released in case the elections are not held there. Despite this when this matter has been raised I would like to state that as the term of the Finance Commission was coming to an end, the Bihar Government held talks with the Commission and wrote a letter to me. Nitishji who wrote the letter to me is sitting here. When he became the Chief Minister of Bihar for few days, he sent me a letter wherein I was urged upon to keep the funds to be allotted to Bihar in fact. Thereafter, the present Chief Minister of Bihar again sent that letter to me requesting the same. I replied that if the elections of Panchayats and local bodies in Bihar are held in this Financial Year, I will make that amount available to Bihar by finding some solution or the other. But if the Bihar Government do not have any intention to hold elections, I feel myself bound by the recommendation of the Finance Commission....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I would like to know as to whether you are going to rehabilitate hon. Nitishji and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj?



DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It was included in the 73rd amendment and the matter is lying pending in the Supreme Court....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not right, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): The Supreme Court has given no stay and the Patna High Court....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a good thing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jha, please take your seat.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would, therefore, request and plead most humbly that this constitutional amendment which has the consensus of all the political parties and which has been dealt with by three Governments in succession, it will be in the fitness of things if this House passes this Constitutional Amendment Bill unanimously rather than opposing it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister talked about cooperative federalism. But cooperative federalism is a two way street. I can understand that there are certain problems—States where they are backward; where there are special development problems; then there are areas like the North-East where economically we have to give a greater push; and then there are certain States that are terrorist affected and you have to assist them. But there are examples, glaring examples of some very rich and some very advanced States that are indulging in tremendous financial rashness. Is there no way, we fully support this 29 per cent, by which the Finance Minister can take some initiative through the NDC or the Inter-State Council and ensure that at least some of these rich States—I know of a very rich State which has overspent its revenue expense by 73 per cent—some of these comparatively advanced States adhere to some more rigorous code of financial discipline?

Sir, I would also like to point out to the hon. Finance Minister, I had pointed it out while participating in the discussion on the Budget, that there are many States where the Plan Budget is mis-spent. You give them Budgetary support, the Planning Commission sanctions them a certain amount but the money is spent elsewhere.

I remember, when I was the HRD Minister there was a particular State where we gave crores of rupees for education. After one year when we enquired as to how this money was spent, it was found that it had all been spent on revenue expenditure of that Government on things that were totally alien to education. Can the Planning Commission also not be given a little more teeth so that they could enforce financial discipline at least as far as Plan Budgets are concerned?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no please take your seat.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR Bwiswmuthiary (Kokrajhar): There are a lot of problems in the backward areas, regions and territories within some States like the "Bodoland" in the State of Assam and the "Telengana" in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the so on and so forth in the country....(Interruptions) Way is the Finance Minister not talking about adoption of corrective measures in order to accord equitable economic justice to all the neglected and developmentally lopsided areas, regions and territories?

What kind of economic justice are you going to do to ever neglected people of Bodoland and of such other many backward regions of the country?... (Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. I would like to demand from the Government of India an equitable economic justice for the people of our Bodoland Territory and also for other backward regions in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, please take your seat. I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, we are supporting this Amendment Bill. But one of the observations....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have to pass another Constitutional Amendment Bill today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I would take only one minute.

Sir, one of the statements made by the hon. Finance Minister is that the recommendations of the Finance Commission are always accepted. The Finance Minister said that. Today we are bringing in Constitutional Amendment which is not for five years only, though the Finance Minister has mentioned twice that it is for five years. No, Until the next Finance Commission makes a better recommendation, this, I hope, at least will continue. Therefore, it is changing the organic law that will continue for ever until the Finance Commission makes another recommendation that is accepted by the Government.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has said that the Constitution provides for net allocation, that is allocation of the net amount. But knowing about this provision and being fully conscious of that position, the Finance Commission made a recommendation of allocation of the gross proceeds. Therefore, they have made a conscious change here in the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Finance Minister says that the Government is changing that although the recommendations of the Finance Commission are always accepted. Therefore, you have made a change in the recommendation of the Finance Commission when the Finance Commission made a conscious change. Therefore, I would like to know as to why this change was made when the Finance Commission made a departure from the previous arrangement of the Constitutional provision.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikulam): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has declared the year 1999-2000 as the 'Gram Sabha Year'. It is a good decision. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 4 crore for the Gram Panchayats for four years. This recommendation has not been implemented for the first year. But the Government of Andhra Pradesh got only two instalments. The third and the fourth instalments have not been received so far. The Gram Panchayat, with the expectation that they would receive the third and the fourth instalments, passed some Resolutions and prepared estimates for execution of the works. The Panchayati Raj Sammelan Committee approached the Minister of Rural Development for releasing two instalments. The hon. Minister also promised to release the same. But those were not released to the Gram Panchayats by 31st of March. This is a recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission. I would like to know the latest position about this from the hon. Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that one to one and a half thousand immigrants from every State come into Mumbai everyday but to which undue burden is imposed on our water and health services which in turn is the major cause in the growth of slums. It is not the case with Mumbai alone but all the metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Madras also facing the same problem. The Government of India receives more than 20 thousand crore rupees from Mumbai as revenue from various sources but the hon. Finance Minister has not made any provision for the payment of grant for Mumbai. Hence I would like to submit to him to make provision for two thousand crore rupees for Mumbai and other metropolitan cities.

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contal): Sir, thank you very much. I rise to support this Bill, which to my mind has been long over-due.

Sir, the Constitution uses the expression, 'India will be a Union of States'. It is something that was observed more in breach than in observance. This is a very timely attempt to set some of those distortions right and to bring us back to the concept of Union of States.

Sir, the basic principle about transferring this 29 per cent of all the revenues to the States is that earlier, except for Income Tax, there was no compulsion on the Government to transfer resources to the States. From now on, it will be based on a system. No longer would the States be supplicants trying to come and beg from the Union Finance Ministry or other authorities for more funds but they would stand on their own rights. Certain portion of Central Excise, Customs and everything else would be passed on to them automatically.

Sir, the difference between the gross and the net proceeds, I think, has been explained properly by the hon. Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only seek clarification.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Sir, I fully support this Amendment Bill....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that the revenue base of the economy has changed dramatically. In view of this, will the Finance Minister take a fresh look at the taxes that can be shared between the Centre and the States?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, in regard to the points that have been raised by Shri Madhavrao Scindia, I would like to say that in the spirit of cooperative federalism, we are in constant touch, institutionally and informally, with the State Governments. We are in touch with the State Governments institutionally through the meetings of the NDC, through the meetings of the Inter-State Council, through the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council, and through the Standing Committee of the State Finance Ministers of which the West Bengal Finance Minister is the Convener.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He was overburdened.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I appointed him the Convener, you should thank me at least on that ground.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know as to why you have done so.

*(English)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: And we are in touch informally with the Chief Ministers. When we devised this extra ways and means fund, for which I had come to Parliament through the Supplementary Demands last year and got the approval of Parliament, we discussed this matter with the State Governments. I do not know whether there is a rich State in India or not but Shri Madhavrao Scindia believes that there are some rich States and that there are some poor States.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I said that in comparative terms.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We are in touch with all the State Governments practically. Many of them, at their own initiative have even entered into memoranda of understanding that they will take a number of steps. There are milestones fixed; there are time schedules fixed and those States have taken many of those steps. So, there is a consciousness among the States also today that the fiscal situation is bad, it is bad for the whole country and not only for that State, and that all of us have to do something together in order to get over that problem. This process is going on.

I will humbly plead that we should all assist in that process so that we are able to build a larger national consensus cutting across political lines; so that those who are in governance, whether at the Centre or in the States, are able to solve this national problem of fiscal deficit about which concern has been expressed repeatedly in this House. That is exactly the direction in which we are proceeding. But I am not the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Finance Ministry of the Government of India cannot take the responsibility which is given under the Constitution to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Comptroller and Auditor General audits the accounts and submits his reports to the State Legislatures. The State Legislatures are then supposed to look at the reports. If there are instances, they have their own consequences. But I would like to assure the House that we are using every opportunity, every occasion to jointly understand with the States the problems and the solutions.

In regard to the issue that has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I agree that there is a change. We have not concealed it! We are saying that it is good. We are giving the reason also as to why it is good and how we are going to compensate the States. But the point which I would like to make is that this is not the

only change which has been made in the Finance Commission's recommendations. The first change that was made was reducing the period from 15 years to five years.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is not in the Constitution.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: That is not in the Constitution, but that is clearly understood because the Inter-State Council decided it and the Eleventh Finance Commission's Terms of Reference include it.

The other point which I would like to make is, if the Governments of the day had moved in this matter in good time, maybe this Constitutional Amendment would have been discussed in some Lok Sabha, maybe in 1995 or in 1997. We should not have waited until the Year of the Lord 2000 for this Constitutional Amendment. However, there were problems and there were delays. The Eleventh Finance Commission or any subsequent Finance Commission were to make recommendations, we will certainly come back to the House and suggest those Constitutional changes. That is as far as that issue is concerned.

In regard to the issue of giving money separately to Mumbai, I would like to tell Shri Rawale that Mumbai is supposed to be the commercial and trade capital of the whole country.

There are people going from all over the country and there are businesses also going from all over the country to Mumbai. So, Mumbai gets the advantage as well as the disadvantage of both. But in any case, this is not the occasion where we should be discussing what should be done for individual cities....*(Interruptions)*

So, I would suggest that the House adopt this Constitutional amendment with acclaim....*(Interruptions)* So in regard to the issue, which has been raised by Shri Yerrannaidu about disbursing those two instalments to the State of Andhra Pradesh, I will have to check up....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's speech.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I do not have that information just now. I will check up that information....*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the motion for consideration, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, are you pressing your amendment no. 1?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 1 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

*The amendment No. 1 was put and negatived*

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

Kind attention of the Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System.

1. Before a Division starts, every Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the "Red bulbs above display boards" on either side of my Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting, press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, viz.,
  - (i) One "Red" button in front of the Member on the head phone plate; and
  - (ii) Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

'Ayes' — Green colour

'Noes' — Red colour

'Abstain' — Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Do not press the amber button (p) during Division.

6. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

17.40 hrs.

Division No. 1

**Ayes**

A. Narendra, Shri  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
 Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
 Alvi, Shri Rashid  
 Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angle, Shri Ramakant  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
 Atkinson, Shri Denzie B  
 Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babban Rajbhar, Shri

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 \*Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh  
 Baimda, Shri Ramchander  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M  
 Bandyophadyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Ranen  
 Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor  
 Bauri, Shrimati Joachlm  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagat, Prof. Dukha  
 \*Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 \*Brar, Shri J.S.  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Shiram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Choudhary, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Choudhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 \*Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan  
 \*Devi, Shrimati Kailasho  
 Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 \*Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 \*Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 \*Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

---

\*Voted through Division slip

---

\*Voted through Division slip

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 \*Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Haque, Mohammad Anwarul  
 \*Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar  
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Manohar  
 \*Kannappan, Shri M.  
 \*Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 \*Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khabri, Shri Brijlal  
 \*Khaire, Shri Chandra Kant  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khan, Shri Sunil  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Kriplani, Shri Shrichand  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumaramanglam, Shri P.R.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 \*Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahato, Shri Bir Singh  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah

Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
\*Manjay Lal, Shri  
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
Maran, Shri Murasoli  
Marandi, Shri Babu Lal  
Mayawati, Kumari  
Meena, Shri Bherulal  
Meena, Shrimati Jas kaur  
Metha, Shrimati Jayawanti  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
\*Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
Mohite, Shri Subodh  
Mollah, Shri Hannan  
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
Munda, Shri Kariya  
Muni Lall, Shri  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.  
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhar  
\*Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
Naik, Shri Ram  
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
\*Nitish Kumar, Shri  
Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
Oram, Shri Jual  
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
Pal, Shri Rupchand

Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
Pandiyan, Shri P.H.  
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar  
Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
Pasi, Shri Suresh  
Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
\*Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
Patel, Dr. Ashok  
Patel, Shri Chandresh  
Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh  
\*Patel, Shri Dinsha  
Patel, Shri Mansinh  
Pathak, Shri Harin  
Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryo  
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
Patil, (Yatnal), Shri Basangounda R.  
Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
\*Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
\*Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
Potai, Shri Sohan  
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
Pradhan, Shri Ashok

---

\*Voted through Division slip

---

\*Voted through Division slip

1  
1  
1  
U  
R  
E  
Y  
d  
r  
m  
P  
2

Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Prasada, Shri Jitendra  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendra, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kasiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri N.R.K.

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 \*Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi  
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat  
 Sanadi., Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  
 \*Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nitish  
 Seth, Shri Lakshman  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Vaidya Vishnu Datt  
 \*Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 \*Sikdar, Shri Tapan  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh  
 Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

---

\*Voted through Division slip



Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	*Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Sardar Buta	Tomar, Dr. Rameesh Chand
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
Singh, Shri Balbir	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Varma, Shri. Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Lakshman	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Venkateshwarlu, Prof. Ummareddy
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	*Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Rajo	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Singh, Shri Sahib	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeshwaramma
*Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Kanti	Wanga, Shri Chintaman
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Srikantappa, Shri D.C.	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	*Yadav, Shri Sharad
*Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
Swain, Shri Kharabela	
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	
Swami, Shri I.D.	
Thakur, Dr. C.P.	
*Thirunavukarasu, Shri	
Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari	

**Noes**

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

\*\*Kanungo, Shri Trilochan

\*Voted through Division slip

\*\*Shri Trilochan Kanungo wrongly voted for Noes. Later on he corrected through slip for Ayes.

\*Voted through Division slip

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 335

Noes: 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of article 269

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments to this clause. Shri Kanungo, are you moving amendment No. 2?

SHRI TRILCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 12,-

for "formulated by Parliament by law"

Substitute "prescribed by Finance Commission" (2)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Trilochan Kanungo to clause 2, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment no. 2 was put and negatived.*

- 
- Ayes: 335 + Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri M. Kannappan, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Shri Punnulal Mohale, Shri Danve Raosaheb Patil, Dr. Sanjay Paswan, Shri Manjay Lal, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri Raguvir Singh Kaushal, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, Shri Thirunavukarasu, Shri P.D. Elangovan, Shri D. Venugopal, Shri Trilochan Kanungo, Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi, Shri Subodh Roy, Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari, Shri Santosh Mohandev, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Shri M.O.H. Farook, Shri P.R. Kyndiah, Shri Vilas Muttemwar, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Dinsha Patel, Shri J.S. Brar, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Shri Tarachand Bhagora, Shri G.S. Galib, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad Singh = 365

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, are you moving amendment no. 5?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 8,—

for "net"

Substitute "gross" (5)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 5 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to clause 2, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment no. 5 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

17.45 hrs.

Division No. 2

Ayes

A. Narendra, Shri  
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
Adhi Sankar, Shri  
Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
Advani, Shri L.K.  
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
Alvi, Shri Rashid  
Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant  
Ananth Kumar, Shri  
Angle, Shri Ramakant  
Argal, Shri Ashok  
Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
Atkinson, Shri Denzie B  
Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
Baal, Shri T.R.  
Babban Rajbhar, Shri

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 \*Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh  
 Baina, Shri Ramchander  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Ranen  
 Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar  
 Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagat, Prof. Dukha  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhari Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.

\*Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhary, Shri Padam Sen  
 \*Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 \*Choudhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Choudhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
 \*D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Devi, Shrimati Kailasho  
 Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 \*Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 \*Eden, Shri George  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Gallb, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 \*Geutam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Goel, Shri Vijay

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Haque, Mohammad Anwarul  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar  
 \*Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayasēlan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Manohar  
 Kannappan, Shri M.  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunkaran, Shri K.  
 \*Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khabri, Shri Brijlal

\*Khaire, Shri Chandra Kant  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khan, Shri Sunil  
 \*Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 \*Kriplani, Shri Shrichand  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 \*Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumaramanglam, Shri P.R.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 \*Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 \*Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
 \*Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.  
 Malyala, Shri-Rajaiah  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand

\*Mandlial, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli  
 Marandi, Shri Babu Lal  
 Mayawati, Kumari  
 Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 \*Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mollah, Shri Hannan  
 Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lall, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleeddharan, Shri K.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.  
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara  
 \*Mutterwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Rane  
 \*Nayak Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Oram, Shri Jua  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey Shri Ravendra Kumar  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandiyani, Shri P.H.

Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Pasi, Shri Suresh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 \*Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Mansinh  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil, (Yatnal), Shri Basangounda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Danve Roesaheb  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
 \*Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potal, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Prasada, Shri Jitendra  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.

Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendran Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 \*Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Ginge N.  
 \*Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 \*Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rao, Shri Y.V.  
 Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri N.R.K.  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

\*Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 \*Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi  
 \*Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat  
 Sanadi,, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nitish  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 \*Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Capt. Satish  
 Sharma, Vaidya Vishnu Datt  
 Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhani  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	*Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
*Singh, Sardar Buta	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
Singh, Shri Balbir	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	Vajpayee, Shri Atan Bihari
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Chhattrapal	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Lakshman	*Venkateshwarlu, Prof. Ummareddy
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Rajo	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	*Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Singh, Shri Sahib	*Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Singh, Shrimati Kanti	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeshwaramma
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Wanga, Shri Chintaman
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
*Srikantappa, Shri D.C.	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	*Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
*Swami, Shri I.D.	
Thakur, Dr. C.P.	
Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai	

Noes

\*\*Nil

\*Voted through Division slip.

\*\*Shri Ch. Vidya Sagar Rao wrongly voted for Noes. Later on he corrected through slip for Ayes.

\*Voted through Division slip.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 331

Noes: 01

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3 *substitution of new article for article 270*

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments to this clause also. Shri Trilochan Kanungo, are you moving your amendment Nos. 3 and 4?

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I am not moving.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 21,—

for "net"

substitute "gross" (6)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived*

---

\*Ayes: 331 + Shri N.T. Shanmugam, Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste, Shri Subash Maharia, Shri Ch. Vidya Sagar Rao, Shri I.D. Swamy, Shri Nihal Chand Chouhan, Shri Namdeo Harbaji Diwathe, Shri Ananta Nayak, Shrimati Sheila Gautam, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Shri Vijay Kumar Khandelwal, Shri Tarachand Sahu, Shri Punnulal Mohale, Shri Baliram Kashyap, Shri Jalbhan Singh Pawalya, Shri Shrichand Kriplani, Shri G. Mallikarjunappa, Shri D.C. Srikantappa, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Dr. Sanjay Paswan, Shri V. Vetriselvan, Shri Chandrakant Khairre, Shri Ram Shakal, Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan, Shri Jagannath Mallik, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix D'Souza, Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Shri Gunipati Ramalah, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal, Shri Subodh Roy, Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari, Shri Vilas Mutterwar, Shri Buta Singh, Shri George Eden, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy = 368.

Noes: 1- Shri Ch. Vidya Sagar Rao = 0

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 3 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 3

17.49 hrs.

**Ayes**

A. Narendra, Shri  
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
Adhi Sankar, Shri  
Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
Advani, Shri L.K.  
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
\*Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
Alvi, Shri Rashid  
Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant  
Ananth Kumar, Shri  
Angle, Shri Ramakant  
Argal, Shri Ashok  
Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
Baalu, Shri T.R.  
Babban Rajbhar, Shri  
'Bachda', Shri Bachli Singh Rawat  
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh  
Bainda, Shri Ramchander  
Bais, Shri Ramesh  
Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
Baliram, Dr.  
Banatwalla, Shri G.M. -

---

\*Voted through Division slip.



Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Ranen  
 Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor  
 Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagat, Prof. Dukha  
 Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 \*Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 \*Brar, Shri J.S.  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, shri Satyawrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaughary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavanaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 \*Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Devi, Shrimati Kailasho  
 Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
 Eden, Shri George  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodya  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Haque, Mohammad Anwarul  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz  
 Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar  
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Manohar  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Kannappan, Shri M.  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

\*Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khabri, Shri Brijlal  
 \*Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khan, Shri Sunil  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Kriplani, Shri Shrichand  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahato, Shri Bir Singh  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 \*Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Majhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Maran, Shri Murasoli  
 Marandi, Shri Babu Lal  
 Mayawati, Kumari  
 Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohite, Shri Subodh  
 Mollah, Shri Hannan  
 Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lal, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.  
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Raneer

Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandiyan, Shri P.H.  
 Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Pasi, Shri Suresh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Mansinh  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 \*Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Prasada, Shri Jitendra  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rao, Shri Y.V.  
 Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 \*Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri N.R.K.  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  
 \*Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nitish  
 Seth, Shri Lakehman  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Shanta Kumar, Shri	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Sharma, Capt. Satish	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Sharma, Vaidya Vishnu Datt	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Swami, Shri I.D.
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Singh. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari
Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani
Singh, Sardar Buta	Tirpathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Balbir	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra	Venkateswarlu Shri B.
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Venkateswarlu, Prof. Ummareddy
Singh, Shri Lakshman	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Maheshwar	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Singh, Shri Rajo	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	*Vetrielvean, Shri V.
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeshwaramma
Singh, Shrimati Kanti	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Wanga, Shri Chintaman
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	
Srikantappa, Shri D.C.	

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

17.52 hrs.

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Division No. 4

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

**Ayes**

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

A. Narendra, Shri

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

Adhi Sankar, Shri

**Noes**

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Nil

Advani, Shri L.K.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

Ayes: 367

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Noes : Nil

Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Babban Rajbhar, Shri

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baltha, Shri Mahendra

Baliram, Dr.

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

*Clause 4*

*Omission of article 272*

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 4 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

\*Ayes: 367 + Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Namdeo Haribai Diwathe, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Shri V. Vetriselvan, Shri Manjay Lal, Shri Chandrakant Khair, Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, Shrimati Margaret Alva, Shri J.S. Brar, Shri Thomas Hansda = 379

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha  
 Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Gir. Sri Lal  
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bhuria, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 Brar, Shri J.S.  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhary, Shrimati Nisha  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhaliya, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhry, Shri Padam Sen  
 Choudhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmundi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 \*Dev. Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Devi, Shrimati Kailasho  
 Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamesher Singh  
 Eden, Shri George  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 \*Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Gabin, Shri Rajen  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Haque, Mohammad Anwarul  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz  
 Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar.  
 Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Manohar  
 Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao  
 Kannappan, Shri M.  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Karunakaran, Shri K.  
 Kashyap, Shri Balli Ram  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai  
 Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preet  
 Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Khabri, Shri Brijlal  
 Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
 Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
 Khan, Shri Sunil  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
 Kriplani, Shri Shrichand  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahato, Shri Bir Singh  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
 Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.  
 Malayala, Shri Rajalah  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Majhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Maran, Shri Murali



Marandi, Shri Babu Lal	Paranjpe, Shri Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari	Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Meena, Shri Bherulal	Pasi, Shri Suresh
Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo
Mohite, Shri Subodh	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh
Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Muni Lal, Shri	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Pathak, Shri Harin
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara	Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Narah, Shrimati Rane	Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Oram, Shri Jual	Potai, Shri Sohan
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	Prasada, Shri Jitendra
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Premajam, Prof. A.K.
Pandiyan, Shri P.H.	Puglia, Shri Naresh
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rao, Shri Y.V.  
 Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri N.R.K.  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Roy, Shri Subodh  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi

Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo  
 Sakduzzama, Shri  
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.  
 Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri Madhavrao  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nitish  
 Seth, Shri Lakshman  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Capt. Satish  
 Sharma, Vaidya Vishnu Datt  
 Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Shukla, Shri Shyamcharan  
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh  
 Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj  
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna  
 Singh, Sardar Buta  
 Singh, Shri Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Balbir  
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Chhatrapal  
 Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra  
 Singh, Shri Khel Sai  
 Singh, Shri Lakshman  
 Singh, Shri Maheshwar  
 Singh, Shri Prabhunath  
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajo  
 Singh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Ramanand  
 Singh, Shri Ramjivan  
 Singh, Shri Rampal  
 Singh, Shri Sahib  
 Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Singh, Shrimati Shyama  
 Singh, Shri Manoj  
 Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Srikantappa, Shri D.C.  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Swami, Shri I.D.  
 Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukarasu, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari  
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateswarlu, Shri B.  
 Venkateswarlu, Prof. Ummareddy  
 Venogopal, Dr. S.  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Rajesh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeshwaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

Nil

Noes

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 381

Noes: nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

\*Ayes : 381 + Shrimati Sheela Gautam, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev = 383

Clause 1 Short Title

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 3,—

for "(Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2000"

substitute "(Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000" (7)

(Shri Yashwant Sinha)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies are already cleared.

The question is.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

17.55 hrs.

Division No. 5

**Ayes**

A. Narendra, Shri

r Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vitthoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

3 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

k Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.

ik Alva, Shrimati Margaret

3 Alvi, Shri Rashid

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babban Rajbhar, Shri

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baltha, Shri Mahendra

Baliram, Dr.

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Prof. Dukha

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Bose, Shrimati Krishna

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakarborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chauhan, Shri Bai Krishna  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriam  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Choudhary, Shri Padam Sen  
 Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan  
 Devi, Shrimati Kailasho  
 Dhikale, Shri Uttamrao  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
 Eden, Shri George  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan

Gadhvi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamlin, Shri Jarbom  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 \*Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodya  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gogol, Shri Tarun  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy  
 Gudhe, Shri Anant  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Haneda, Shri Thomas  
 Haque, Moharomad Anwarul  
 Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
 Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar  
 \*Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao  
 Jag Mohan, Shri  
 Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

---

\*Voted through Division slip.

Jha, Shri Raghunath  
Jos, Shri A.C.  
Joshi, Dr. Murlī Manohar  
Joshi, Shri Manohar  
Kamble, Shri Shivraj Vithalrao  
Kannappan, Shri M.  
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
Karunakaran, Shri K.  
Kashyap, Shri Ball Ram  
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai  
Katiyar, Shri Vinay  
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
Kasuhā, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
Khabri, Shri Brijlal  
Khaire, Shri Chandrakant  
Khan, Shri Hassan  
Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali  
Khan, Shri Sunil  
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Khandoker, Shri Akbar Ali  
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.  
Khanna, Shri Vinod  
Khunte, Shri P.R.  
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal  
Kriplani, Shri Shrichand  
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
Krishnamraju, Shri  
Krishnan, Dr. C.  
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.  
Kuppusami, Shri C.  
Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna  
Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
Lahiri, Shri Samik  
M. Master Mathan, Shri  
Majahan, Shri Y.G.  
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
Maharia, Shri Subhash  
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh  
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.  
Matyala, Shri Rajaiah  
Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
Manjay, Lal, Shri  
Majhi, Shri Ramjee  
Maran, Shri Murasoli  
Marandi, Shri Babu Lal  
Mayawati, Kumari  
Meena, Shri Bherulal  
Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari  
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
Mohite, Shri Subodh  
Mollah, Shri Hannan  
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
Munda, Shri Kartya  
Muni Lal, Shri

\*Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri M.V.V.S.  
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Rane  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandiyan, Shri P.H.  
 Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Prakash  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Pasi, Shri Suresh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra  
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Mansinh  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Patwa, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Pawaiya, Shri Jalbhan Singh  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Prasada, Shri Jitendra  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Puglia, Shri Naresh  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 \*Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri

Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.  
 Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Shri D.V.G. Shankar  
 Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa  
 \*Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana  
 Rao, Shri Y.V.  
 Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh  
 Rawale, Shri Mohan  
 \*Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  
 Rawat, Shri Pradeep  
 \*Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender  
 Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh  
 Reddy, Shri G. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri N.R.K.  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda  
 Renu Kumari, Shrimati  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Sahu, Shri Anadi  
 Sahu, Shri Tarachand  
 Sai, Shri Vishnudeo  
 Saiduzzama, Shri  
 Samantray, Shri Prabhat  
 Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Sangtam, Shri K.A.  
 Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh  
 Saroja, Dr. V.  
 Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh  
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.  
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  
 Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.  
 Sen, Shrimati Minati  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nitish  
 Seth, Shri Lakshman  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shadil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Sharma, Capt. Satish  
 Sharma, Vaidya Vishnu Datt  
 Shinde, Shri Shyamacharan  
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan  
 Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh  
 Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj  
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna  
 Singh, Sardar Buta  
 Singh, Shri Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Balbir  
 Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra  
 Singh, Shri Khel Sai  
 Singh, Shri Lakshman  
 Singh, Shri Maheshwar



Singh, Shri Prabhunath	*Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Venkateswarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Rajo	Venkateswarlu, Prof. Ummareddy
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Rampal	Verma, Shri Rajesh
Singh, Shri Sahib	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Singh, Shrimati Kanti	Vijay Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeshwaramma
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Wanga, Shri Chintaman
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
*Srikantappa, Shri D.C.	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Swami, Shri I.D.	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Thakur, Dr. C.P.	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhal	
Thirunavukarasu, Shri	
Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari	
Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal	
Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	
Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani	
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore	
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas	
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.	
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra	

#### Noes

Nil

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\*\* of the division is:

Ayes: 378

Noes: nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Voted through Division slip.

\*\*Ayes: 378 + Shri A. Raja, S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, Dr. N. Venkataswamy, Shri K.H. Munnayappa, Shri Manikrao Hodya Gavit = 386.

MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies may be opened now.

17.55 hours

CONSTITUTION (NINETIETH  
AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of article 16)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS WELFARE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill, 2000 was introduced in this House yesterday, the 8th May, 2000. Under this Bill, it is proposed to incorporate clause 4B under article 16 of the Constitution with a view to enable the State to provide that 50 per cent limit on reservation shall exclude the "Backlog Vacancies". I may mention, Sir, that the proposed amendment has become necessary as it had become difficult to the "Backlog Vacancies" consequent on the issue of an Office Memorandum dated August 29, 1997 in implementation of the Supreme Court judgement in the Indra Sawhney case.

The Bill seeks to enable the State to overcome the adverse effect of the aforesaid Office Memorandum dated August 29, 1997 and to restore the position as existed prior to that date. The exclusion of the backlog from 50 per cent ceiling on reserved vacancies to be filled in a year would help in accelerating recruitment to the various posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It would also speed up the process of reaching the prescribed percentages for these categories in the cadres where there is a backlog.

Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Hon. Members, voting on this Bill is at 8 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Sir, the sentiments of entire House is vested in this Bill. Every member is present in the House, hence I request you to get this Bill passed without any discussion....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I request you that the voting time of this Bill should be 8.30....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, there is no need for discussion over this Bill....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that it has already been decided that the two Constitution Amendment Bills would be passed today itself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, we will cooperate with you. We only wanted to know at what time the voting is taking place so that our Members will be there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is at 8 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Constitutional Amendment Bill. So, the presence and voting of the Members is also an important thing. Please take your seats.

[Translation]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, we basically and principally support this Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill, 2000 which has been presented by the Government in the House. For this we cannot congratulate Prime Minister because he has not withdrawn five D.O. letters issued by Department of Personnel and Training during January 1997 to August 1997 relating to the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as was promised by him in this House. Besides, the

Government has violated the fundamental rights of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as laid down in the Constitution. So till the Government withdraws the above five D.O. letters, the reservation policy will not achieve full results. This is not a party issue instead it is a national issue.

18.00 hrs.

Hon'ble members of all parties took part in this when this issue was discussed in the Supreme Court in 1996, at that time the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Parliamentary Forum had given a detailed memorandum to the Prime Minister. After this five decisions were taken one after the another. In 1997, the SC/ST Parliamentary Forum, which included the members from both sides, the ruling party and opposition parties had given a detailed memorandum to the then Prime Minister. Immediately after that the Prime Minister was forced to step down. Second time when Shri Gujral Sahab took over the charge of Prime Minister he was also given a memorandum. I would like to draw the attention of Paswanji towards this. At that time Shri Paswanji was in the cabinet. He tries to get an ordinance issued but unfortunately that ordinance could not be passed in the cabinet and that Government was again dissolved. In 1998 when Shri Vajpayeeji became the Prime Minister, the SC/ST Parliamentary Forum, which included more than 100 M.Ps, prepared the similar memorandum. In that it was mentioned as to how the Department of Personnel have made the reservation policy ineffective. This memorandum was given to Shri Vajpayeeji in 1998. A meeting was also held at the residence of the Prime Minister in which leaders of all parties were present. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had also invited the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Madanlal Khurana in the meeting and he himself was also present in that meeting. He carefully listened to us. Perhaps this was for the first time that the Speaker of the House along with the delegation had met the Prime Minister and told him that all the D.O. letters which have been issued are against the provisions of Constitution and it will adversely affect the reservation policy of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Hon'ble Prime Minister has promised us but that promise could not be fulfilled. I don't want to go into the details. I want that this Bill should be passed with consensus. I don't want to make a sarcastic remark over this. I will try to evolve consensus over this Bill. On 17-18 March, we requested the Prime Minister to withdraw all these D.O. letters and the reservation policy prior to 1997 should be reimplemented as was assured by him thrice in the House as well as outside the House.

18.03 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

Unfortunately the Prime Minister could not withdraw those D.O. letters and implement that reservation policy and his government dissolved. After the formation of new Government the Minister of Law Shri Ram Jethmalani has brought one Amendment Bill to extend political reservation for another ten years. Members of all parties co-operated him over that Bill. I myself have asked Shri Jethmalaniji as to what he will do as regards those things in which Department of Personnel have said that they will not go against the judgement of Supreme Court. You can check the record. Jethmalaniji has said that its good that you have reminded me. We will try. If found necessary, we will amend the constitution also and we will do away the ill-effects of all D.O. letters which have been issued earlier. After Shri Jethmalaniji made promise, three day seminar was conducted. The Prime Minister and members of all parties attended that seminar. In that seminar, one Agreed Declaration was passed. The leaders of all major parties took part in that seminar. In that seminar, Shri Paswanji, Kumari Mayawati and all other member signed one declaration of 45 points. I wrote a letter to the Minister of social justice to find out the status of declaration sent by National Conference. When I asked Shri Jethmalaniji about this he said that he is not the incharge of this though he had said in the House that he will try his best. I admits that this is a department related matter. I am not concerned as to which department is doing this, but when I asked him whether the Government have received any declaration signed by all parties and leaders, what is its status, whether the Government have accredited it and if so, what is the follow up action in this regard. But I have not received any reply of it. Two days ago, I have written one letter to hon'ble Prime Minister but I have not received its reply also. Yes, I have received reply from hon'ble Minister that the department...

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am on the point of order. I would like to ask the hon'ble member as to why he has not attended that Seminar which lasted for three days?

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking quite positively today hence it would be better if he do not interrupt me. I would like to tell them that I had not attended that seminar because Shrimati Maneka Gandhi and Shri Aran Shoune had used abusive language against Shri Baba Sahab Ambedkar. But even then I would like to support this Bill. I am telling facts to you. If you feel something wrong and ask me to sit then I will resume my seat...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why you people are disturbing. If you want that the Bill should be passed then you resume your seats.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are only congratulating him as he is supporting for a good cause.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are giving support to Shri Buta Singhji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We need not your clarification. Let Hon'ble Minister reply himself.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am opposing this Bill. It would be injustice with this House and Hon. Members if no reference is made to the historical background. That's why I have written a letter to the hon'ble Prime Minister for this. If you agree to all those things then there could not be anything good than this. We will remain grateful to you. I have said this thing in reply to Question asked by hon. Member. Today we are ready to give support to you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has brought this Bill a bit late. If I mention the shortcomings of this Bill then you will not find any fault in me. Regarding Backlog, it has been written in the aims and objectives of the Bill that:

[English]

"Prior to August 29, 1997 the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which could not be filled up by direct recruitment on account of non-availability of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, were treated as "Backlog Vacancies".

[Translation]

We agree this but it has not been mentioned in the Bill. The Bill which you have presented in that "Backlog" has not been mentioned instead the word 'unfilled vacancies' has been mentioned. Shri Arunji is aware that in law the meaning of the word is important and sometimes it is not found in the dictionary. The shade of the meaning given in the law is considered. The meaning of backlog is not unfilled vacancies.

I don't want to go into its details but I would only like to say that the word Backlog has been mentioned in the aims and objectives of the Bill. I request that in the first line of Article 48 word 'unfilled backlog' should be

included. I am not giving any suggestion for making an amendment, this is your amendment and Jethmalaniji also knows that the court strictly follows what has been written in the law. I am not suggesting any amendment instead I am giving only verbal suggestion to Shri Arunji. I only request that the word 'Backlog' which has been mentioned in the aims and objectives of the bill should also be incorporated in the body of the bill. We have no objection. Secondly, the aspect of adverse effect of reservation policy was not taken into consideration. The D.O. letters which have been circulated to all State Governments, Public Undertakings of Union Government, Institutions, Universities and colleges run by Government have adversely affected the interests of SCs and STs. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sir, I am not talking about your Government, I am talking about the then Government. The promotions of SCs who were duly promoted after 1957 as per rules under constitution, were withdrawn as a result of first D.O. letter, which was issued on 30th January i.e. on the martyrdom day of Mahatma Gandhi. In the D.O. letter issued on 2nd July some of the reserved points of roster were tampered with. The roster existing before 1957 was converted into a very big roster due to which not a single SC will be promoted out of 13 posts to be considered for promotion. Earlier among ten, two posts were reserved for them. This also resulted in a big loss.

[English]

Thirdly, in the letter dated 22nd July, you had stated about loss of promotion opportunities and you had withdrawn all the earlier concessions of relaxation.

[Translation]

Earlier, the relaxations and concessions in promotions, in numbers were given to SCs/STs so that they may get representation and promotion. But these D.O. letters have withdrawn all those concessions. These concessions have been given to them by the Constitution and not by any party or the Government. The Government of India have given these concessions while implementing Constitution. Further, you wrote one letter on August 13, 1997, in which you have said:

[English]

"Reservation not extended to all classes and classes of posts, including promotions and selections in Group 'A', despite an enabling provision in the constitution." This is also against the Article 16 (4) and 16 (4) (A) of the Constitution.

[Translation]

I would like to say that if we see the shortfall, which was existing as on 29th August, 1997, we will find that the shortfall continued for three years, I would like to mention about it in brief:—

[English]

The rule regarding carry forward has also undergone changes in these years. In 1952, the unfilled reserved vacancies for the Scheduled castes were required to be carried forward just for one year. Two years later, it was extended from one year to two years, and another provision was made, I think, in 1989 to extend it to three years.

[Translation]

It means that the posts which have not been filled up in various Departments of Government are to be accumulated for 3 years before deserving them. Even after 3 years if these posts are not filled up then the Minister is empowered to deserve them. The Department of Personnel and Training, have withdrawn all those reservations through D.O. letters issued by it and alongwith that it has made provision that only 50% posts should be filled up whether it is backlog or new posts. A ceiling of 50% has been imposed by it. Its adverse effect is that:

[English]

Unfortunately, the Mandal Commission case was taken up by the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

The Supreme Court restricted it to 50%. In our country the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 22.5% and it is 49.5% if we include backward class in it but the Supreme Court has delivered judgement that we cannot reserved 50% of the posts therefore backlog has been quashed. I welcome you for the initiative you have taken to nullify the present situation caused due to the Supreme Court decision wherein it has been decided that only the current year's post will be filled up under the 50% reservation. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister that through these D.O. letters, the reservation policy of SCs/STs have been made ineffective. These letters have even violated the fundamental rights conferred to them by the Constitution. The Supreme Court interpreted that the rights mentioned under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution are not fundamental rights. Jethmalaniji, by which stretch of imagination, you have reached the conclusion that

[English]

article 16 (1), (2), (3), (4) is a Fundamental Right but (4A) is not a Fundamental Right.

[Translation]

The whole chapter is on Fundamental right but these parts of the chapter are not fundamental right. Such interpretation of law is nowhere to be seen. By sending one special report regarding these five D.O. letters to President, he has done the job which the National Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has not done in 50 years. That report was presented in the House. If you go through the Action Taken Reply which was laid on the Table of the House by the Government, you will find that it has avoid its responsibility by saying that each of the D.O. letter has been issued as per the decision of Supreme Court. Besides, the Government has used a new term that the decision of Supreme Court is law of the land which means we cannot challenge the decision of Supreme Court. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister that.

[English]

When the law of the land, as declared by the Supreme Court, comes in clash with the provisions of the statute, Shri Ram Jethmalani, who will prevail?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): I fully agree with your view, why are you prolonging the debate.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): I would like to tell you that

[English]

When the law of the land comes in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, the statute prevails. This is the golden principle in the Constitutional law.

[Translation]

But as regards these five D.O. letters the Department of Personnel have written that since it is the decision of Supreme Court, we cannot do anything. This clearly reflect the intention of bureaucracy. I would like to say that the Government have implemented those decisions of Supreme Court which were against the interests of Dalits by saying that it is law of the land whereas it has not implemented those decisions which were in the interest of Dalits.

[Sardar Buta Singh]

[English]

It is high time

[Translation]

This issue is not going to end with this amendment because many big issues are involved in it. I have travelled the entire country. I have visited all states with Shri Ram Vilasji who is the Chairman of Confederation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Association.

I would like to tell Ram Vilasji to realise his commitments and to advise the Prime Minister to withdraw rest of the four amendments that have been implemented by DoPT as a law of the land as he had withdrawn an amendment which was coming in the way. Meanwhile our hon'ble leader of the Congress Party and the leader of opposition has written a detailed letter to the Prime Minister....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): It is such a serious issue and the leader of opposition is not present here....(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): In that she has raised all the issues and she had also written that hon'ble Prime Minister has assured the House not once but thrice.

Madam Chairman, through you would like to request the Prime Minister to those assurances that have been given by the Government. It is a matter of sorrow that those assurances have not yet been fulfilled. Today the Prime Minister is present here. It is a matter of pleasure that the Government will consider these issues seriously because of his presence. The memorandum that have been given to the Government by all the MPs of our party in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 duly got signed on account of our initiative by the Members of all political parties. You might have seriously considered this, but we were not informed about that. Therefore, we humbly request you for this as this matter is concerned with Dalits. That is why you should implement it with the firmness with which Baba Saheb Ambedkar had included these provisions in the constitution. Then we will realise that you want to work in the interest of Dalits, tribals, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and desire their welfare.

Madam Chairman, scheduled castes and tribes people have remained neglected for thousand of years. It is a separate issue as to how they were exploited. That is why through you I would like to request that these five demiofficial letters should be withdrawn. Along with this I

would like to make one more submission that some hon'ble Members from different parties have moved three Bills on it out of which two have been approved and these are going to be introduced in the House as a Private Member Bill. Those two Bills were moved by the hon'ble Members of Congress Party Shri Rashtrapalji and Shri Sushil Kumar Shindeji. Through you my submission to the Government is that both the bills are very well drafted and moved by the experienced persons. My request is that both the bills should be moved in the next session as a Government bill and not as private member bill, then we will extend our full co-operation.

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to state in the House that as the Government have assured us that it works in our interest, I have the confidence that you will take into account our demand and as per our desire you will reject all five demiofficial letters. Then we will admit that you are the well wishers of Dalits, tribals, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and you look at these issues as a national issue, cutting across the party line. This will ensure support of the entire House and we will also support you.

Madam Chairman, while concluding, I would like to make one request to the hon'ble prime Minister that these provisions must not be implemented in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland as the Governments of these states have given memorandum that since the number of scheduled castes people are negligible there so these provisions should not be implemented there. Besides this, I hope that the Government will seriously consider the points that have been raised in the memorandum given by the respective Governments.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Madam Chairman, I support the constitution (Eighty first Amendment) Bill, 2000 (Amendment of Article 16) that has been moved and I would like to congratulate Ataljee's Government for this. In 1997 the then Government had issued five official orders after the court orders regarding reservation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other Backward castes and as a result of this, the reservation in promotion of these people was banned. Apart from that there was a ban on it if the next year recruitment along with the previous backlog exceeded 50 percent. From this it seemed that in 1997 the Governments of Shri Gujaral and Shri Devegowda could not provide justice to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the Dalits. There was worry and discontent throughout the country among scheduled castes/tribes and other Backward classes people. Since then it was being continuously demanded from the Government that orders that were issued on account of the court decision should be withdrawn, and permission should be given for the

reservation in recruitment and promotion and for the filling up of backlog even if it is more than 50 percent. Scheduled castes-scheduled tribe commission has also sent a special report to the Government through the President of India. I would not like to comment on what was done and what was not done by the then Government, but Atalji's Government has considered it and after much deliberation have brought this Amendment Bill. The present amendment Bill has the provisions to allow more than 50 percent recruitment that was banned earlier.

Along with this, I would also like to congratulate the Government that it has moved Constitution amendment bill in Rajya Sabha on 22 December regarding the ban on the reservation in promotion which is a presently under the consideration of the Standing Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have expectations from the Government of Atalji and hope that, after receiving the report of the Standing Committee, the Government will get this amendment bill passed from the Parliament and provide justice to the Dalits by way of removing the obstacle in the way of reservation promotion.

I would not like to say more about this just now Buta Singh Ji has told us in detail about each of the five memorandum that were issued. So I do not want to waste time in repeating them once again. My submission to the Government is that time to time some cases come before the courts regarding the objectives of the Constitution makers towards the Dalits people and courts give their own interpretation to it and give judgement. If such judgements again given in future, then amendment will be essential not once but many times. You should evolve such system that such mistake should not be repeated as a result of the individual interpretation of the law.

There is a provision in Article 31 (b) of the Constitution. Under that provision, rules should be made for providing reservation for the scheduled castes/tribes and other backward castes in the service and these should be included in the ninth schedule of the Constitution. If any court gives an interpretation to any article or the rule of the Constitution which is contrary to the said article or rule then that will not be implemented as long as it is not against the spirit of the Government and that Act. It is essential to make such provision.

I would like to say one more thing in this regard that the previous backlog is carried forward in the next year. If that exceeds more than 50 percent then as per this Constitution amendment, there will be permission for the recruitment. But the number of schedule castes/tribes and Dalits is not same in different states. There are some states where their population is more than 50 percent. If

the existing ban remains effective in those states then only previous backlog will be filled up and the facility of reservation to the scheduled castes/tribes, OBC people in proportion to their population will not be provided to them. I feel that as per the objective of the Constitution, we will not be able to provide reservation. When we will not provide them reservation, then certainly they will express their grievances before the Government. We see that during last one and half year the right of the Dalits were being violated at several places because of the issuance of the memorandums and violent procession and movements were staged. It has happened in Maharashtra. Some political parties have also participated in those violent movements. So some legal provisions should be made to check such incidents in future.

On this occasion, I would like to say one more thing that privatisation is taking place in every sector of the country these days. Nationalised industries or institutions are decreasing in number. Business in the private sector is increasing and facility of reservation is not available there. Due to this the people from dalit class do not get opportunity to get jobs and thus earn their livelihood. Government should take steps in this regard also.

So, at this occasion instead of saying anything more, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill, and express my views on this Bill. This Amendment is brought to fill up the backlog of vacancies, and it is virtually implementing the Supreme Court's judgement in Indira Sawhney case. In the Indira Sawhney case, the Supreme Court has limited the reservation to 50 per cent. But one should know that even in the Supreme Court, there is no reservation. Today, there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe judge in the Supreme Court. There will not be any legal luminary in the community in the whole of India. In AIR 1997 Supreme Court 2324, Justices K. Ramaswamy and G.B. Pattanaik, while delivering the judgement on reservation, have said that 'single promotional post for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe can be reserved. Carry forward rule and roster can also be applied to such posts'. It was a Bench of two Judges. It was passed in 1997.

In 1999, there was also another Bench. It was a Bench of three judges—Justices Sujata V. Manohar, K. Venkataswami and M. Jagannadha Rao have said 'single post of Head of Section, promotion of a person belonging to Scheduled Caste to the said post in suppression of the senior most eligible person by applying the roster

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

relating to reservation is held impermissible'. So, this judgement was reversed by plus one vote. Shri K. Ramaswamy is a learned judge belonging to the Scheduled Caste community. His judgement was overruled. Recently, last month, I saw it in the newspaper that the judgement of the Madras High Court judge who belongs to the Scheduled Caste community, was challenged by the Government. Instead of setting aside the judgement, what did the Supreme Court do? The Supreme Court erased the judgement. They have not set aside the judgement. The Supreme Court declared that this judgement should be erased. That judgement was erased last month. So, I would say let the Supreme Court, before advising this sovereign body to amend the Constitution in pursuance of their judgement in Indra Sawhney case, must first follow the principle of article 16 (4). There shall be equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. It includes the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

But the Constitution does not apply to the judiciary, though they take oath that they would uphold the Constitution and the law. Here the Ministers take oath, they bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution. The President and the Governor take oath that they would defend the Constitution and the law. But the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges have taken oath to uphold the Constitution and the law. Instead of upholding article 16 (4) do they apply that 16 (4) to their house? They have not applied to their house. There is a Chief Justice in the Chennai High Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not go into naming the judges.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: All right. He has to be appointed to the highest court. He is a Chief Justice. He is fit enough to hold the position of a Chief Justice. But if he is appointed he will be here for 10 years. Because he is 55 years of age. He is not promoted. He has to wait for others to be promoted. He will be lastly promoted so that he can be in the Supreme Court for two or three years. He cannot become a Chief Justice. We have high constitutional functionaries in India belonging to the Scheduled Caste community in the Supreme Court who are giving assent to the Constitution amendment. So, that principle should not be forgotten at this juncture. And the Supreme Court in 1998—I quote—AIR 1990 (4) SCE page 1, in a Constitution Bench judgement in a service law case, they have said that reservations, concessions, Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe and OBEs, single post cadre reservation held cannot be applied through roster or otherwise. This applies to other facts also. This is because one hundred per cent reservation is not permissible. A contrary view was taken in some of the earlier cases dealing with plurality of posts, roster, necessary for reservation and reservations were not applicable.

I am stating this just to ask the Government through you Chairman, that this Constitution amendment even if it is passed, if there is a single post what will the Government do? They have to follow this judgement. A Scheduled Caste person cannot be appointed even if this Constitution amendment is carried out, Bentham had said. Shri Jethmalani, a leading lawyer would know, "Justice painted blind to the weaker side, it should be inclined to the weaker side. To what extent till date these weaker sections enjoy the constitutional protection of 16 (4)? It has run into a backlog for no fault of their own. There was no proper representation. So, this Constitution amendment is a cure at least now for the SC/ST community to get their share.

Then there was a reference in the recent case, i.e. *Legislature versus Judiciary* reported in SCE 2000 this year, Volume I, page 68 wherein they have said that there should be a broad interpretation of article 16, including 16 (4) and carry forward rule that was once held unconstitutional. Now it is constitutional. Shri Jethmalani may know, before Indra Sawhney's case, Devadasan's case was there where this case of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or other Adivasi community did not enjoy this type of protection.

So, I would appeal to the Government to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities.

On the basis of Indra Sawhney case, you must evolve a consensus for future implementation of programme of recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Then, why not this Government appoint suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Ambassadors and as some other constitutional functionaries? You can uplift them. Every community is exploiting their votes. Even the leaders of that community have exploited their votes. They are not spared by anybody. They can be easily carried away.

Even during the last General Elections, I was able to see that if there were good vote-catchers, they carried these people along with them. A person belonging to that community has also mislead that community. So, I would say that these people do not have any protection except the Constitution, though we are answerable and accountable to the Constitution.

I have taken interest. Shri Buta Singh has to take an interest. I do not enjoy any privilege of talking for this community....(Interruptions) But I must say that as a neutral Member of Parliament, these people should be protected on all sides. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Act is not going to guide them and is not going to improve their position. It is being exploited. The people belonging to other castes



are also suffering from the execution of this Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Act. There are false cases foisted on the upper class community by these people at the instance of some other people. I know that.

The Supreme Court has said that this is Constitutional. Hon. Prime Minister is here. He is present in the House because he is interested in this community. This community represents the largest population in India. They are deciding the fate of some Government. They have a number of ministerial berths in every Government. So, I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to preserve, protect, and hold them in his arms and fulfill their aspirations.

SHRI RAJAJIAH MALYALA (Siddipet): Madam Chairperson, this is a very good opportunity for me to discuss about this Bill.

Madam, first of all, I support this Bill introduced in view of the Supreme Court's judgement not to exceed 50 per cent reservation in backlog vacancies. The ceiling imposed by the Supreme Court must be removed. For that purpose, this Bill is introduced to amend the article 16. I am sure that by this Bill, lakhs of people, youths and educated who are coming from the schools and colleges will get the opportunity.

I thank the Government for taking this step, even though it is late because many people could not get jobs or financial assistance to improve their financial status to come up above poverty line. The Government says that there are many backlog vacancies which are not filled up. Here I want to say that even when reservation was made for these poor people, it was not implemented properly. If it had been implemented properly, the backlog vacancies would have been very less. If we take Judiciary or Faculty of Universities, the quota filled up is very low because the Supreme Court judgement is like that. Where will these poor people go to appeal against their grievances?

Recently there was a long discussion in the Parliament about the five Office Memoranda which were issued by the Government and which affected the rights of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees provided by the Constitution. In that discussion, it was requested to withdraw all the Office Memoranda, but still nothing has happened. It is very essential to do that. If we go on amending the Constitution, it will be very difficult to do that. Today, the Apex Court, that is, the Supreme Court has given this ruling and, therefore, this Amendment is required. Tomorrow another judgement may come. Then how many times are we going to amend the Constitution?

So, I request the Government that this Reservation Act should be put in the Ninth Schedule so that no legal complications arise and no one can challenge it in a court of law.

I, however, appreciate the efforts of the Prime Minister. He said, he wanted to bring the down-trodden people above the poverty line. The Prime Minister has recently announced reservation in promotions *in toto*. I hope it will be carried out. I request the Prime Minister to advise his colleagues to fill up the backlog of vacancies and help these poor people.

There is an apprehension that day by day the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being hit a lot. So, that apprehension should be removed and the Government should assure these poor people to bring them above the poverty line. It is my sincere request to the Government.

Recently, in Andhra Pradesh, under the leadership of Shri Chandrababu Naidu we have filled up some backlog vacancies. There are many youths who are jobless and they must be provided jobs.

Shri Buta Singh has told many things about reservation and the difficulties being faced by the poor people.

I hope that this Government will definitely help the poor people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and OBCs.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are another 22 speakers to go. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members to cooperate and try and be as brief as possible.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Madam, we can continue upto 8 p.m. and then continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to sit much later than 8 p.m. to finish this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Madam, I would suggest from the Government side that let us complete the discussion today....(Interruptions) Shri Ambedkar, please listen till some suggestion is made and then you can react when I sit.

[Shri Pramod Mahajan]

Madam, this is a Constitution Amendment Bill. You need a requisite strength to be brought into the House at the time of the voting. If we continue the discussion tomorrow, then nobody knows how long will the discussion go.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You fix the time for voting.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Hon. Speaker may fix it tomorrow. Immediately after the Question Hour tomorrow one can get a reply and have voting. Today we can sit late upto whatever time we want to and everybody can speak on the issue. That is my suggestion. Now, Shri Ambedkar has to say something.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: This is an important issue where after a long time an issue concerning the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is being discussed in the House. I do not think that in the last session it has been discussed or even in the previous 12th Lok Sabha also it was discussed. This is an important issue. I think due importance should be given to this. If due importance is to be given, we do not have any major issue to be discussed tomorrow except the hijacking issue, therefore, my request is that this discussion be continued upto 8 p.m. and then after the Question Hour we can continue which this discussion and then voting can take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow. This is my suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Speaker can decide and communicate to us.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: But let us decide and everybody should know. I submit that there is a discussion under Rule 193 to be taken up at 4 p.m. tomorrow. After lunch break, people do not come to the House to the number you need. You need more than 300 people to be present. My request would be that let us discuss it today and complete the speeches, and tomorrow at 12 noon there will be a reply and immediately after that, we can have voting. During the Question Hour a number of Members would be there and at 1230 hours we can have voting. Madam, you can take the sense of the House on this....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have got about 22 speakers still to speak. I feel that if we sit late, even till 10 p.m., and the hon. Minister is prepared to give you dinner, I think we can complete the speeches today so that the hon. Minister can reply tomorrow after the Question Hour and then we can have voting. It that is the consensus we can proceed.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO SINGH PASWAN (Araria): Hon. Madam there are so many members to speak, so it is not possible to finish the debate by 10.00 O'clock....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is possible if you let everyone speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The decision is that we will sit late and finish the discussion today and immediately after the Question Hour tomorrow, the hon. Minister will reply and we will have voting after that, before the lunch break.

Now Shri Rupchand Murmu to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU (Jhargram): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill introduced by the Government on my behalf and also on behalf of my party. I hope that all hon. Members would unanimously pass this Bill so that impediment that has come into the process of filling up the vacancies of SCs and STs, could be removed and legal impediment in reservation in the promotion could also be removed.

18.54 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

Sir, the posts for SC and ST at many places are lying vacant and the reason told is that suitable SC, ST candidates are not available. I agree that in the A, B, C, and D grades of Government Services, there can be backlog in the A and B grades, but there can not be any backlog in the C and D grades. And in D grade, the work is either of a open or of a Safai Karamchari, and even in this grade, there is backlog. This shows that the Government is not serious in the filling up of the vacancies meant for SCs, STs, tribal people and dalits. Despite 50 years of our independence, no Government has taken this matter seriously. And whatever is done for the tribal people, is also not satisfactory at all. Provision of reservation would be meaningless, until and unless all the families of dalits and tribal people are educated, or their standard of education is raised.

Constitution makers have considered a lot on providing an appropriate status to the dalits and tribal people and a provision to this effect has also been made in the Constitution, but today we are witnessing that tribal and dalit people are compelled to lead their life below the poverty line. They are at the lowest rung in the society in the field of education and economy. Their dream has not come true even after 50 years of independence. We shall have to find out the reasons behind this. We shall have to make efforts to bring the tribal and dalit people above the poverty line and will have to make them educated also. Our Leftist brothers repeatedly say that this problem can be solved with the process of land reforms. Land reforms have taken place in Kerala, West Bengal and after that a lot of change has taken place in the life of dalits and tribal people and today they can save money also.

This Government is against land reforms they don't even talk about that. We would make appeal to the Government that land reforms should be carried out as soon as possible. Mandal Commission has also given report regarding land reforms. The overall development of society cannot take place unless the tribal and dalit people which constitute 32-33 percent of population are given proper place in the society. I would like to quote a few lines of Shri Ravindranath Thakur:—

"Neeche ja Re Rekhe Chho Se Tumhare Tani Be Je Neeche,

Pashchate Rekhe Chho Ja Re, Se Tumhare Tani Che Pashchate."

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Swai Madhopur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I welcome the eighty first Constitution Amendment Bill, introduced by the Government and strongly support it. I also congratulate and extend my thanks to the national democratic alliance Government and hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji for introducing the Constitution Amendment Bill in the House.

19.00 hrs.

Who has introduced this Bill while keeping in mind the sentiments of dalit people, to ensure jobs for them and providing them the full benefits of reservation. With this provision I would also say one thing that even after 50 years of independence SC & ST people are being treated badly. This behaviour is at its peak in Rajasthan. Even today a bridegroom of lower caste is not allowed to sit on a horse. If we look at the problem from educational point of view, then today on the one hand, we are passing through the computer age, whereas on the other hand,

our B.A. pass dalit people, SCs and STs are also lagging behind in getting jobs. When this computer education would be at its zenith for other categories of people then even our B.A. and M.A. pass SC, ST brethren would be considered as illiterate because they would not be able to run with them at par. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had given a gift of reservation to the SCs and STs in the Constitution and had dreamt that they would rise in the economic, social and educational fields and thus would join the mainstream of the society, but his dream remained a dream in this long journey of 50 years. A wave of disappointment is prevalent amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people after the verdict of hon. Supreme Court dated 29th August, 1997, given against the reservation done under clause 4 and 4 (A) of Article 16 of the Constitution. Hon. Vajpayeeji has shown a light of hope by introducing this Bill against the decision of the Court, keeping in mind the failure of provisions made by Baba Saheb Ambedkar as also the sentiments of dalits. I would say, while extending my thanks to the Union Government that by introducing the Bill regarding amendment of Article 16, the provisions of the roster system in vacancies and filling up the backlog, which may be more than 50 percent should be implemented completely and strictly and all the provision affected by the verdict of 1997, should also be implemented.

When the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited three cities of Gujarat, viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda and Anand, they came across some glaring facts. I would like to place here a brief information in this regard.

There it was found that roster register for the scheduled castes/tribes was not complete. When they were forced to produce the register it was found that it was marked by a lead pencil. From this it was evident that it was marked at the time when the committee reached there and thereafter it would have been rubbed out. In the presence of such possibilities, whatsoever sublime system we may have, it is very difficult to provide full benefit of reservation to the scheduled castes and tribes as long as we do not have provision of strict punishment for the guilty persons and those who are not enforcing the system. As mentioned in the report of the inspection most of the Departments that we have inspected were in the same situation. The entire detail is given in brief at page No. 14 of the report. Presenting those reports before you, I request you to make some provision in the law to overcome deficiency of the system. Alongwith this I would also like to submit that the way the politics of votes in the name of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are going on and the misconceptions are being spread that the Government of BJP or the BJP is anti-scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Dalits, today with the

[Shrimati Jas Kaur Meena]

introduction of this proposal in the House proves that the Government under the leadership of hon'ble Vajpayeeji is first and foremost in protecting the interests of Dalits, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I can claim that I belong to scheduled tribe and I have witnessed from a close quarter that in what way the roster system is implemented in recruitment. Today the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have taken distinct courses. They have abolished all those vacant posts that are being filled up by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates on the basis of roster and have introduced contract system. It is due to this roster system that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people who after much difficulties, pass B.A. and have been taken training will not be employed under the contract system also if there is no reservation for them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to make one more request that those State Governments who have violated the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people by way of introducing contract system should be stopped. There should be a proper arrangement for filling up those posts which are presently laying vacant. Our roster is not carried forward, this should be implemented so that vacant posts may be filled up.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude after pointing out one more thing as there is lack of time. The roster system in various states is different. Vacancy is decided on the basis of roster points of three years. Most of the vacancies are related to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, that's why recruitment officers and the Government concerned do not take initiative to fill up those posts. Thus the roster points of one year lapse and the points of the next year is added in it. The year in which the roster points lapse are more in number than the number in the next year which is added. Thus majority of posts are made to lapse by deceit and we could not adhere to our right within the ambit of law. In this situation, I would like to say that these roster points should not be allowed to lapse at any cost whether it is for 5 years or 6 years as long as suitable candidates are not available. Special education facility should be provided and after preparing them for these posts, they should be filled up Article 31 (b) should be brought under the ninth schedule so that our interest may be secured.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Mandurbar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have stood up to support the Constitution (Ninetyth Amendment) Bill, 2000. Constitution maker, Baba Saheb Ambedkar and his colleagues have made provisions in the Constitution to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that reservation should be provided to those people who are

economically and socially backward. For them, the provision of reservation has been made in the Government jobs. It is really a matter of sorrow that the Dalits and backward people of our country are being oppressed today. I am also sorry to say that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people of our country whether they are educated or those living in forests, who are backward and illiterate, who have no education are victim of gross injustice for thousands of years. On 19 August, 1997 the Supreme Court of India had banned the reservation at the time of promotion of scheduled castes and tribes people in services on account of petition filed by a person. The Constitution makers have made provisions in the Constitution for reservation of scheduled castes and tribes people in the services. Our Parliament is supreme in the country, in spite of that if any person files a petition in the Supreme Court then the scheduled castes and tribes people are affected by this and our Government also accept that and as per the judgement, ban is imposed on the reservation for scheduled castes and tribes people. Such decisions substantiate to the fact that tribals, Dalits and backward people of the country are being oppressed for thousands of years. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, who is the leader of our Congress Party had also made a demand in this session from hon'ble Prime Minister and the Government for the amendment in Constitution after the judgement of Supreme Court which is against the scheduled castes and tribes and several scheduled castes and tribes organisations and the forum of the Members of Parliament had also raised the issue that the scheduled castes and tribes officers and officials have been victimised by this order and the reservation in promotion has been banned and backlog is not being filled up, why talk about filling up of backlog, this judgement had banned even the promotion of the scheduled castes and tribes people in services. The roster that has been implemented was earlier applicable upto 40 points for scheduled castes and tribes officers and officials. Thereafter, the Government has implemented a 200 point roster in place of that. It is also unfair to our officials and officers because after the promotion of many officials, the number of our officials or officers will come. All the orders that have been issued by the Government as yet should be quashed and prior to 1997 status should be restored, when ban was imposed and the benefit of backlog should be given to them. I am a member of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Committee. Just now my sister Minaji rightly said that in many Departments of the Government, there is no mention of reservation for scheduled castes and tribes people. They are not even aware that they should maintain a roster. When the committee visits the Departments, they say that they will maintain roster in future as they have become aware of the reservation.

The Minister should also pay attention to this problem. It is a small amendment in the Constitution that has been moved by the Minister. One private member's bill has been moved by our colleague Shindeji and if that is accepted by the Government, as it is, then it will be a great convenience to the Government. That is why, through you I would like to request the Government that Mr. Speaker should accept the Private Members Bill that has been moved by Shindeji, that will be very helpful to us also.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of 90th Constitution Amendment Bill. I extend my congratulations to NDA Government led by Atalji and express my gratitude on behalf of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. Many people call BJP and its allies castiest but it will not be wrong to say that by introducing this Bill in the House the Government have given a befitting reply to those who make such allegations. What was not accomplished in fifty years is being accomplished today. After independence out of the 52 years the Congress Party remained in power for 45 years and they always boasted that they would do this or do that for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and minorities but those were empty promises. I have been elected to Lok Sabha from a reserved seat for scheduled castes from Maharashtra and I am the leader of 150 cooperative banks and 6 State level staff associations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have 20 years experience of working in cooperative sector. I have seen in Maharashtra that reservation policy is deliberately not implemented in cooperative sector. Most of the Congressmen are in management there.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Adsulji, there is no reservation cooperative sector. We also want reservation there. I have moved Private Member Bill regarding this. I am telling this for your kind information. We are demanding for that.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform Shri Shinde that there are Social Welfare Department in each district in all the States of the country where names of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are registered for employment. The people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get their names registered there. You may please check as to how many persons have been sent call letters and how many persons have been recruited. They do not get even call letters for 10-15 years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now an hon. lady Member told us as to how roster is not maintained. I was the Member of 11th Lok Sabha and I know that fake rosters are maintained as I was the Member of scheduled castes and tribes welfare committee. They pretend to maintain roster. They do not get any punishment even after being caught. There is no provision to punish them. If there is any provision, then it is not followed. I did not find any example where anyone has been punished for not maintaining roster as per the provision.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this courage has been shown by the BJP led Government. In November, 1997 the Supreme Court gave judgement that there will not be more than 50 per cent reservation, how was backlog created prior to the judgement. I would like to submit that the reservation was not implemented. That is why there was backlog. If the Government would not have reacted even after the judgement of the Supreme Court maintaining that it was the judgement of the Supreme Court, then nothing would have happened. But the Government of Bhaartiya Janta Party showed this courage proving that it does not represent only certain sections but the entire nation. The amendment Bill that has been introduced will circumvent the judgement of the Supreme Court and scheduled castes people will be benefited by it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that you have done a commendable act by introducing this Constitution amendment but along with this, it should also be ensured that laws are implemented once they come into force. Many laws are formulated but are not implemented. As long as we do not make provision to punish those who do not implement the laws, these will not be implemented and the present situation will continue to exist.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I conclude my speech supporting the amendment bill and at the end I extend my thanks for giving me time to speak.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the Constitution amendment Bill regarding the clearance of backlog concerning the reservation in services for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Government, on which discussion is being held today. I rise to speak on this bill. In this bill, the provision has been made that the backlog of reservation quota related to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes can be filled up next year. After this amendment, if suitable candidates are not found in any specific year for filling up 50 per cent reserved vacancies, then rest of the vacancies may be filled up next year. I support this bill. The Government had to introduce this bill in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court dated 19 August, 1997 in which the Court had banned the filling up of more than 50 per cent reserved

[Kumari Mayawati]

seats. The court, in its judgement had remarked that as per the law, not more than half of the total seats can be declared reserved. Neither I agree with this nor you agree with this, that is why you have introduced this bill. After the passing of this bill, the status prior to 19 August, 1997 will be restored.

19.26 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Our Minister of Law is an expert on Constitution. He is a top lawyer. As far as over all reservation is concerned, there is no provision in the Constitution that more than 50 percent reservation can be provided. But when it comes to the question of backlog then there should not be such restriction. There was much uproar inside the House and outside as well over the judgement of the Supreme Court. Keeping in view the sentiments of the Members of Parliament of various parties belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the sentiment of the society, you have introduced this amendment bill. Our party supports this bill.

Besides this, through you, I would like to request the Minister of Law that he should try to introduce a bill in the Lok Sabha regarding reservation in promotion for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. On the instruction of the department of personnel and training, on 1. October, 1996 the National Front Government had abolished the provision of reservation in promotion in Government services. Our party had appealed you for its restoration and in this regard, during the last session your Government, especially the Leader of the Government Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had announced in Lok Sabha on 22 December, 1999 that the Constitution Amendment Bill for the restoration of old system of reservation in promotion in Government service for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people has been approved by the Cabinet and very soon it would be introduced in Lok Sabha. I feel that much time has elapsed since then. Please try to introduce it as soon as possible. Apart from this, you should make such provision on behalf of the Government as it is the responsibility of the Union Government because very often it has been found that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes quota are not fully filled in various departments of the state Governments or Union Government. You have introduced this amendment bill and we support it but as long as the Government does not take stringent steps to clear backlog, this bill will not be beneficial. It is your responsibility that in order to fill reservation quota in Government service, the Government of India should issue instructions to the State Governments and the Centre

that if any officer of the State Government or the different departments of the Central Government does not get the reservation quota filled even when suitable candidate is available, the Government will take stern action against them. I feel that if you make such strict law and implement it, then there will not be any backlog. You should pay attention to this also. I believe that without strictness nothing can be accomplished.

While I was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for two terms, we had time-bound programme that within certain months the backlog of reservation quota in State Government is to be cleared and that the Government would take stern action against those officers who do not fill reserved posts. The result was that the officers of the concerned Departments had to take up backlog vacancies and had to fill those vacancies. The backlog will not be cleared without taking strict steps. You should also pay attention towards its implementation. Along with this, you should also provide reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people in judiciary, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assemblies, private sector, cooperative sector where there is no reservation. Besides this, Women Reservation Bill is also in news, and today women from various political parties met hon'ble Prime Minister.

They said that Women Reservation Bill should also be passed that holding discussion on it. I request you to talk to the Prime Minister that we are not against the reservation of the women, 33 per cent reservation should be provided to women. We are of the opinion that since women comprise 50 per cent of the total population so they should also be given 50 per cent reservation. But whatever you want to give please give it. But I request the Government that in Women's Reservation Bill, separate reservation should be provided to the women belonging to scheduled castes, tribes, other backward classes and the women belonging to religious minorities like Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Parsi and Buddhists. Before hon'ble Deputy Speaker tells me to conclude by ringing the bell, I would like to submit that we should find some permanent solution to the problem of introducing amendment bill in Lok Sabha time and again. Since the implementation of old policy of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whatever intervention has been made by all the Governments that have since been formed and the courts to make the reservation ineffective, should be nullified and provisions under the old reservation policy should be restored and it should be included in Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution so that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments or the Courts may interfere in it. This is my request to you. I would not like to make lengthy speech.

At the end, through you, I would like to make a request to hon'ble Minister of Law. Please refer to the three days conference which was held in the Parliament

House Annexe and which was inaugurated by the hon'ble Prime Minister and you were present there all three days. At the end of three days conference, on the basis of deliberations on the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a draft committee was constituted which comprised 7-8 Members and I was one of them. The draft Committee has submitted in writing the gist of the three days discussion so keeping in view the need for their development, the recommendations made by the Draft Committee should also be implemented. The report of the draft committee should be laid in Lok Sabha. It should also be circulated to the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha so that it should be known to all as to what has been submitted by the Draft Committee and you should also tell as to what steps you are taking in this regard. Merely making statements will not suffice, you will have to fulfil your promises. I feel that if your intention is good...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): That is why you have been included in that committee that are you doing?

KUMARI MAYAWATI: You had sought suggestions. I am not in the power, I am in opposition, it is you who have to implement it. The Government have to implement. I have given suggestions and you may please get them implemented. I will extend my full cooperation in its implementation. I feel that entire opposition will support you. Keeping in view the issues that I have raised, our party supports this Bill.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): May I just take half-a-minute to remove the misunderstanding that is there? The Supreme Court's judgement against reservation in promotion has already been nullified by an amendment of the Constitution by enacting article 16 (4) (A). Now, the validity of that amendment is itself under challenge in the Supreme Court. We are fighting it out and I have given instructions to the Attorney General to bring the matter to a very early hearing so that the validity of that amendment is sustained by the Supreme Court. But pending the judgement of the Supreme Court, we have allowed reservation in promotion to continue in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court had directed that it should be stopped in November 1997. Today, there is reservation in promotions so far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: There is no reservation. We had introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill has not come to this House. Unless both the Houses of

Parliament have passed it, it cannot be implemented. In the meantime, the Government has gone to the Supreme Court....(*Interruptions*)

It is inoperative....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am only talking about the promotion. I will deal with the rest of the points tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRIAMTI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY (Phillaur): What you have to say about the officers who have been reverted?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be covered in the reply.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I will deal with these points tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (Nawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill. I also thank Law Minister Shri Jethmalani ji and the Minister for Personnel Shrimati Vasundhara Raje ji for the pains they took to introduce the Bill on time. I want to speak in support of the Bill. The Bill clearly reflects the intentions of the Government. The Government has undone the black act of 1997 which was committed through five office Memorandums. It is now rewriting the history in golden letters. I profusely thank the Govt. for this initiative. It is now amending the Constitution with a view to abolish one of the five office Memorandums. It will have deep impact and the SCs and STs would be benefited a lot. What Shri Pandiyan was saying just now is correct, but he was supporting the Bill half-heartedly. I want to convey to all hon'ble Members.

[*English*]

It should be out of conviction, and not out of compassion.

[*Translation*]

It is not a matter of showing mercy, but of giving them rights. Many people may not be happy if the Constitution is amended through this bill. Even then, I want, that all the people ought to be happy. The work that we propose to do today, is the result of the positive attitude of the Government of the pains-taking efforts of the hon'ble Minister. It will remove the obstacles in way of benefits accruing to the people.

[Dr. Sanjay Paswan]

It does not matter, which party is in Government. When the case was filed for the first time in the Punjab High Court, Shri Buta Singhji's party was in power there. It was implemented by Shri Laloo Yadavji who claims himself to be the messiah of social justice. It was first implemented in the States like Bihar. We all know, how many people have sacrificed their life for this. The step being taken under the leadership of hon'ble Vajpayeeji, is a revolutionary step. We all welcome it. Year 1997 was a black year for the dalits, now year 2000 will be golden one for them. The year will be a year of achievements for the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. No court, no person has raised the issue of sweepers who are sent abroad on deputation. 90% of such sweepers do not belong to SCs or STs. Neither the courts nor the people are bothered about it. Of the total sweepers working in the country, 95% belong to SCs and STs. Wherever there is some chances of getting any benefit or going abroad, the people belonging to upper castes grab the opportunities. Courts should focus their attention on such matters. Courts should be neutral. I am not very sure, how the amendment is going to be implemented in the future? The implementing agencies should be honest and transparent so that the implementation is properly effected in all its aspects. Only then the amendments will give better results. Therefore, I want to attack the nexus and the biased bureaucracy. Today the rights of the SC, ST officers are being encroached, tomorrow it will happen to the entire community. We should be alert to save ourselves from biased judiciary and bureaucracy. It is important to ensure that no harm is done to the society, to dalits by bureaucracy. Hon'ble Minister has taken a revolutionary step, we welcome it and hope that in the future, the remaining 4 office memorandums will also be scrapped and if the constitutional amendment is required, that should be done and the Government is committed to do that. I am hopeful and trust that in future to hurdles would be created in this regard. With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Our Party has taken the stand to support the Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill. This Bill concerns 25 per cent of the country's population, that is, not less than 25 crores of people. It is based on the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. At the time of the freedom struggle, in the 1923 Congress Session at Lahore, Mahatma Gandhi moved a resolution to exhort Congressmen that it was not only their duty to oust the British from the country, but the main ideology of the Congress Party was to give social justice and equality to the poor people of this

country, irrespective of their caste and creed. He said, the last citizen of India should be given justice, equality in the economic, social and educational spheres. That was the main thrust of the freedom movement in this country. On that line, irrespective of their religion, whether they belonged to Hindu, Muslim or Christian community, they all cooperated with Gandhiji and under his leadership India got the freedom.

What was the main point that Gandhiji suggested to the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? He suggested that our ideology, our thinking and our Constitution should be secular. The main fabrics of our Constitution must be secularism and social justice. That is the way Gandhiji guided Pandit Nehru and Pandit Nehru appointed Babasaheb Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

In this regard, the Congress Party has taken very constructive steps to give equal status and social justice to the citizens in every corner of the country. In this way, the Indian National Congress was so concerned in this matter. Time and again, the members of the SCs/STs forum had been requesting the hon. Prime Minister on this point. We submitted a memorandum regarding the official memorandum issued by the DoPT of the Government of India. The Prime Minister himself told on the floor of the House that he is concerned with this matter. So, he has assured that he will consider the points submitted by the Members of Parliament representing the SCs and STs. After that, the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Conference was organised by the Government of India in which all parties participated. The Law Minister who is a senior leader is also so much concerned with the weaker sections of the society. He has explained and assured that he will take care of these points. He is taking efforts on these lines. But the 88th Constitution Amendment has become infructuous. He could not produce any result out of it. We do not know whether the Parliament is supreme or the Supreme Court is supreme. Before I came here, I had been a practising advocate in the High Court. I told Shri Ram Jethmalani to handle this situation properly. I was deeply hurt when Shri Pandiyan told that the judgement given by a SC judge in Tamil Nadu case has been totally vanished. Normally, the practice in the court is that it will be set aside. But it was not so in this case. I was wondering as to what it meant. I was thinking whether the Supreme Court is going on the caste lines. This is the way the Supreme Court is functioning. What is the duty of the Members of Parliament who represent 100 crores of people of this country? They have been totally hurt. The Supreme Court should be bound by whatever Parliament decides. We are functioning within the framework of the Constitution. We are not bypassing



the Constitution. You know it very well. Decisions are not taken by a single person or the Government here. For example, we have passed the Eighty-Ninth Constitution Amendment Bill. We are totally concerned with it. We are unanimous on the points concerning the people of the country, to whichever party we may belong. In this regard, the well experienced advocate and the hon. Law Minister should come with a proper legislation to control the Supreme Court. Otherwise, we cannot work. I would not like to mention any names. The other day, a public litigation petition was filed on the MPLAD Funds. That is before the court. Is this the way we have to work? Are we able to work in this position? What is the responsibility of the Parliament? This is the question. It is allowing the Supreme Court to do it. We cannot work in this way. We have to take note of these things very seriously. We really appreciate that the Government, with all the efforts made by the SC and ST Forum, has introduced this Bill. We were not able to move the amendments earlier. Shri Buta Singh and other senior colleagues have mentioned about some amendments....(Interruptions)

The then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took this matter very seriously. He directed the authorities to fill up the backlog within a year. But it has not been completed even after ten years. I would request the hon. Minister to substitute the word "backlog" for the words "separate class of" in lines 8 and 9. I hope that in the reply, the hon. Minister will incorporate this.

This is the only one point that I have mentioned. I told the hon. Minister of State Shrimati Vasundhara Rajje about it. She has also agreed to it. This is the only thing that we have said. Further, in Clause 3, I would request the hon. Minister to substitute the word "filling" for the word "considering" in line 6. It reads:

"4(B) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from considering any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year..."

This is the only change that we have requested. They have to consider this. We hope that they will consider it.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. All my senior colleagues like Sardar Buta Singh have mentioned about it and we are supporting it.

There is another important thing. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde has moved a Private Member's Bill. It contains all these things. They have to take this into consideration. It has already been registered and numbered. Bill No. 73 of 2000 is enough. If the Government agrees to it, it is enough. We are unanimous on this issue. I would request the Government to adopt this measure.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Mr. Minister, we congratulate you.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Mr. Minister, in the National Conference on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, we had a threadbare discussion. I saw you there. You made a very good speech. But on the implementation side, there is a little bit of lapse. I do not know why it is happening. We have made a draft. Seven or eight Members including Shri Ram Vilas Paswan were there. All the political parties including the BJP were there. But the result of it has not come out so far. We would like to know about that.

There is another important point which I would like to make here. The All India Congress Committee President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has written a letter regarding the reservation matter to the hon. Prime Minister. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you permit me, I would read only two paragraphs. It says:

"I am writing this about the distortion and dilution in the implementation of the reservation policy arising out of the five Office Memoranda (OM) issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) between 30.01.1997 and 29.08.1997. As you know, reservation in the services under "the State" as defined in article 12 of the Constitution, is one of the most important instruments of social justice. It is therefore absolutely necessary to create a built-in mechanism to ensure total and complete compliance with the policy of reservation."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muniyappa, you can just lay it on the Table of the House. You can give it to them.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: I would mention only one important thing. It is said:

"Members of Parliament, rising above party affiliations, including a few who are members of your present Cabinet, raised this issue on several occasions in the Parliament. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had also submitted a Special Report to the President of India on January 22, 1998 on the same subject. The Commission later took up its recommendation with you and the DoPT. Despite your assurance to the Lok Sabha on March 18, 1999 that "in view of the various representations received from several quarters and the debate in the House, the Government has already started the process of reviewing these memoranda," nothing substantial has been done to implement this assurance for almost a year.

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

Another similar assurance was repeated by you in the Lok Sabha on February 22, 1999, when you said that your "Government is committed to protect the interests of the SC and ST employees, and will take all possible steps for their upliftment." Since then, the Government has merely introduced the Constitution (Eighty Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1999, in the Rajya Sabha to amend article 335 by adding a proviso to restore the relaxation that was withdrawn by the OM dated 22.07.1998..."

So, these are the things we are concerned with. The Congress Party is also concerned with these things. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muniyappa, you can just lay it on the Table of the House. You just give it to them. They can take it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: I have not read it out fully. I was not allowed to read it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why, in the initial stage itself, I said that you can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: All right, Sir. You would agree that this Amendment does not, in any way, undo the grave injustice done by these OMs. There has already been an unreasonable and inexplicable delay on part of the Government in this context; and the SC and ST employees continue to suffer the adverse consequences of these OMs.

The Congress Party is unequivocally and totally committed to extending our support to any legislation that would help in resolving this issue. I have publicly made this commitment on several occasions.

I would therefore request you to immediately initiate measures for introducing the necessary amendments in our Constitution to expeditiously and satisfactorily resolve this issue."

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA (Bagaha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to support the Bill. When the recommendations of Mandal Commission was implemented, some people had moved Supreme Court against that. In its order, Supreme Court, approved the Mandal Commission report but a part of its decision was against the SCs, STs. On that basis, the Ministry had

issued five orders affecting the reservation provision for SCs and STs. We have discussed that issue on many occasions and the hon'ble Prime Minister had assured the Parliament that it will be amended.

20.00 hrs.

Amendment is needed to nullify the five amendments issued by the Central Government. Earlier, backlog of the seats were calculated and implemented gradually. For the purpose of appointment on that basis, a roster used to be prepared. That practice has been scrapped by the Government. There was reservation for technical education also which has been scrapped by the Government. In this way, all the rights of the SCs and STs are being violated. This amendment has been made possible due to the efforts of the hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble Minister of Law. What is needed to create the earlier situation is just to withdraw the five earlier orders issued by the administrative officer.

Apart from this, there is no provision for reservation in judiciary and private sector. Through this Bill, that provision should be made. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by the ruling party regarding fulfilling the provisions for reservation for SCs, STs and other backward classes.

Sir, the SCs and STs are still backward from the social and the economic point of view. Our Constitution has clear provisions that such people would be given special opportunities to bring them at par with other sections. It was a commitment but it could not be fulfilled completely. Today, we are holding a discussion in the Lok Sabha, to reaffirm our pledge.

Sir, the Government officials and the other implementing agencies have failed to fulfil the objectives behind the reservation policy and have not implemented it properly. If their intention had been good at least the posts of class IV employees, entrusted simple tasks of sweeping and bringing water, for which no educational qualification is required, could have been filled. But what is the current situation? The reservation policy has not been followed in case of either the technical posts or the general category posts in the Governmental institutions, or in those recognised by the Government. Therefore, Sir, Shri Buta Singhji is right in apprehending that as long as the conscience of the officials is not clear and our efforts are not sincere and we don't try to implement it properly, this policy is not going to be effective. The

special opportunities, for which provisions have been made, cannot be given.

It is stated that housing units would be provided to the scheduled castes at a cost of Rs. 20,000 per unit. In Uttar Pradesh, where BJP is the ruling party, Rs. 5000 out of Rs. 20,000 go in bribes. As long as that money is not deposited, the houses are not allotted. Construction of toilets has been made compulsory. It is meaningless. It leaves only Rs. 12,000 in which it is not possible to construct a house. The facilities apart from the job opportunities, are also provided in a lax manner. Late Rajiv Gandhi had conceded in the House that the money meant for the poor does not reach them. Only 20% of the money reaches the poor. We know that Banvasi Seva Ashram is meant for the tribals who live in backward areas. Both Uttar Pradesh Government and the Government of India provide grant to it. Shri Tiwariji would be aware of it since he has been the Chief Minister of that State. I have been a member under his leadership. It was said that once the people belonging to the scheduled castes are trained, they would be given assistance to start entrepreneurial units. All such facilities are being provided in their name but they are not getting any benefit out of it. I am pained for having to say it. The people belonging to upper castes are getting all the benefits.

Apart from reservation, they are given many other facilities such as loans from Banks or machines for agriculture. Many such provisions have been made in the name of scheduled castes but all these have been appropriated by the upper caste people. Such bills are repeatedly being introduced and policies are being made. Hon'ble Law Minister is moving a resolution and is saying that the backlog of reserved posts will be cleared and if it is not possible to do so, the posts will be kept vacant. It is said that the vacancies which could not be filled this year, will be filled the next year, but the vacancies are not filled. Those vacancies will never be filled if your intentions are not honest. That is why I often say that the condition of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would not have been so bad if appropriate strategies had been adopted after independence. How many of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were provided with opportunities in the field of education? Has their condition improved? What means they have been provided? What benefits they got out of that? Be it Group-A, Group B or Group D employees their economic condition has not improved. As long as the intentions of the Government are not honest, just policy formulation and repeatedly moving resolutions in the Parliament is not enough. I support this Bill, because it is welfare oriented, but I would like to suggest that the facilities should be provided sincerely. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide these facilities.

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have provided me for speaking on the 90th amendment Bill. I support the 90th amendment Bill. The reservation provision for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been extended five times—each time for 10 years. In 1980, 1990 and 1999, there was coalition Government. Hon'ble Vajpayeeji played an instrumental role in it. It shows that only the Bhartiya Janata Party is the real well-wisher of the dalits. According to the present reservation provisions, 15% and 7.5% of the Government jobs are reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. Apart from this, from 8 August, 1993, 27% of all Government jobs have been reserved for the other backward classes. Prior to 27th August, 1997 the reservation policy stipulated for keeping the vacancies meant for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes vacant in the event of not finding suitable candidates from these sections. But at the time of recruitments in the next year, the vacancies of the current as well as the previous years were considered. The vacancies carried forward from the previous year were kept apart and thus segregated from the ceiling of the 50 per cent. As per this arrangement, the carried forward vacancies used to be filled along with the next year's vacancies or special drives used to be conducted to fill these vacancies. All these carried forward vacancies were clearly kept apart from the limit of 50%. To give better representation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government jobs and in public sector undertakings, insurance corporation, special drives were conducted for the first time in 1989, then in 1990, for the third time in 1991, then in 1993, 1995, 1996 but in 1997, the Supreme Court, through a decision prohibited the violation of the ceiling of 50%. Supreme Court made a law which also banned reservation in promotions. The limit of 50% should now be raised to 60% because according to the new census, the total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will reach 30 crores.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of poor class are also in upper castes and they should be given 10 per cent reservation. The issue is being raised to provide reservation for poor Brahmins belonging to upper castes among them and Government should consider it. The Government should bring a bill for promotion of employees so that hindrances could not be created in their promotion. The Government should think for welfare of 20 crore dalits of this country. Reservation facility should not be provided to children of officials of class 1, 2 and 3 because children of poor people study in Government primary schools whereas children of rich become doctors, engineers and officers....(Interruptions) I will raise the issue of poor because I come from a poor family. Poor people belonging to scheduled castes are

[Shri Sheesh Ram Singh Ravi]

among the poorest of the poor. The Government should think about them. There is no doubt in it that reservation policy has been implemented in the country for welfare of dalits, who are 30 per cent of the total population. In proportion to the population of the country their number is about 30 lakh in Government services and their number in technical and administrative posts is about 1 lakh. They should be appointed as judges, doctors, engineers and on other such posts. The castes in dalits, who have got the benefits are very view and most of the people on these posts are of upper castes. In these posts reservation is being used as the matter of personal right. Not only this but they have also used this reservation for the benefits of their relatives and friends. But they have not tried to extend it to the common poor man of dalit class. Till now only 11.5 per cent have been recruited in Group 'A' and only 3.57 per cent in scheduled tribes. In Group 'B' 11.98 per cent scheduled castes and 2.65 per cent in scheduled tribes, in Group 'C' 15.24 per cent S.C. and 5.85 per cent scheduled tribe have been recruited. By presenting the bill to clear the backlog Bhartiya Janta Party has definitely shown a positive attitude towards backward class. For this I am thankful to the Bhartiya Janta Party and Allied Government and also I would like to say that history has witnessed it that whenever Hindus ruled India there was no practice of untouchability. All the festivals such as Holi, Diwali, Ganga snan etc. were used to be celebrated according to Indian customs and there is the evidence of it....(Interruptions) Nowhere in India you will find separate ghats for different castes such as separate ghats for Brahmins, Thakurs or Dalits at the bank of Ganges. Socialism was there. In the mean time for almost 275 years Britishers ruled India, for some time Mughals ruled and they tried to change the customs of Hindus and it was Britishers who exploited the Dalits. If the Britishers and Mughals had so much sympathy for Dalits then why there was no single princely estate of dalits at the time from Kanyakumari to Kashmir in India. Why there were princely estate of other castes only. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar who is considered greatest Massiah of Dalits, had by assuring patriotic favour converted to Buddhism when religion conversion was taking place. Had he converted to Christianity? I think the number of people loyal to Bharat mata would have dwindled, so he was a great patriot. I would like to give another example. If you go through the history, of the country you will find that the param saint Guru Ravidasji who was born 630 years ago was taken to Delhi from Banaras and was confined to jail by Mughals in their period. But he accepted the Vedic religion. He worked for Hindus and never accepted Muslim religion. That's why I feel that Bhartiya Janta Party is really a well wisher of dalits and Bahujan Samaj Party or other parties are propogating wrongly. This fact cannot be concealed, the history is witness. I want to clear it

again that the Bhartiya Janta Party is well wisher of dalits and coming election will prove, that dalits will be with Bhartiya Janta Party. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell a story of history for the information of the hon'ble Members, a temple of Dakshineshwar which is situated at the bank of Ganga in Calcutta was built by a fisherman, Rani Rajmani was not offered prasada in that temple because the temple was built by a fisherman, this shows that even at that time the caste system was there....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: The Congress ruled for 45 years in India and what they did for dalits....(Interruptions) this backlog was created during that period itself....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record ... (Interruptions) \*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise here to speak on the 90th Constitution Amendment Bill, 2000. For implementing the decision of Supreme Court an official memorandum was issued on 19th August, 1997 where it has been provided that the limit of 50 per cent and the special recruitment campaign for filling the backlog vacancies be stopped. It is unfortunate that due to the unavailability of the candidates of SC and ST for the reserved vacancies meant for them would not be filled and reservation cannot be more than 50 per cent. Even after the 52 years of independence the situation is such that people are not getting reservation in its true sense. We come from rural areas and even now only 30-40 per cent children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in villages go to schools. It is a matter of great concern for the country and the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Government should make education compulsory from class one to B.A. level for SCs and STs. After 52 years of independence there is still lack of education among schedule castes and schedule tribes. When we go to the villages we find the children of scheduled castes and tribes instead of going to school graze cattles. The people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are backward not only from economic point of view but also from education and social point of view. Unless the Union Government and State Governments take care of them, their upliftment is not possible. If the situation is such even after the 52 years of independence then I think we will not be able to educate schedule castes and tribes even after another hundred or two hundred years. Therefore Government should give thrust on their compulsory education. Mr. Deputy Speaker, atrocity is committed on

\*Not recorded.

scheduled castes and tribes every now and then. There is no State from where we don't get the news of people of schedule castes and scheduled tribes being tortured and murdered but we don't take them seriously. We should think as to why the people of scheduled caste and tribe are tortured only. Why rich people are not tortured or harassed? In present situation, after so many years of independence the number of schedule caste and tribe judges of Supreme Court, High Court or in lower courts are not according to the reservation.

Therefore quota of reservation which is there in courts should be filled up at the earliest. Mayawatiji has just said and I have also raised this issue so many times in Lok Sabha. The provisions for reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils should be made as it has been done in the case of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. Government should think over this issue seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if there would have been no reservation for SC and ST people in Lok Sabha, they would have not become Members of Lok Sabha. I want to say that there are few people who become Members after being elected from general seat. All of us know that people became Members for one or two terms only, that also with great difficulties; otherwise prominent leaders of all parties have been elected to Lok Sabha through reservation only....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring into notice of hon'ble Members that hon'ble Kanshi Ramji who is our party president became Member of Lok Sabha for two terms after being elected from General seat, and you also became Member after being elected from General seat.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what Mayawatiji is saying may be exception. That can not be taken in a general way....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to tell hon'ble Member, it is also an exception that Baba Saheb Ambedkar was defeated from reserved seat. This is character of the country. I am telling about that....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this going on?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Mayawatiji you do not have information. I am a great follower of Baba Saheb

Ambedkar. When Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru refused party ticket to him, he resigned from the cabinet and fought from reserved constituency on Republican Party ticket in which he lost....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do not have time now....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not cross talk please. Nothing will go on record....(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say this much only that after independence more atrocities are being committed on SCs and STs.

We should think seriously on this issue because there is no stringent law either with Central Government or with the State Government under which a person who oppress Harijans can be punished.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you give permission, I want to make a request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My permission is not necessary in it. If Member yields, you can say.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to request my colleague that the word 'Harijan' is unconstitutional. Therefore, it should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I always speak SC's and ST's. If by mistake that has slipped then I hope the should not take it otherwise.

It is my submission that Union Government should make a stringent law so that no incident of any type of ill treatment on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes take place and that law should be implemented effectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, private sector is spreading and prospering all over India. SC's and ST's should also be given reservation in private sectors like given in Union Government and State Governments.

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Sukdeo Paswan]

Similarly reservation should be given to SC/ST candidates in private factories and industries.

In the end I would like to say that we raised the issues many times about backlog regarding SCs/STs in all departments of Government of India. I can firmly say that in all departments of Government of India backlog of SCs/STs has not been filled....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shinde, what has happened to you?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Sholapur): What the Prime Minister has done, that should also be told. I am just reminding, and do not want to say anything....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Law Minister should make such a law under which report be called from State Governments about backlog of SCs/STs candidates in any department of their State Government. If there is any backlog then they are committed to fulfil it within a time limit.

In the end I would like to say this much that population of India is 100 crores in which 30 crores are SC/ST people. Till poorest of the poor person of society does not become economically sound and educated. India would not become stronger. I would like to say that Union Government should make efforts to provide every type of assistance to the downtrodden people of the society.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party I support this Bill. The House is very well aware that our DMK Dravida movement is the pioneer movement in India for the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. From the period of EVR Periyar and our leader Anna and our respected leader Kalaignar we have struggled and still fight for the downtrodden people in Tamil Nadu. In this election we tied relationship with the BJP.

At the time of the elections in Tamil Nadu, the Opposition parties criticised our party because of the policies and principles which were different from the BJP. They said that this was an unholy alliance. We said at the time of alliance that we should make it a holy alliance. All the speculations have failed by bringing this amendment.

From the DMK Government, right from the beginning of 1967 our party has been struggling for the SC/ST people. There was a reservation of 16 percentage for SC/ST people in Tamil Nadu. After the DMK came to power it was increased to 18 per cent. In the year 1989 one more percentage was increased for Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu. Now our leader is giving equal share to the SC/ST people in all the Government key posts. One Chief Secretary was appointed in Tamil Nadu. He belongs to the Scheduled Caste community and also, the TNPC Chairman and Chennai City Police Commissioner belong to the SC community. In 1989 we promoted an IGP of the State from the SC community to the post of DGP.

In the Government and in the public sector undertakings, we promote the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community in Tamil Nadu. Dr. Ambedkar's speech in the Constituent Assembly about fifty years ago is worth mentioning. He said on January 26, 1950:

"We are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality, and in social and economic lives, we will have inequality. We must remove this at the earliest possible moment or else, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy."

During the election, everybody from other camp said that BJP is against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and OBCs. But the first thing when the NDA Government came to power, within hundred days, is that they extended the reservation for ten years. That itself proved that BJP also is in favour of upgrading Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The backlog problem had been agitating the large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees throughout India.

At that time, when all the people agitated in Tamil Nadu, our beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, made a plea and wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in the month of November, 1999, to amend the Constitution for safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Seeing that letter, our hon. Prime Minister honoured and obliged. On 5th December, 1999, he promised in the meeting regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that he would bring the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and he would do favour for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. So, he introduced this Bill today. We are very much proud of him.

We welcome this amendment. At the same time, we are not fully happy because, right from the beginning, we are asking for 69 per cent reservation in educational

institutions, and provision of job opportunities. For improving the lot in the private sector, we appeal to this Government that in all the private sector units also this reservation policy should be adopted. In the aided-colleges also, this reservation policy should be implemented. The Government can direct the aided-colleges to fulfil their reservation policy through UGC, otherwise the Government should take steps to stop giving grants to these colleges. As far as schools are concerned, the State Governments should be directed to implement the reservation policy in management schools also.

Sir, we cannot often amend the Constitution. So, to avoid the intervention of the court, our hon. Minister of Law, and Senior Counsel, Shri Ram Jethmalani, should find a permanent solution to avoid intervention of the courts in the reservation policy.

Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party, we welcome and support the Bill.

Sir, with these few words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHAUDHARY (Phillaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the poor people of India are very concerned on the issue of reservation and also on the atrocities being committed on them. This is also a matter of concern for the House as also for all the political parties....(Interruptions) I request you not to interrupt when a woman is speaking. You are doing the same thing to a woman which happens with the people belonging to Scheduled Castes....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ratilal Varma, your name is not included in the list submitted by your party. Even then—because I know you have some difficulty; you met with an accident—since you want to speak, I will definitely accommodate you. But do not pass such sarcastic remarks. It is unfair on you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHAUDHARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India are very concerned that at a time when India is celebrating its golden jubilee of independence and crores of rupees are being spent on it while the poor who add to the glory of the Parliament

and enable us to sit here through exercising their vote, the reservation facility meant for them in jobs has been withdrawn. Atrocities on them have increased. Because of these concerns, the ruling party has moved a Bill which our party has supported and I also rise to support it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I want to make an announcement that dinner is ready in room No. 70.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is making the announcement that dinner is ready. Hon. Members can go in small batches for taking food. You may continue your speech, Shrimati Santosh Choudhary.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHAUDHARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the founding fathers had drafted the Constitution, they could not even have dreamt that people in India will stoop so low that for their selfishness they would commit atrocities on the poor. About these poor, an hon'ble Member has just pointed out that what poor were given by the Congress, which ruled for 45 years. This was his question. I want to say that Congress has given them everything, every little thing. Earlier there were no roads, no schools, no hospitals, no educational infrastructure to educate the children. Congress Government provided scholarship to the children and enabled them to get Government jobs and now some of them are Deputy Commissioners, SDMs and on other higher posts. It gave everything, but now due to our mentality we are still at the same place even after 50 years. Nobody thought about doing anything for the advancement of the poor.

I had the opportunity to serve in Punjab Public Service Commission for 12 years. The present amendment bill relates to the filling of backlog posts and regarding that I wish to point out that I served for 6 years in the Punjab Public Service Commission and for six years I served as the Chairperson of the Commission. I was given this opportunity by the Congress Party, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi who had great affection for the dalits, minorities and for every Indian. I am a woman belonging to the Scheduled Caste and she gave me the opportunity. I was the only woman member of Punjab Public Service Commission in India. Six years later, when I was give

[Shrimati Santosh Choudhary]

the opportunity to become its chairperson, I again was the only woman belonging to the Scheduled Caste in India to hold the post. I wish to quote what was said about the backlog today.

[English]

"Prior to August 29, 1999 the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which could not be filled by the direct recruitment on account of non-availability of the candidates belonging to the SC and ST."

[Translation]

I would describe the word 'non-availability' to the House which would surprise all of you. In many States, the children of the poor are trying to progress after getting the education with great difficulties. But the problem is of mentality. When I was in Public Service Commission, I had the opportunity of seeing from close quarters about the manner in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated. In fact, the earlier practice was that the general candidates worked on ad-hoc basis on the posts reserved for SCs and STs. After great efforts, the Government sends its requisition to the commission. When the requisition is received, the case is buried under files. It is only advertised when it is discovered by someone and then applications are received. You would be surprised to know that their applications are rejected on one or the other pretext. Sometimes it is done on the basis of non-receipt of Scheduled Caste Certificate and sometimes because of the absence of Backward Class certificate, even when they have these certificates. When these candidates come for interview, they are interviewed by experts who do not belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they do not know the pains suffered by these candidates. There are 4 categories A, B, C and D. All the candidates are given 'D' category and declared unfit. Nobody cares about the future of these candidates. For this I saw for three months after which I had to take extreme measures. I was there till 12 years and during that period, not a single post remained vacant. Even after getting selected candidates were not getting their appointment letters. That letter disappears in the mail. When the candidate was fortunate enough to receive the letter, he was declared unfit in the medical examination. Even when he passed the medical examination, he was posted in a remote place that it was like a mental torture for him. He joins the post far away only because his family was starving. Because of such malpractice, this backlog has piled up. To remedy the situation, we will have to change our mentality.

20.49 hours

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

You can see how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are holding the posts of Chief Secretary, Deputy Commissioner or in the Public Service Commission in India. You can see for yourself, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are present in either the appointing authorities or in recruitment agencies. This is the reason behind the atrocities being committed on our people. I have seen from close quarters, how they give from one hand and take away from the other.

Recently, Union Public Service Commission has advertised a few vacancies. When the application form for preliminary examination was being filled up one of the columns was,

[English]

"Do you belong to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes?"

[Translation]

If the candidate belongs to those categories, he writes 'yes'. Those who write so are rejected in the first instance itself. This provision should be withdrawn.

The candidates who appear for the IAS Main Examination, which is conducted by Union Public Service Commission, have to fill up the proforma wherein in one of the columns they are asked to specify as to whether they belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or backward class and accordingly they are given some preference as per their category. This time also the candidates were asked to fill up their category. I know that some of our colleagues who are sitting here in the ruling party and they are talking a lot about the achievement of their Government but they are feeling suffocated as the Government has taken such decisions which are wrong and are against the SCs/STs. Recently some days back the candidates were selected after completing all the stages i.e. written examination and interview but they were not given appointment letters. The reason which was cited is that there is no vacancy. I would like to know that if no vacancies are there then why the advertisement was published and examination was conducted? They might have spent their money and now the matter is pending in the Court. The hon. Minister might be aware that the case has already been referred to the Court but only those candidates who are rich enough to bear expenses of Court, are getting order of court for appointment. I would like to say that not all



candidates can go to the court due to economic constraints. I would like to request you that in view of all these things whether it is a matter of Engineering College or a matter of services, whatever law is enacted here, until the head of departments are not made from the people of SCs/STs, this backlog will continue. Since my time is over, I conclude my speech with these two lines:

"Kaanto ko mat nikaal chaman se e baagban, hum bhi gulon ke saath khile hain bahaar mein."

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to know as to why this amendment has been brought. What is the necessity of bringing this Bill now? We consider ourselves as saviour of society, leader and representative of society but when the first ordinance was issued against Dalits and SCs then at that time why people have not united? Today we are supporting this Bill unanimously leaving aside the party affiliations but it would have been better if we have taken such a step before promulgation of second, third, fourth and fifth ordinance. But now it is too late. Now Janata Party and its allies are in power. I welcome members of ruling party and opposition party as all of them have united over this issue. Had all the SC/ST MPs united at that time then such a situation would have not arisen. Would we be able to make up the loss suffered by the officers in case of promotions and reservations. Will we be able to give assurance to them? This work is going to be completed in 13th Lok Sabha. During last session also, I raised this issue. If those officers having a feeling of sympathy and concern for the SC/ST people remain at the helm of affairs then only people belonging to SC/ST will get justice and if it not the dalits and backward class will continue to be exploited and forced to face injustice irrespective of however good the laws may be. They have feeling in their mind that they should also progress in society. The issue of reservation was raised by Shri Deve Gowdaji but he is not present in the House today. Gujralji also raised the issue of reservation but he is also not present in the House. At that time also the MPs have objected when I had said this:

arre o, pradhan mantri Gujral,  
anamat ke naam par dalito ke khinch nikale baal,  
oonko kar diya hai behaal,  
lekin bhajpa ke hai sarkar,  
veh jarur karegi dalito par nihaal.  
For Deve Gowdaji, I had said:  
arre o, pradhan mantri Deve Gowda,  
dalito ke naam par beech mein bankar pade no roda,  
lekin Atalji ka hai dil hai bahut bada,  
ve jarur hatayenge, beech mein pada roda,  
arre o, pradhan mantri Deve Gowda.

Some work has been done in this direction. I am not saying that nothing has been done. All MPs met Atalji. Even the members of SC/ST Forum also met Atalji. Prior to this Dhama was also staged before the Parliament House. We were also present there. I would like to say that in future, to check atrocities on employees of Dalit society and Adivasis, we have to enact a law. I am saying this because generally people approach the Court for taking stay order and after that the work get held up. But in the Dalit Society there is no one who can approach either Supreme Court or High Court and fight the case till last minute. In reality, they are forced to bear all these things. A law should be made which should be included in 9th Schedule so that no person can create hindrance in the interest of SCs/STs people by bringing the cases in the Court of law. The Lady Members have also said a lot over this subject. I am not talking about any party. 50 years have passed since we achieved our independence, but even today the position of dalits in society remains the same. Even today they are living in jhonpris, they are not permitted to ride the horse, they are not allowed in temples, they are not allowed to sit with other people and cannot lead a respectable life. Though we are saying that we have done much for them but the reality is that their condition has not changed. I am a member since Ninth Lok Sabha. On the occasion of 50th Anniversary of India, discussion took place in the House which lasted for two days. The only conclusion of that discussion was that we have not done anything for them which we should have done during these 50 years. Even today their condition is same. Those countries which have achieved independence alongwith us, have progressed a lot. Though there may be backward classes in their countries but the people over there are not facing such problem as being faced by backward classes in India. It is the need of the hour that we unite together leaving aside party affiliations and approach the PM to submit a representation. We should create such atmosphere. We talk about bureaucrat but I would like to say that it is we who appoint bureaucrat such as Secretary and Chief Secretary. We talk about bureaucrats but we are, the people who appoint these bureaucrats and promote them to the posts of Secretaries and Chief Secretaries. If it is noticed that they are working inefficiently, then it is better to give them salaries at their home rather than allowing them to continue in service.

In the end, I would like to mention that dalits will no more tolerate the atrocities committed by the society. All limits have been crossed and dalits are awakened. They are aware of their rights and want to live a respectable life. They do not want to bow their heads before anyone.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to

21.00 hrs.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, I support the constitution amendment bill introduced in the House. I do not want to take much time of the House, I would like to mention only one thing. Many amendments have been made in the Constitution during the last 50 years for extending reservation facility after every 10 years. Through these amendments, reservation was provided to an extent but the objective behind it could not be achieved. I would like to tell the hon'ble Law Minister that in the reply to be given by him, we would like to know as to why the mentality of belonging to higher class could not be changed. The question is how this mentality would be changed?

Sir, it is really unfortunate that when our President visited France, it was propagated that he belongs to untouchable community. It proves that the mentality of belonging to higher class is prevailing in our country on a large scale. Our embassy situated in France objected to it and reacted against it but none of the persons occupying high offices in our country did so. Why the persons belonging to higher class and holding high ranks in our country did not react when it was propagated in French newspapers that Indian President belongs to untouchable community. We will support the constitution amendment bill but what is being done by you for the disgraceful remarks made for our President. I want to say this much only and we will definitely hear your reply in this regard. Whether your will make efforts to change the mentality of the people belonging to higher classes? Our President was called untouchable. The Embassy situated in France reacted to it but our leaders and VIPs of our society did not show any resentment against it, we would like to know the answer from you. Though we are supporting the amendment and our colleagues have stated so many points in this regard, our point is that this mentality should be changed. There should not be any discrimination between the people belonging to upper or lower classes. Once this discrimination is removed, the objectives behind the amendment will be achieved. You may provide reservation facility in jobs or elect a Minister or MLA belonging to lower caste but their situation cannot be improved till this mentality is changed. It is not good to consider the people belonging to lower class inferior to others, I oppose this mentality. My question is as to what efforts will be made by the Government to change this mentality. I want to say this much only.

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU (Mayurbhanj): I rise to support this Bill. First of all I would like to thank the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his Ministers that they have set an excellent example by introducing this Bill. It is certainly a **blood** step towards removing the obstacles in the way of SC/ST reservation and clearing

the backlog. The Prime Minister also deserves thanks for having constituted the Ministry of ST and appointing Shri Jual Oram as the Cabinet Minister in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Besides, he has included eight SC/ST MPs in his Council of Ministers.

Sir, I would like to submit some facts regarding this Bill. Today, we are compelled to introduce this Bill that is under discussion. In my opinion there are three reasons for its introduction. First thing is that it is due to implementing agencies, departments or officers that there is backlog and it may happen in future also if we do not correct these agencies. The second reason is the negative approach of our judiciary. It is really a matter of regret that there cannot be any SC/ST person in Supreme Court. There are instances when a person was to be appointed on the post of justice and three Chief Justice were in the panel but none of them was considered for the office of justice of the Supreme Court. This mentality shows that no SC/ST person will be able to get appointed there.

We visited various public sector undertakings and several departments for inspection on behalf of the 12th Lok Sabha and this time on behalf of welfare Committee of SC/ST. I understand and there are several examples that the approach of the officers of DoPT is also negative towards the SC/ST people. They are always ready to implement those judgements of the courts which are against the SC/ST people. But they are inactive when it comes to implementing those judgements which are positive. They issues orders even before the release of the negative judgements of the Court so that action may be initiated against SC/ST people. It is happening since long due to their anti SC/ST mentality.

I would like to cite few more examples. Today, suitable SC/ST candidates for the posts of IAS and IPS are available but SC/ST candidates are not available for the post of Assistance, drivers and sweepers. Backlog is still there in case of those posts. It is not believable why is there a backlog when lakhs of SC/ST people of the country are unemployed. Same mentality is responsible for this. I would like to cite one example from Railway Department. Many people of my parliamentary constituency write to me that they have qualified examination but did not get better for medical test in time or were disqualified in medical test or appointment letter was delivered late and as a result of that they could not join duty. It is because of several reasons that these people are not appointed. I clearly understand the reason.

Indian Oil Corporation is a public sector undertaking. I have received several letters from people belonging to

SC/ST who complain that they face immense difficulties in promotion as they do not have any person of the community on the board as M.D. or Director. The rest of the persons get promotion. Thus injustice is done to them. The officers or the implementing agencies have negative attitude that leads to difficulties in promotion and there is problem of backlog. The situation is not that persons are not available but the reason behind this is such mentality.

I would like to give one suggestion regarding this hon'ble Mayawatiji had also suggested that the officers and the Departments having such mentality will have to be identified and will have to be punished. The action should be taken against those who intentionally do this. If action is not taken against them, then such thing will occur again and again and the backlog will continue to exist and as a result of this, SC/ST people will not be able to get employment and will face difficulties in promotion. My second point is that in the course of inspection tours undertaken, on behalf of Committee on Welfare of SC/ST we get a chance to speak to the Board of Directors and the office bearers of SC/ST Welfare Association. What I have come to realise is that the leader of trade union has full recognition from the management, they enjoy all facilities. Whatever is demanded by them is fulfilled by the management. Both are corrupt and support each other but when SC/ST Welfare Association is constituted, the Management provides neither office nor recognition for the association and does not pay attention to their demands. It is only in the name. It will not solve the problem. SC/ST Welfare Association should be recognised. Its representatives should be given legal standing and status so that it may be mandatory for the Management and the concerned department to pay attention to their complaints and grievances.

A mention was made about judiciary. Shri Mulayam Singhji has mentioned about hon. President. In this context, I would only like to say as to how concerned he is. He has expressed his concern by saying that there should be reservation in High Courts and Supreme Court. People reacted to it in many ways, but it is a matter of consideration that the hon. President of India who is a scholar and an eminent person is also realising that unless such a provision is made there, the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will not get justice. There is a need to consider this serious issue.

As far as ceiling of 50% on reservation and backlog is concerned and even in case of its implementation, there are two aspects. In Civil Services and in other competitive examinations, the meritorious candidates who fare well, obtain good ranking in the merit list and sometimes the candidates belonging to SCs/STs also fare

well than the candidates belonging to General category. However since these candidates are to be covered under the overall ceiling of 50% the benefit of merit is not given to them and their names are included under that category. The second aspect which arises out of it is that less posts are kept for majority and more posts are reserved for minorities. This tendency is dangerous. We should think seriously over this that minorities want to have more reservation indirectly and they don't want to give the due right to majority people.

It is a matter of regret that there is no provision of reservation in Medical and Engineering Colleges recognised by the Government and in private industries. The provision of reservation should be there. The intervention of judiciary that in Post-Graduation there should not be any reservation in admission, is also totally negative and illogical decision. One cannot get Post-Graduate degree by merely getting admission. He has to take exams. If they will not get admission then how will they pursue higher education?

The tribals have their own languages. Out of those languages, not even a single language has been included in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution. Unless there is reservation, this is not possible. Unless they read and write in their own languages, they will have no interest in education. Due to this, their development could not take place also. The tribal languages such as Santhal, Munda, Ho, Urao etc. should also be recognised. Otherwise these tribals and people belonging to ST communities will be left behind in the field of education and development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had given suggestions in the recently organised three days Conference of Members of Parliament that the Government of India should open special schools on the lines of Army schools for SCs/STs children in every district so that they may progress and achieve success in competitions. If this arrangement is made in an effective manner, then certainly in future there will be no backlog and the people belonging to SC/ST would also achieve success in every exams. The issue of SC/ST is also associated with formation of Jharkhand and Vananchal state. When the demand for Jharkhand state was made their population was 60% but after 50 years today their population is 30% because people of other states have settled there. Due to mines and factories, tribals have been rendered homeless. Hence, while drawing attention of the Government towards this, I request that new State should be formed as early as possible. Action being taken by the Government for these people is praiseworthy and while congratulating the Government for this I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA (Salumber): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill, 2000 and I would like to express my views over this Bill.

All hon. Members have said that its implementation is faulty hence it should be implemented strictly. I am thankful to the Government for bringing this Amendment. The Supreme Court had created discontent among the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through its judgement that they will not get any facility of backlog and it resulted in loss of promotional avenues. At the time of framing the Constitution, the framers, who were scholars, thought about uplifting the people of backward are already civilized, the people of backward classes category cannot compete with them since the people of General Category. Such a provision was made in the Constitution according to which equal rights are given to all. The reservation in jobs and political field has been made for the protection of rights of those people. It is known to all that while providing reservation to these people, there were certain doubts as there is difference in what one feels and what one says. The difference is always there between the people belonging to SC/ST and civilized society. If there had not been any provision for reservation, I would not have been elected to Lok Sabha and a person from higher caste would have been elected instead. A good measure was taken by providing reservation. There is reservation in Government services but no such provision has been made in the Public Undertakings, hence no recruitment is made on the basis of reservation quota after privatisation. The judgement of Supreme Court created discontent in regard to recruitment in Public Undertakings and Government offices. All members have expressed their views over this issue but I would like to say as to what feeling we have for them in reality. We intend to bring them at par with other people but it is not possible. The difference in their standard of living always exists but we should consider everyone equal on humanitarian ground. The people who are rich and are in good jobs should be practical while expressing their views. I request that this provision should be implemented honestly. The officers who adopt policy of discrimination should be punished so that they may not do such thing again.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I was MLA, I raised my voice against it. Hence I would like to say that unless the people of SCs/STs are appointed on higher posts, their upliftment cannot take place. While not taking much time, I congratulate the Government for bringing this Amendment Bill and I request Minister of Law to take strict action for implementing it in proper manner. With these words, I conclude my speech, Jai Hind....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to give me five minutes time. Remarks have been made against Gandhiji regarding the use of term Harijan. I would like to clarify the position.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Shrimati Vasundhara Raje. I would like to congratulate the Government as this Government of National Democratic Alliance formed under the leadership of hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has introduced this Constitution Amendment Bill in the House. It reflects the vision and the concern of hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his colleagues towards poor people. I would like to remind you that when atrocities were committed on dalits in Sadhupur and Devii, Shri Vajpayee went to Sadhupur from Devii on foot and listened to the problems of dalits. Thus he has set an example in the annals of Indian politics.

Today it is being propagated that Bhartiya Janata Party is anti-reservation and anti-dalit. It is trying to snatch the rights of dalits. I would like to clear the vision and commitment of Bhartiya Janata Party in this august House. This party was formed in 1980. A resolution was passed in Kerala Convention of our party to issue a white paper on reservation. The next convention of Bhartiya Janata Party was held in Agra. The party reiterated its commitment for reservation in that convention as well. Later in 1993 in Bangalore, our party made efforts for the welfare of the dalits through social harmony and thereby to realise the dream of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. He had stated that he will not take a sigh of relief till he removes the hardships of the poor and the most downtrodden persons of the society. Now we have got the opportunity to work with that vision and that's why hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has brought this amendment in the House. In the all party convention held for three days and attended by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members of all the parties, hon'ble Prime Minister reiterated his party's and NDA's commitment to remove the anomalies prevailing in the society. Earlier the people who used to be quite vocal about the interests of the poor people and posed themselves as a protector of social justice, got issued 5 OMs which were against the right of the poor people when they were in power and Prime Minister was from their party. I do not want to blame or comment on a particular party, rather I would like to say that even after 52 years of our independence we have to bring amendments and dalits are still being deprived of their rights. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the officials state after conducting interviews that

[English]

no suitable candidate is available."

[Translation]

This excuse is used to hatch a conspiracy against dalits and their reservation in jobs is being scrapped. As a result of which even after 52 years of independence there is a backlog of 2 lakh vacancies for SCs/STs which is not being cleared on one pretext or the other. I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, hon'ble Shri Ram Jethmalani and sister Vasundharaji for presenting this bill in this august House. Now after the passage of this bill, dalits will get their rights. A mention has been made about OMs. I would also request that a constitution amendment bill should be introduced in this regard just like a bill has been brought in the Rajya Sabha with regard to all those OMs so that we can fulfil the dream of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. On 26th January, 1950, when our Constitution came into force, he had stated:

[English]

"Today, we the people of India, have got political freedom but we will have to attain the economic freedom for the poor people of this country."

[Translation]

Today the time has come to fulfil that dream. Therefore, while supporting this bill, I would like to congratulate the present Government.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, certain judicial pronouncements have created several difficulties with respect to our reservation system. These judicial pronouncements have not merely created difficulties but have in fact impaired and fractured the reservation system which is the corner stone of any effective policy with respect to social justice.

Sir, this Bill is the need of the hour. There can be no two opinions about that but unfortunately this Bill meets the rigours of the judicial pronouncements only partially. Several other aspects have been left out and excluded. Unfortunately, this Bill does not meet the rigours of judicial pronouncements fully. Here, Sir, I may also say that the hon. Member from Jalore has referred to two Bills moved by two Private Members.

He restricted himself to only two Private Members' Bills. I have to draw the attention of the Government to the two Bills that have been introduced by me also with the leave of this House here. The Government ought to have considered all these aspects with respect to the reservation and the present Bill ought to have been a comprehensive Bill to meet the situation though these matters brook no delay. That has also to be understood.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Indra Sawhney and others *versus* the Government of India and others AIR 1993 SC 477 the Supreme Court (i) has limited the total reservation under article 16 (4) to 50 per cent; (ii) has put certain sectors of employment like teachers, medicines and so on outside the purview of reservation; and (iii) has introduced the economic criterion and held that the so called creamy layer among the backward classes must be excluded from the reservation.

Now, apart from these points, there are several other points. But the present Bill addresses itself only to one question of excluding the filling up of the backlog vacancies from the limit of 50 per cent. Well and good as far as the backlog vacancies are concerned. But this partial response to the legal difficulties have created several other problems. This partial response really makes matters worse. In trying to put the backlog vacancies outside the limit of 50 per cent, you are accepting, and not merely accepting but giving the Constitutional sanctity to this concept of overall 50 per cent limitation. What is the effect?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I will have to explain this point which I am making. I had given two amendments on this particular subject which unfortunately became inadmissible. There is some other amendment which I would like to explain. At the time of moving the amendment, I will not claim the right to speak at the time.

Sir, virtually this Government and this Constitutional amendment say that the question of reservation under article 16 (4) shall not exceed 50 per cent and then it says that this limit of 50 per cent will not apply to the question backlog in reservation. Look at the Bill. The relevant Clause says that any unfilled vacancies of particular year shall not be considered together with the unfilled vacancies of the year in which they are being filled for determining the ceiling of 50 per cent of total number of vacancies of that year. Therefore, now this concept of 50 per cent limitation has been for the first time being

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

introduced through this Bill and is being given the necessary Constitutional sanctity. I would say that this is the betrayal of the nation.

If you had come forward with a comprehensive Bill, this difficulty would not have been there. Of course, it is a good thing as far as the backlog is concerned that backlog should not be subject to any restriction or any maximum limit. There is no doubt about it. But, because of the partial response, this particular betrayal of the nation has taken place.

I can read out the Agenda of the NDA Government called the National Agenda for Governance. The relevant clause says that the Government will come forward to protect the extent of reservation in the States. The Prime Minister has assured that several times. I can refer to the statements of the Communications Minister and various other Ministers who have said that the extent of reservation in the States would be protected. Tamil Nadu has 69 per cent of the seats reserved. Similar is the case with other States also. Tamil Nadu passed a Bill on reservation. The Bill was given assent by the President. We have, with the Seventy-sixth Constitution (Amendment) Act, put that Tamil Nadu Act on the Ninth Schedule so that 69 per cent limit for reservation is protected. But, today everything goes down because you are accepting the 50 per cent outer limit to say that this limit will not apply to the backlog vacancies. Of course, you ought to say that the limit would not apply to backlog vacancies. But you ought to have been careful to find out the legal and constitutional formulae not to enshrine the concept of 50 per cent limit with constitutional sanctity. This is a betrayal of the nation.

Even the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes are not being met. What do the Scheduled Castes want? They have said that with the increase in the population, their proportion must increase. You cannot now increase it because you are thinking of a total limit of 50 per cent. So, even the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes have not been met.

Then there is the question of giving reservation to the Muslims. But, if you have accepted 50 per cent as the outer limit, how will you meet the aspirations of the Scheduled Castes for raising their reservation because of the increase in their population and how then will you be able to respond to the aspirations of the Muslims for reservation because the present reservations have already reached the limit of 49.5 per cent? Therefore, the difficulties have arisen.

Then there is the question of the economic criterion. It is alien to the Constitution. I will not go into the entire

discussion about this economic criterion. Justice Pandiyan himself in the case said that the economic criterion ought not to apply to article 16 (4) of the Constitution. He said certain things; I have got no time to refer to them. Even Justice Sawant has said that the so called forward in the backward class are not competent to compete even with the weakest of the forward class, with the result that the so called creamy layer will remain high and dry—neither here nor there. Even when the so-called creamy layer is included in the backward class reservation, the quotas are not filled up. Therefore, there is need to see that the economic criterion does not apply.

I will not take much of your time because there are others to speak. But, I must say in the end that the aspirations of even the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been met by this Bill.

There are some unfortunate aspects while moving towards a good objective. If we are being told, "All right, those matters are under consideration and a Constitution (Amendment) Bill will come", then I would say that such an *ad hoc* attitude towards Constitution and the *ad hocism* on matters which are constitutional is a very unsatisfactory thing. I would conclude by saying that the reservation policy needs to be fully revived from the punctures that have been made by the Supreme Court. The Government has committed itself to the nation and those commitments will have to be fulfilled. The Muslims are required to be given reservations. Justification is already given in the figures and observations made in the Report of the Gopal Singh High Powered Panel on the Minorities.

With these words, I request the Government to give a fresh thought and see that the various aspects concerning the reservations receive attention and necessary action is taken without any delay whatsoever. These are matters that do require the attention of the Government. Otherwise, I would say that there is a betrayal of the national in various other aspects.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while paying respect to hon'ble Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, all the Members present in the House, hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and dalit community, I rise to put forth my views on behalf of Shiv Sena. Dr. Baba Ambedkar had justified the reservation for 15 years. He had also stated that dalit people should educate themselves and then fight for their rights. Unfortunately, people are afraid to speak out due to political reasons. Even when having the courage to oppose, one does not speak. I want to explain the role of Shiv Sena....(Interruptions) I want to mention the views

of Shiva Sena head, Shri Bala Saheb Thackersay....(Interruptions) It is not so. I have heard. He has not opposed that....(Interruptions) Shiv Sena is not against dalits. At the time when Shiv Sena and Bhartiya Janata Party were in power in Maharashtra, maximum number of dalits were the supporters of Shiv Sena....(Interruptions) Please accept it. Had you really been sympathetic towards dalits, you would not have oppose the election of Shri Balayogi for the highest office of the Parliament. Were you not well wisher of dalits at that time? You were not interested in electing a dalit person to the highest office of Parliament. All are playing politics. I want to say that jobs and promotions should be given on the basis of economic criterion and not on the basis of caste or religion. A dalit person can be a poor person also. I would like to submit this with due respect to people of all castes and communities.

Hon'ble Sister Choudhary is not present in the House. She had stated that if an employer denies a job to a person only because he is SC, strict action should be taken against him. Similarly, if atrocities are committed on a dalit woman, strict action should be taken against the person involved. Such is the policy of the Shiv Sena. A body works hard and completes his education but he does not get a job only because of reservation. If a person has a feeling of that he will get the promotion without doing work, then. Such an attitude effects the efficiency and administrative capacity. Such a feeling should not be there in the minds of the people. I want to tell you that if the eligible persons are deprived of their promotions, or jobs, they may fell dejected and can turn violent.

Reservation should be given on the basis of poverty and merit should be made a criterion. I have great respect for dalits, SCs and STs but still I have to say that on the basis of reservation they get admission in medical sciences and also in engineering courses but due to lack of intellectual capacity, he fails to pass the course. I respect these boys, but the seats against which they were admitted go vacant....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Please tell us, how many of such children are in Maharashtra. You are telling us about dalits, but can you tell us about the number of O.B.C. boys in medical and engineering in Maharashtra. Even after the facility of reservation, not even 12% of reserved seats have been filled. What are you telling us, you had promised to set things right when you form the Government.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He can speak when his turn comes.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I am telling you the truth. When you were in the Government, how many OBC boys were in medical and engineering? They were not more than 12% there, on whose strength you had formed the Government....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: When we were in the Government in Maharashtra, they were fully protected. They were given protection during our rule. I want to emphasise the role of my party Shiv Sena, in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt the speech.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I don't have figures right now, otherwise I would have told you. I can get those figures regarding our former Government. How can I have the figures right now. But I know that during our rule, they were protected and given respect. I have repeatedly requested you in writing that I be allowed to leave the House to participate in the party meeting. The meeting has begun from 7 O'clock, therefore, I don't want to speak at length. The backlog posts should be filled on the basis of economic criterion. For the poor, the main problem is of food. The country ought to identify only two cases, the rich and the poor, only then justice can be done. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had asked the dalits to get their rights through education. If you have real respect for Baba Saheb Ambedkar, then did he say that you are helpless and should beg from others? No, he did not say anything like that. I have great respect for him. I represent that constituency from where Baba Saheb Ambedkar was elected. At that time, these Congressmen had opposed me. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was a great man and he should be given something higher than the title of 'Bharat Ratna'.

I thank you for the opportunity you gave me for speaking.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for opportunity you gave me for participating in the discussion.

On behalf of my party R.S.P., I rise to support the amendment bill regarding reservation moved by the Government. I know that MPs have been trying to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue through SC/ST forum for last many days. Memorandums were given and agitations were launched and thereafter this amendment bill was introduced in the House. Hence, it is natural for me to support the Bill. The five orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administration which led to the ban on the reservation in promotions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

explained that it is being done on the instructions of the Supreme Court. It was done on the pretext of the instructions of judiciary. I am pained to say that these orders of the Department of Personnel and Training led to the wastage of a lot of time and many people did not get the promotion they deserved and the backlog was not cleared. Due to all this, the youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did not get the jobs. I don't want to discuss who is responsible for that. Though everybody knows that the House is supreme, yet on many occasions, the Department of Personnel and Training has allowed the judiciary to interfere in its work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to ask the Government through you as to whether the judiciary should have interfered in the issue of reservation. If not, why the amendment Bill was not brought before? The number of unemployed persons among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is increasing. To remove the unemployment and to bring the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the mainstream, the backlog needs to be cleared as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to ask the hon'ble Minister through you, whether the Government has planned to make efforts to clear the backlog within a fixed time limit after the Bill is passed? I know that the orders and the office memorandums issued, are a gross injustice perpetrated through judiciary. The House should Legislate to ensure that the judiciary is not able to interfere in the issue of reservation in future.

With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this reservation related Bill. I wish to draw your attention towards the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly. I was a legislator there from 1985-95 and at that time the Bhartiya Janata Party was ruling there. I was appointed chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Committee. I noticed during my tenure that information was sought regarding vacancies from the General Administration. However the Secretaries of the General Administration Department did not provide the information regarding vacancies in time. They were repeatedly asked to do so and when it was pointed out in the meetings, they would ask for extension of time. In these circumstances we used to say that if information regarding vacancies of the reserved posts is not provided in time, it would not be possible to fill those posts even in the period of 10-15 years. In the circumstances, I don't think that the vacancies would be filled there. When we point out these facts to them, we are told that procedure was initiated to fill the vacancies,

advertisements were given, candidates came but none were found suitable. Even if some of them were found suitable, they were not given certificates in time. Even if they pass, they are not appointed because their name was not found in the list. In these circumstances, I would like to ask that the law was implemented in the year 1997, but was it implemented for others also. If the reserved posts are more than 50% then it is justified to stop the recruitment process. On this basis only, an amendment was made that this situation will prevail if the reservation is more than 50%. Do we need regulations for that? If a person goes to the market to buy clothes, does he get time-bound guarantee for that. Therefore, a legislation is needed which should provide a time limit for the process of appointment in jobs and for filling up the vacancies. Therefore, I demand that the Central Government ask the State Governments about the existing vacancies and also about the time limit within which the vacancies would be filled. I would like to quote another example, also from Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Government abolished 16,000 posts in a single year. How many of these posts were meant for Scheduled Castes and for backward classes? Whether the State Government is not responsible for it? I want that the Government should form a committee to enquire in the matter. Does the Government intend to legislate to fill such vacancies.

I would like to know as to how these posts will be filled up which have become vacant on account of promotion within a year. Besides this a rule should be imposed on recruiting officers or officials that conduct departmental recruitment and alongwith this a limit of six months should be fixed and the officer who does not fill up vacant posts should be punished. He should be suspend or terminated, only then they will understand the situation. Merely enactment of laws does not bear fruit as people implementing the laws are different. The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha, are the State Governments compelled to comply with this? Will the Union Government conduct monitoring in this direction? We are discussing all those points whether the participation of the people's representative is essential, whether the participation of the State Government is essential, whether the participation of the officers is essential. There is need to consider all these situations.

Sir, we should also see one other aspect. We should also think about filling up of reserved posts laying in banking services, Defence Services. Air India, Indian Airlines, Cooperative Societies and private industries. One of our colleague has said about the reservation on the basis of economic condition. I would like to ask whether this condition will be applicable to the reservation. It should be applicable or general category also. This should be applicable on scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward class people but not on the upper castes. It should be applied on all people as all people have qualification for the service. All the Members are speaking on the



reservation rule, are talking about this class but they should also see into themselves whether they do not act like this. They say such thing simply to express their views.

22.00 hrs.

Probably, it is difficult for us to digest. Keeping in view all these things, I would like to demand from the Government that since more bills of promotion are going to be introduced in future, it would have been better if both the bills would have been introduced simultaneously. Restrictions have been imposed on promotion. It is due to this restriction that officers and officials qualified for promotion have been demoted and other persons have been promoted in place of them. It is a matter of concern whether priority will be given to those scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or backward castes people who qualify for promotion, in the event of introduction of such bill. This should also be added so that there may not be a situation of confrontation among general category, backward castes and scheduled castes and tribes. For this some procedure should be evolved to establish coordination among the people so that they may progress. With this I conclude and support this Bill.

[English]

22.01 hours

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Sir, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have now become a matter of issue between a chessboard and an ideological battle between the Supreme Court's various Benches that have been coming. In fact, as far back as in 1963, a decision was given regarding the word 'appointment' which included promotion also. This decision was overruled in the Mandal Commission case. Today, to overcome that decision, we have again amended the Constitution and added article 16 (4A). The hon. Minister of Law, while intervening, had mentioned that this matter is still pending before the Supreme Court. I do agree with it. But at the same time, this article has been referred to right from 1963 in Mr. Balaji *versus* the State of Mysore in which the decision has been of the Supreme Court that these are enabling provisions. Since they are enabling provisions, they do not confer the Fundamental Rights. This decision was reaffirmed in the revision case of Ajit Singh *versus* the Union Government of India as late as in 1959 wherein they have said that the amended article 16 (4A) neither

creates a right in favour of the Scheduled Castes nor does it cast a duty upon the Central Government to give them the benefits of what they are giving. This is the kind of analogy which has been followed by the Supreme Court right from 1963.

I will not take a long time. The matter is now being referred to by the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I think, clause (4B) to article 16. I would like to refer to one of the memoranda that was issued by the Government of India. The memorandum says that for the purpose of determining the ceiling of 50 per cent of reservation, the reservations against vacancies and backlog vacancies are to be treated as two different groups. It was also laid down that the instructions to the effect that not more than 50 per cent of vacancies could be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the physically handicapped would apply in respect of current vacancies only arising in the year and would not apply to cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the physically handicapped would apply in respect of current vacancies only arising in the year and would not apply to cases of backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which would continue to be fulfilled without any restriction. This was the gist of the Official Memorandum that was issued on 25th April, 1989.

This Official Memorandum was again a subject of discussion in the Mandal Commission case wherein the following ruling has been given:

"The Supreme Court in its judgement, in the case of Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India validated the carry forward rule under which reservations are carried forward for year to year."

This is most important.

"However, while doing so, the Court also directed that the application of this rule, in whatever manner it was operated, should not be in a breach of 50 per cent of the rule. In other words, the judgement laid down that the number of vacancies to be filled on the basis of reservation in the year, including carry forward and direct recruitment, should not be more than 50 per cent."

Sir, this is already a judgement which has been given by the hon. Supreme Court. May I ask the hon. Law Minister what new has been added, to the constitutional amendment that is being made over here by Clause 4 (b) to what was already there in the 24th April, 1989 Official Memorandum? The same thing is being copied again and being put forward as the constitutional amendment which he is bringing about when only the

[Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar]

courts have ruled. They have already given an opinion that these are only enabling provisions and these enabling provisions do not create any right nor do they create a duty upon the Government to give them reservation. May I know from the hon. Minister in what manner are they going to protect the whole system of reservation?

Sir, there is another aspect in which this whole thing has to be looked into.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): I wish I could ask him some questions.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: He is welcome.

As far as this issue of reservation goes, the rulings that have been given by the hon. Supreme Court, they have never treated reservation as a fundamental right. They have already made this an exception and this exception they have made saying that this is a discretion. It is now a duty cast upon the Government that if this reservation has to be protected, then instead of making this reservation as a sub-Clause, it should become a main Clause. Then I think, the Supreme Court will not have a chance to interpret in the way in which it is interpreting it. Unless this is done, I do not feel that even this amendment which is being carried out, will protect the rights of the people. It is only with the intention, as the hon. Minister has said, that we have given a commitment to the people at large who are affected by reservation. It is only with that intention that is being carried out. I may inform the House that till today when we talk of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was a class of common man. The class with which we are dealing today is a class which is the opinion making class in the country. It understands its rights; it understands its duties; it understands what the Government's intentions are and if this constitutional amendment does not satisfy it then let me inform the House that we are not able to control this 12 per cent of the society even after the demolition of Babri Masjid. We are still not able to control it.

Neither we have addressed that issue nor have we sought anything to be addressed. We are bringing another interest into this country.

It is only when the opinion-making class of each community gets disturbed, then they think in different terms of getting their own security. Sir, I wish that the hon. Minister would satisfy—when there is already a ruling of the Supreme Court, as I mentioned in the Revision Application on Article 16 (4A), wherein they said that it

was just an enabling provision—as to how this enabling provision can protect the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, let me come to the other aspect of the whole issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude. There are ten more Members who would like to speak on this Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I will take just one more minute.

There is another issue. What are we testing here?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Are you supporting this Bill?

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: After listening to you, I will decide....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Thank God!

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: There is another issue. What really are we testing? People talk of merits. What are we really testing in this country? Are we testing his mugging power or are we testing his intelligence? Sir, according to me, what we are testing is that we are testing his mugging power and we are not testing his intelligence at all. Therefore, this point also should be made clear that in a system where mugging is tested and not the intelligence, the question of reservation and the question of bias against these people have to be taken into account.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udepur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support Constitution Amendment Bill, 2000. By the way, many things have been said by our hon'ble Members. The senior officers harass Harijans, tribals, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people in the offices and take arbitrary decisions. I feel that scheduled castes and tribes people will get justice once this bill is introduced.

I have an experience. One of my friend took admission in college. He remained scholar upto graduation. He secured first class in graduation. He secured first class in post graduation. When a reserved post was advertised in the same University, my friend appeared in the interview. In interview he was told that

he was not eligible. Thus for the first time he was not given that post. The same post was advertised for the second time. Again the same candidate appeared. Again the same explanation was given that he was not eligible. Third time he was said the same thing you are not fit. Even the scholar of the University who secured first class in post-graduation has to fight for the post. All such posts that have till now been advertised were not filled up on account of such pretensions. I feel that our Minister of Law will bring a bill to fill up all such reserve posts. Although several hon'ble Members have given their suggestions here, I feel that the Government will consider my suggestions. Supporting the bill I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000. This Amendment helps the States to fill up the backlog of vacancies and to hold Special Recruitment Drives.

Previously, the Government had undertaken Special Recruitment Drives for filling up the backlog slots from 1990 to 1996. That process had to be stopped following the DoPT's OM of 29th August, 1997. This Amendment enables the States to restore the position as was prevalent before 29th August, 1997.

Sir, 75 per cent of the *Dalit* population lives in the rural areas. Among them, 50 per cent are landless agricultural labourers and the remaining 25 per cent lives in the urban areas. The majority of them are employed as contract labourers or organised labourers. Out of the total 138 million *Dalit* population, a mere 0.8 per cent is employed in the Government service and the PSUs. A large number of tribal people are living in the forest areas. They transform barren lands into cultivable lands but the land records are not in their names. Therefore, there is a need to review the National Forest Policy for giving right to the *Vanavasi* people. Due to the defect in implementing the policy, the benefits are limited only to the thousand families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but there are crores of families who do not reap the benefits of the reservation quota. Therefore, an independent body should be formed so that on the basis of our experience over the last 50 years, the most oppressed and the depressed sections who were not getting the benefits during the last 50 years, should also get the benefit. Some mechanism should be found.

In the case of OBCs, the Supreme Court has emphasised on the creamy layer. In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also, this system should be employed so that the thousands of crores of

unemployed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youths would get the benefits.

There are also other aspects. The country needs land reforms, development in all other fields and promotional measures to emancipate all those people who are living below the poverty line. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill is needed for the development of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution Amendment Bill that has been introduced in the House and extend my thanks to our learned Law Minister hon'ble Jethmalani ji and Vasundhara Rajaji.

At the time of independence, our learned leaders might have thought that within ten years the backward people scheduled castes and tribes and rural people would be developed through reservation and within that period their intellectual, educational and social development will be achieved through their economic policies. But even after 40 years, the Government have further extended the period of reservation to 10 years in 13th Lok Sabha. I feel that the reason for the extension of reservation period for four time was that we could not uplift scheduled castes and tribes people. In 13th Lok Sabha, the coalition Government, under the leadership of hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee have further extended the period of reservation for 10 year. It is because of the courts rulings that tribals and scheduled castes people have suffered a lot because of the restriction in promotion and backlog. They are suffering it since years. This amendment bill has been introduced to remove such suffering. Our Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee had assured in the convention of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes MPs that he would remove shortcomings of the system.

The message was given to the backward people of the nation that reservation should be increased and the damage done to them should be stopped. So from the Bill that has been introduced, it has proved wrong that BJP is the party of the Upper castes and that there is no place for tribal people and Harijans. This bill has initiated the notion that the backward people of villages should be promoted in economic and educational field. This bill has been introduced by the learned Minister of Law. I feel that he will strengthen the law in such a way that people of scheduled castes and tribes will be benefited and reservation will be provided to them.

[Shri Mansing Patel]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I conclude by extending my thanks to the Minister of Law and the Prime Minister of the country for introducing this bill and I am obliged to you that you gave me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, I will be clearing certain confusions created by the hon. Members during the course of the debate on reservation which is a fundamental right of *dalits* in this country.

The House must know that reservation came into being on account of a Pact signed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the one side and Mahatma Gandhi on the other side in the year 1932 when Mahatma Gandhi was in Yeravada Jail. Dr. Ambedkar had demanded separate electorate. The Father of the Nation went on fast. He wanted that the demand of separate electorate by Dr. Ambedkar should be withdrawn. In the initial stage, Dr. Ambedkar refused. The life of the Father of Nation was in risk. There were requests made by all freedom fighters of this country, including Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pandit Madam Mohan Malviya, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and all other great leaders of this country. Dr. Ambedkar bowed down to their requests just to save the life of Mahatma Gandhi. A Pact was signed between two nationalities. On the one side, it was dalit nationalities—we were 7 crores in those days, today we are 25 crores, the biggest minority in the world—and on the other side, it was non-dalit nationalities headed by Mahatma Gandhi. The scheme was introduced in that year. What was the scheme? The scheme was political reservation with time-limit.

My hon. Members of Parliament also do not know that there is no time-limit for reservation in services. Time-limit is there only in political reservations in Parliament and State Assemblies. As far as relaxation in Government services under article 335, as protected by articles 15, 16, 16 (4) and 16 (4) (a) is concerned, there is no time-limit for the relaxation granted in reservation in Government services and the relaxation granted for the educational benefits. This scheme came in 1950, when Dr. Ambedkar got an opportunity to frame the Constitution of India. So, it was specifically put by article 335.

Now, the words used in article 335 is 'adequate representation' will be granted. The Constitution has never laid down percentage. The percentage was introduced by the Executive, namely, bureaucracy. Parliament was never taken into confidence. I want to know as to who decided the percentage that there should be a reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and seven or eight per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

Whenever the population is increasing, the reservation is increased. That proves that the Supreme Court of this country has no power to fix percentage; percentage can be decided only by the Indian Parliament. Shri Jethmalani, the hon. Minister is present here. I want his specific view on this. I also want to know from him, what was the case of Indra Sawhney. Reservation for Scheduled Castes is one thing, reservation for Scheduled Tribes is another thing, reservation for Anglo-Indians is third thing and reservation of OBCs is fourth thing. Reservation for OBCs came only because of Mandal Commission. Indra Sawhney approached the Supreme Court not against the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The petitioner was not the affected party. It was a Public Interest Litigation by an advocate. She was neither a Government employee nor a public servant. However, the petition was welcomed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has no business to talk about fixing the ceiling on reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes because the petitioner has never asked relief on the count. The protest was against reservation for OBCs. As a result, we, the 25 crore people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not accepting the Supreme Court judgement, fixing the limit of 50 per cent. Tomorrow, my population will be 20 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes population will be 15 per cent. The OBCs population is already 54 per cent. It is brought to 27 per cent only because of this incorrect judgement by the Indian Supreme Court. I want to know from the learned jurist, Shri Jethmalani, can the Supreme Court fix the percentage as fifty? Is the Supreme Court above the Indian Parliament?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will you kindly yield for a second? I want to tell you my position since you have asked that question:

"Mr. Jethmalani is strongly articulated that the observation in Balaji that reservation under article 16 (4) should not be beyond 50 per cent, is an *arbiter dictum* and it is not law declared. Therefore, according to him, this observation should not be followed by any court. He continued to state that unfortunately some of the subsequent decisions have mistakenly held as if the question of permissible limit has been settled in Balaji while, in fact, the view expressed was only *arbiter dictum*."

Now see my view:

"According to him, the policy of reservation is in the nature of affirmative action, firstly, to eliminate the past inhuman discrimination and, secondly, to ameliorate the sufferings and reverse the genetic

damage, so that the people belonging to upward classes can be uplifted. When this is the main objective of clause (4) of article 16, any limitation on reservation would defeat the very purpose of this article falling under the Fundamental Rights, and, therefore, reservation, if the circumstances so warrant, can go even to 100 per cent."

This is Jethmalani's view and this view was opposed by the lawyers appearing for your people on that side. I have failed, they have succeeded. I do not want to raise these political contentions. Therefore, do not pour salt over raw wounds.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Thank you very much. I wanted this to come on record. I want that this should be followed by the Government of India, particularly by the Department of Personnel, which is bent upon damaging the constitutional rights of the *Dalits*. Today, we are talking only of the five DoPT Circulars.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I admire people who are concerned with the Scheduled Castes, but I hate crocodile tears.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I am not shedding crocodile tears.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not talking about you.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Thank you very much for the clarification. I want that the view expressed by hon. Shri Jethmalani should be the view of the Government of India. The Prime Minister has assured this Parliament on three occasions—in the previous Lok Sabha, on 5th December and 22nd December, and at the time of *Dalit sammelan* on 5th April—that he will see that all disabilities arising out of the five DoPT Circulars will be undone by bringing suitable amendments. Today we are bringing only part of the amendment. So, I am requesting the hon. DoPT Minister that let there be a comprehensive Bill.

I also submit that I have introduced Bill Nos. 14, 24 and 29 in this House. I will request the hon. Minister of Law and Justice also to kindly refer to my Bills, Bill Nos. 14, 24 and 29 along with the Bill introduced by Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde and other colleagues.

I am coming to my final suggestion. Here we are talking about five circulars of DoPT. I have got a sixth circular issued by the DoPT on 9.10.1999. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Personnel in particular. The DoPT's Circular no. 14014/6/94 dated 9.10.1999 was the sixth circular issued by the DoPT, Government of

India against the interests of the SC and ST. It is very serious as compared to the other five. The DoPT has introduced caste system from the backdoor while deciding the policy of compassionate recruitment in Government Departments. The DoPT Circular says that when a man belonging to the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe dies, his child can be recruited only if there is a vacancy of Scheduled Caste in the roster. I am reading the operative part of that Circular of DoPT. It says:

"Compassionate appointment can be made upto a maximum of 5 per cent vacancies falling under direct recruitment..."

So, there is a ceiling of 5 per cent. You cannot make recruitment more than 5 per cent. This is very important. I want the attention of both the hon. Ministers. It says:

"...in any Group 'C' or 'D' post."

That means they will give jobs only in Groups 'C' and 'D'. The circular says:

"The appointing authority may hold back upto 5 per cent of vacancies in the aforesaid categories to be filled by direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission or otherwise so as to fill such vacancies by appointment on compassionate grounds. A person selected for appointment on compassionate grounds should be adjusted in the recruitment roster against the appropriate category, namely S.C./S.T./O.B.C./General depending upon the category to which he belongs."

According to the Hindu mythology, I get caste on my birth. Once I die, I do not belong to any caste. I am extremely sorry that the Government of India is not aware of this Circular issued by the Department of Personnel. You cannot introduce caste system for compassionate appointment. When Mr. 'A' dies, he dies in harness. The economic criteria should be taken as to what is the pension his family is getting, what is the size of the family etc. If a man dies, and he belonged to a poor class and he had five children, of whom two are Matriculates, one is a Graduate, at least one of them should be recruited. He need not wait for the vacancy in the post-based roster.

Now, I am coming to that problem of post-based roster also. It is inter-connected. I will not take much of your time. Then I will complete my speech.

I want that the Government of India should decide that when they switch over from vacancy-based roster to

[Shri Pravin Rashtrapal]

post-based roster, on that day all backlog vacancies should be filled in first. If you do not fill up all backlog vacancies, the Government of India cannot switch over from vacancy-based roster to post-based roster. That is my suggestion.

Finally, I will request that articles 15 and 16 were within the Chapter covering fundamental rights and hence constitutional rights cannot be challenged. It should go in all schemes of reservations. This may kindly be taken to the Ninth Schedule. Let there be a Reservation Act. The State Governments of Kerala and Orissa, according to my information, have got the Reservation Acts. The Central Government should incorporate all items pertaining to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one Act and judiciary should not be allowed to touch it if these items are included in the Ninth Schedule.

Vacancy-based roster should be restored. Seniority from the date of appointment should be there. This is a very simple principle all over the world that the seniority should be from the date of appointment. Reservation in higher educational must continue. The rule of 50 per cent cannot be applied to the backlog vacancies.

What the hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla has pointed out is totally right. If this amendment is passed as it is, it means that the Government of India is accepting the 50 per cent limit. I would request the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to look into that aspect and suitably amend the Reservation Act.

Even if this amendment is passed, what will happen to the posts already not filled by the Government of India on account of DoPT circular issued in the year 1997 till the date of this amendment. I want a categorical reply on this count.

I am supporting this Bill only because it is only 10 per cent relief. The DoPT Circular has done one hundred per cent damage to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I once again ask the Government of India that as assured by the Prime Minister, why the Government of India is not bringing a comprehensive Bill restoring seniority, restoring relaxation in promotion, restoring relaxation in higher education, particularly, in MBBS and all technical courses. I would request the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to do the needful.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to refer to the Office Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 25.1.2000. This is an Office Memorandum wherein a draft prepared by the Convention of Members of Parliament is circulated. The draft is signed by Shri K.H. Muniappa, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Karfa Munda, Shri Ratilal K. Verma, Kumari Mayawati,

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria and myself. We were the members. It is circulated to all the Ministries. I want to know from all the Ministers what action they have taken after the receipt of this Circular. The DoPT itself was required to take certain action. The Ministry of Law & Justice was also required to take certain action. The circular was issued in the month of January, 2000 and we are in the month of May now. No action has been taken by any Department on the circular issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. So, I would request that all the Government Departments may be directed to implement the Circular and take necessary action on that count.

Thank you very much.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of 81st Constitution Amendment Bill.

The people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been oppressed, victimised and neglected and have been the victim of injustice for the last many centuries have been once more hit by the judgement of Supreme Court dated 27 August, 1997. Right from that day, voice has been raised against this act of injustice but the Bill brought by Bhartiya Janata Party with a strong will and the cooperation shown by all hon'ble Members and opposition parties cutting across party lines to ensure justice for the people belonging to these communities is commendable. Benefit of reservation to these people was granted to uplift them but even 51 years after independence we find that a large number of people belonging to these communities are staying in far flung slums and colonies in villages and cities and are deprived of basic amenities. When Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students register their names in Employment Exchanges, they are never called on time for interview etc. They are not even informed about it. Even in case of promotion, when it is the turn of SC or ST employees for promotion, their CR is reported adversely and every effort is made to ensure that they do not get the benefit of promotion. They are denied the benefit of promotion. Today, we are observing that though our country is progressing very fast, and we have progressed a lot in last 50 years, but if we look at the progress made by people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we find that large portion of our population is fighting for its rights. We have fought for getting reservation facility. High rise building cannot be a model of development for our country. Alsatian dogs peeping through windows of imported cars plying on concrete express ways cannot be model of development for our country. Similarly people belonging to SC and ST, those staying in small huts and increasing tuberculosis

stricken population also cannot be a model of our country. Until and unless poorest person of our country does not have the facility like a house to stay, clothes to wear and food for eating and medical aid, we can't say that SC's and ST's in our society have developed or progressed. The intention behind providing facility of reservation was their upliftment and it should be continued till the economic and social level of these people is brought at par with others.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you have given me an opportunity to speak therefore, I am grateful to you and supporting this Bill. I conclude my speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through the 90th Constitution Amendment Bill. Its purpose was to restore the reservation facility which was un done because of Supreme Court judgement. Then another amendment was brought stating that it is 81st amendment and not 90th amendment. We do not know how 9 numbers were reduced from 90th amendment. Whether it has been reduced to benefit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. It has come in writing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are some good speakers who belong to SC and ST but they have never been given an opportunity. Hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has convinced Members of his party that they should openly support the Bill and should convey lot of thanks to the coalition Government and the Prime Minister as well. He instructed the Members of his party.

Regarding this amendment Bill, I would like to say that reservation is not a matter of mercy. It is not begging but it is participation, sharing of power. Principle of reservation is enshrined in the Constitution. I do not know what mercy the Prime Minister has shown that they are publicising it so much. There is a perception among the people that BJP is anti-Harijans and anti-reservation, therefore, the Members were instructed to support it and tell the people that it is wrong perception and that the present Government have brought a very important legislation. This law was brought in a natural course. The business of 12th Lok Sabha was interrupted for two days on this issue. A large conference was held in Delhi. It was held in Mumbai also where former Prime Minister V.P. Singh was also invited. A large conference of Government employees belonging to SC's and ST's was also held. There was lot of pressure on the Government and SC, ST Members of all the parties protested unitedly and then the Government had no alternative.

They enacted five acts in 1995, why a comprehensive Bill regarding reservation was not brought. They have claimed that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been

brought to nullify the effects of DoPT's order dated 29.8.1997. There is nothing to counter DoPT's four remaining orders dated 30.7.1997, 2.7.1997, 22.7.1997 and 13.8.1997. They have brought this Constitution (Amendment) Bill to override only one order. But, how rest four orders which are against reservation will be dealt with. They have told all the Members to convey lot of thanks. I would like to say that this would not lead to the welfare of the poor. Reservation was provided to bring the deprived, neglected class in mainstream.

22.05 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, when the recommendations of Mandal Commission report were proposed to be implemented, a particular kind of atmosphere was created in the whole nation, 'Kamandal' started to oppose it. A chariot was taken round the country. Today, we find that Shri Sharad Yadav and Paswanji were pro-Mandal....(Interruptions) We know that no good is going to be done by this act. Now this partial amendment has been brought, why we cannot question five laws passed against the provisions of reservation and promotion and further orders issued in line with Supreme Court's order of 1997. One Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been brought to modify one order and which amendment has been brought to nullify rest four orders. No amendment has been brought for this purpose. All are repenting yet they are praising the Government. Therefore, 'not begging, but participation in the power' is principle of reservation as enshrined in the Constitution. It is not mercy of any kind. Government is forced to bring it. We are supporting the partial amendment moved by the Government and blame the Government for not bringing any amendment to nullify rest of the orders. Still this stigma is not going to be removed that you are anti-reservation and you do not like SC's and ST's....(Interruptions) This blot is not going to be removed that you favour status-quo, you are reactionary and communal....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who is reactionary?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: People from BJP are reactionary. Members from treasury benches are saying that the black-spot that we are anti-poor, anti-reservation, is no more there, since we have brought such laws. Hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has told all hon'ble Members that they should speak in same tone. As it is said about people from BJP that they want status-quo and they can't tolerate the welfare of Advisis and Harijan. Hence, they should speak in aforesaid manner. The introduction of the Bill at this time proves that we have brought it....(Interruptions) All people belonging to SC, ST have struggled a lot. ....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD, MAHAJAN: Raghuvansh Prasadji, you are again speaking the same thing. You have said that we have brought the Bill under compulsions and we are supporting it under compulsions....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No, how we are supporting it under compulsions....(Interruptions) You are trying to remove your stigma....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: All of us are sitting here under compulsions, so conclude it soon....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we want to say that neither their original character is going to be changed by bringing this reservation Bill nor they are going to improve upon it. We have observed that all those who participated in discussion are satisfied. All of them have said that a comprehensive bill should have been brought to nullify five orders issued in compliance with judgement of the Supreme Court, so that the welfare of SC's and ST's can be ensured otherwise they can't get rid of this stigma. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KISHAN LAL DILER (Hathras): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill introduced in the House. Hon'ble Members from the opposition have defamed the present Government a lot and made so much hue and cry. As, just now an hon'ble Member was telling that they are anti-dalits, anti-reservation and they would withdraw reservation. But, see the courage of Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, which have proved it other way and have extended reservation for 10 more years. The Bill has been introduced and rest of the shortcomings also will be addressed, you just wait. What I mean is that previous Governments got the reservation in promotion stopped and you could not do anything at that time. Now see the courage of this Government and the courage of hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji.

"Himmat Jahan mein dekhiye, nakshe nagina hai, Himmat nahi hai pass to kaudi ke teen hai."

See the courage of this Government, but you are defaming them. Sir, several Members spoke on the issue of reservation and expressed their views, but I would like to say that no one seemed to realise that even 50 years after independence we have to identify as to who are poor people? Various Government enacted laws to appease the public but the poor people who ought to have got the benefit of reservation are yet to get it.

Leaders of our country perhaps would be knowing that poorest among poors are safai karamcharis. I can say it with challenge that the benefit of reservation has not reached that class. In town area, municipal committees safai karamcharis do not get payment upto 8-10 months. I would like to draw attention of hon'ble Minister of Law towards this and ask him whether they have got the benefit of reservation so far. None has done justice to this class of society. It is getting difficult for them to make both ends meet. How they would manage sending their children to school without being paid. It is a matter of concern for thj class of society today. Today educated people avail the benefit of reservation. Sir, through you, I would like to request present Government to issue instructions to State Governments to ensure timely payments to safai karamcharis and they should be declared State Government employees so that they can be saved from being ruined and they can get their children educated.

Previous Government constituted Commission for safai karamcharis to solve their problems which is functioning even today. People from other classes are appointed its members safai karamcharis do not participate in it. The Members are neither conversant with the nature of their job nor are they aware of their condition. When such is the condition of the Commission, then who would solve their problem. My submission is that people from Balmiki castes should also be included in the Commission so that the problem of safai karamcharis can be solved properly.

23.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Minister is not paying attention towards us. I would specifically request hon'ble Minister of Law that since our Government have resolved to create a just society, which route you are going to adopt to ensure social justice. Since nobody has even bothered to pay attention towards them therefore, today I am pleading for this class of society. On the one hand I am supporting reservation, simultaneously, I want to do justice to them. Attention should be paid towards their payment and their economic condition. If you want to give them real benefit, then why cannot Central Government prescribe quota for them on the lines of Punjab and Haryana. This point is even being raised from Kerala. Even in forum, this proposal was put up. Since this class does not get full benefit so if their quota is fixed then we would be grateful to the Government. I convey my thanks to you and support the Bill.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to



say a few words on this Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill, 2000. I rise to support this Bill.

As per the Poona Pact, reservation is not a charity. It is a fundamental right of *dalits*, it is according to the father of the Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Hon. Prime Minister, on 6th December, 1999 made an assurance and I would like to quote only two points.

"In respect of the following two aspects, the proposals of Constitution Amendments are at the final stage of consideration; one, relaxing the existing requirements by prescribing lower qualifying marks and standards for promotion in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employment and two, clearing backlog of jobs through special recruitment in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quota."

I want to have a clarification from the hon. Law Minister. During the three-day Convention of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the hon. Minister was present on all the three days. He was attentive enough and he gave a patient hearing to the critical analysis of points put forth during the Convention. In that Convention, I was mentioning about clearing the backlog of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitute one-third of the Indian population. Without updating the census, how is reservation in proportion to the population possible? I want to know this from the hon. Law Minister during the reply. What are the steps that have been taken to update the census? Is there any time limit fixed to update this?

Without doing that, making all these amendments will only go to cold storage. If there is no political will and if there is no genetic transformation of the minds of the people as well as of the Ministers and the people in the ruling party, the *status quo* will only be maintained. I am sure that this Government is committed to do something for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, about whom we are now discussing through these amendments.

From Ninth Plan onwards, there is a relevant and comprehensive planning for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A memorandum was submitted to hon. Prime Minister by Sardar Buta Singh on 17.12.1996. I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister whether any action has been taken on that memorandum. The draft committee submitted a report during the Convention held in 5th December, 1999. My colleagues have pointed out about the proposals

made by the Draft Committee. The Government should place a report on the Table of both the Houses as to what action has been taken on that proposals so that all of us would know the policies of the Government in regard to those recommendations.

I also urge upon the Government that unless we set up a separate employment exchange for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, proper placement of candidates is not possible. I am concerned with two articles as far as this subject is concerned. One is article 46 which enjoins the State to promote with special care the economic interest, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It says the Government shall protect them from social injustice. Fifty-three years after Independence, I could see no improvement. I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister the steps taken to heal the wounds inflicted on this community for all these 53 years after Independence. I would like to refer to article 335 which mandates that the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently and efficiently by the administration in making appointments.

I would like the hon. Law Minister to give pointed reply to all these questions. As far as filling up the vacancies in higher posts is concerned, the Supreme Court of India has mentioned about 'merit'. It says, the appointment should be based on the merit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the yardstick to measure 'merit' or how you will define 'merit'. How reservation policy can be implemented on 'merit'.

In this debate, I would like to say that in 1994, when Dr. Jayalalitha was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu a Bill was passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly to provide reservation for OBCs, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities to the extent of 69 per cent and it was sent to the Government of India. I urge upon the Government to sympathetically consider this issue. This should be brought into force so that socio-political and empowerment of poor and downtrodden will be achieved.

Last but not the least, I would like to say that a Bill to provide 33 per cent reservation for women was introduced in this House. It should come up for discussion. We should not worry about the result. Even if it is defeated, we the women Members of Parliament, on behalf of 50 crores of women of this country, would accept that result. But hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister should come forward for the discussion of this Bill in the current Session itself.

[Translation]

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE (Shahdol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on Constitutional (Ninetieth Amendment) Bill, 2000.

By bringing this bold 90th Constitution Amendment Bill the hon. Law Minister and the concerned Minister have proved that charge which was levelled against Bhartiya Janata Party that they are anti-tribals and anti-harijans is totally wrong and baseless. I allege through the House that the extent of exploitation of the tribals which the previous Government indulged into was due to their innocence. I would like to conclude by giving only one example that whereas I support this Bill I also say that this Bill should be brought in a comprehensive form in the House. For tribals we gave relaxation in laws relating to brewing but law has been made stringent for tribals. For this there should be necessary Amendment. Till it is amended we cannot move towards target. On the one hand we are intoxicated and cannot read and write, and excuse is given that capable persons could not be found among tribals and harijans on the basis of which they are denied jobs. Whereas this should not happen. I want to say through the House that in future by making comprehensive Amendments in the Constitution and by paying adequate attention towards their education also, we can reach the goal which is also the wish of House. With these I conclude.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I express my gratitude for the opportunity you have given me to speak. I want to express my views on reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes related Constitution Amendment Bill which the hon. Law Minister and the concerned Minister had brought. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes had been living in the country for centuries and thought of seeding from the country never came to their mind. We people have remained always with the country. We people consider:—

"Janani Janam bhumi swarg se Mahan Hai"

We people consider mother and motherland better than heaven. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was also of this opinion. Though he did not remain in Hindu religion but embraced Buddhism, a religion which is closer to Hinduism. He never thought about division. About reservation issue bitterly contested in Gujarat. Once I went to Morarji Bhai to seek his opinion. He said till common man of backward classes becomes self-sufficient reservation should be given. There is no reservation for aborigines. If there is paralysis in a part of the body the whole body is affected. Same way it is not the question of aborigines but a national issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, question is of the nations welfare. If all units become strong then nation become

strong. If one unit becomes weak then the country becomes weak. The hon. Minister, the good friend of mine, is very good indeed and does not hide anything. He speaks very clearly. He said poor people are found in every society but one thing is true that 'Ekadshi' and 'Tryodshi' is celebrated in homes of tribals which means for two days they fast and do not eat for two days while in other castes only 'Ekadshi' fast is kept. They do not have 'Dwadshi' or 'Tryodshi'. If you ask a blind, a primitive person a Muslim, a Marwadi, a Maratha, a tribal person together to come after attending nature's call (defecation) then scheduled tribe person will make use of stone for cleaning, but other people will not make use of stone for cleaning. Sir, this is the basic difference between aborigines, tribals and scheduled castes and other people of the society. Therefore, I would like to submit that this facility should be given on social basis and attention should be focused towards the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to repeatedly urge the hon. Minister to pay attention towards the poor. If poor do not get power and if poor do not get jobs what will they do? Most of the people will become slum dwellers and only a few affluent but nobody will care for the facilities for the poor. This would not be right. I also want to thank the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. I also want to thank Shrimati Maneka Gandhi and Shrimati Vasundhara Raje for attending our three day Conference.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi fought with British and one thing is clear that we got independence. Jallaiwallah Bagh incident took place but soldiers did not obey the orders of Britishers. At that time Britishers left the country. Mahatma Gandhi himself said that in throwing out Britishers, backward castes and tribals alongwith all other countrymen had worked unitedly but after Independence having no participation of aborigines people is not good. To maintain this participation the hon. Minister has brought forward this Amendment. However, the Amendment brought forward is incomplete. Therefore, I request that reservation should be extended to all the places, be it corporation, Government job, cooperative area or private industries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I request the hon. Minister....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Submission is to one Minister or both the Ministers?

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to both the hon. Ministers that the Bill which has come is incomplete, a comprehensive Bill should be brought. This is like a deadline but they should

think about providing further facilities to them. I thank you much for the time you gave me to speak.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Indian Constitution's 90th Amendment Bill, 2000. But I have to say with great sorrow that the present National Democratic Alliance Government has brought the Bill half heartedly. Therefore I also support this Bill half heartedly. I rise to express dissatisfaction which is brewing in the hearts of the tribal people because they have fixed a ceiling of 50 per cent in this Bill for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBC people. The Supreme Court of India has already issued a standing order that in India reservation could not be made above 50 per cent in jobs. If population of forward communities can increase then why can population of our scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people not increase. Don't have reproductive power? It surely increases, therefore scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people's quota should be increased according to their rising population. According to 1971 census their percentage was 49.5% which is just less than 50% which is not satisfactory for SC/ST people.

[English]

I would like to tell that this is a very very detrimental policy of freezing the very constitutional provision in relation to the reservation quota for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs.

[Translation]

I want to say about second issue.

[English]

There are some political parties and some groups which have been trying to include more number of communities, tribes and castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If these new tribes, castes and communities are to be included in the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, what concession can you give them and wherefrom?

[Translation]

What can you give to those people and wherefrom. If one kg. of rice is given to 100 persons then riots will take place but if given to one person it will be O.K.

Therefore, my request is to increase this 49.5 per cent which is fixed. For scheduled tribes people present reservation limit is 10 per cent, it should be increased to 15 per cent. For scheduled castes people it should be increased to 20 per cent from 15 per cent. For OBC people it should be increased from 27 per cent to 30 per cent.

[English]

Otherwise you cannot bring any sort of sense in the lives of the tribal people, Scheduled Castes people and backward community people. So, I cannot support this Bill with full heart. Nothing should be done half-heartedly as it is a piecemeal solution.

[Translation]

Giving excuses for SC/ST reservation like DoPT etc. is not good. What is DoPT? It can't browbeat us. Why are you afraid of it?

[English]

It is the Parliament which can make any sort of law as it desires.

[Translation]

But what is happening today in India. At this time I am remembering the words of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. He said all the rights given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward class people are not based on others pity or grant, it is their right. Therefore, he said.

[English]

Political power is the main key by which we can open each and every lock.

I would like to appeal to the Government of India that whatever political powers are required to be granted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, should be granted to them. Here, I would like to mention again about the very situation that is mounting in Assam.

[Translation]

What had Assam Government done? In 1978 Act which was enacted for reservation in service to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for scheduled tribes seven and a half per cent reservation was increased by

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

two and a half per cent to 10 per cent. Reservation for scheduled tribes hills is 5 per cent, scheduled castes seven and a half per cent for OBC 27 per cent. Now this has become 49.5 per cent. And the way Assam Government is trying to include some other people in ST—will really hurt original tribal people.

[English]

It is a very serious and vital concern. This is not only my own problem but the problem of the nation as a whole. Then, what has happened? Kokrajhar is the only reserved parliamentary constituency for the plains tribal people in Assam. In 1957, what happened to the Representation of Peoples Act?

[Translation]

In Representation of Peoples Act section 4, sub clause (b) has been inserted. In violation of the principles of Constitution outside people have been given the opportunity to contest election from that constituency.

[English]

In Assam, there are only three reserved parliamentary constituencies. One is the Kokrajhar parliamentary constituency, the other one is the Diphu parliamentary constituency meant only for the hill tribal people and the third is reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Valley.

[Translation]

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is also increasing.

[English]

But if you keep going on restricting the number in the quota, then how can you expect that there will be some improvement in the conditions of the people belonging to the tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Apart from this, I do have a lot of points to be raised but due to lack of time, I am not able to raise those points. In the days to come, the Government of India should come up with a very comprehensive Bill so that the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes can be protected as per the commitments made by the Constitution. That is why, I would like to appeal to the Government that political power should be accorded to the people belonging to the backward classes. In this connection, I would also appeal to the Government to concede to our long-standing, genuine and legitimate demand for a separate state of Bodoland without any further delay on the lines of Uttarakhand, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand. This is the one and the only appropriate solution for the Government of India to accord justice to us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The list of speakers is exhausted. The reply will be given tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

**23.29 hours**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Wednesday, May 10, 2000/  
Vaisakha 29, 1922 (Saka).*

---

**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates**  
**(English Version)**

**Tuesday, May 9, 2000/Vaisakha 19, 1922 (Saka)**

...

<b>Col./line</b>	<b>For</b>	<b>Read</b>
24/17 (from below)	SHRI SURSH PRABHU	SHRI SURESH PRABHU
72/12 (from below)	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)
111/23	Delete (a) No, Sir.	
229 & 230/last (Col3)	3469	3649
371/11	SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DASMUNSI	SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI
437/14	BAURI, SHRIMATI JOACHIM	BAURI, SHRIMATI SANDHYA BAXLA, SHRI JOACHIM
441/10	METHA, SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI	MEHTA, SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI
450/11	Delete "Dattatreya, Shri Priya Ranjan"	
458/6	Vajpayee, Shri Atan Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	
461/27	Chaugary, Shri Haribhai	Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai
473/5	Bh <sup>u</sup> ria, Shri Jaswant Singh	Bhuria, Shri Kantilal Bish <sup>u</sup> ri, Shri Jaswant Singh
485/8	Chauhan, Shri Shriam	Chauhan, Shri Shriram
580/last	Vaisakha 29, 1922 (Saka)	Vaisakha 20, 1922 (Saka)

---

---

© 2000 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.

---

---