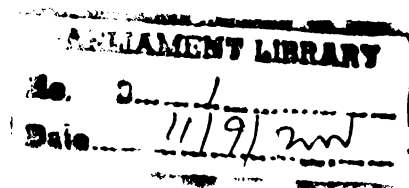


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 2, 2000/Sravana 11, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was an attack on Amarnath pilgrims in which 26 people were killed....(Interruptions) They were sitting in a Bhandar. There was an attack on the pilgrims.... What the Government is doing?... (Interruptions) Many people were killed there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question hour may be postponed....(Interruptions) Silence should be observed for the departing souls....(Interruptions) I have given the notice to suspend the Question Hour....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a calling attention notice in this regard....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow all of you to speak one-by-one.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Why was no precaution taken?... (Interruptions) On the one side sixty people have lost their lives and on the other they talk of peace process. They are pursuing a peace process....(Interruptions) We would like to know what exactly the position is. How many more innocent lives are going to be lost?... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): The Government has not taken enough precaution to save the pilgrims....(Interruptions) Knowing full well the attitude of *Lashkar-e-Toiba*, the Government should have stepped up its vigil and alert....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): We would not like to disturb the Question Hour....(Interruptions) This

is a matter of serious concern. The Prime Minister should tell us what he is going to do....(Interruptions) This is a very serious matter....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Sir, I can understand and feelings of the hon'ble Members. Whatever information, we have received from Jammu & Kashmir, it is difficult to say that we have received all facts. There is one point which is clear from this information that the terrorists have attacked at four places since morning. They have killed the children and targetted the women. The pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra perhaps included the labourers from Bihar. We have received the information that about 60 people have been killed. The facts are being collected. This clearly reflects, that after getting directions from Hizbul Mujahiddin firing would be stopped, cease fire would be declared and the peace talk would be started. It is only on the encouragement of Pakistan or getting directions from Pakistan, that the terrorist groups have taken the decision to stop the peace talk and kill the innocent people on a large scale. All security arrangements were made for Amarnath Yatra....(Interruptions) If inspite of all these arrangements, the people are killed, then this clearly shows that security arrangements need to be tightened and we will do all possible arrangements....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You knew it in advance because the Home Ministry gave you the report....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The information regarding the report will be received by today evening. With your support, I would like to tell the terrorist groups that we are not going to leave in J&K the path of peace at any cost. We shall combat all problems which we may face during this process. Hon'ble Home Minister will give a statement in the House at 4 P.M. with all relevant facts in this regard. If required, the debate would be held. But all Hon'ble Members of this House should resolve that they will not bow before terrorism.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we do not want to make it a partisan issue. But all steps to ensure their security should be taken and not a single more life should be lost....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister has just now informed the House that at 4 o'clock, the Home Minister is going to make a statement on this incident. At that time, I will allow the hon. Members to seek clarifications. Now, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, we will await the statement. But in that statement, I would like the Government to enumerate the additional safeguards that it will take, at least now, so that no more innocent lives are lost....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: There are about one lakhs twenty five thousand pilgrims stationed there and their life is in danger....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 141.

11.05 hours

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Bank Assistance for Disaster Management

*141. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the cyclone prone States seeking financial assistance from the World Bank for long term planning in regard to the cyclones, State-wise; and

(b) the present status thereof, State-wise?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) reportedly received three proposals, one each from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa, for assistance from the World Bank for long-term planning in regard to cyclones.

(b) According to them, the proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Hazard mitigation and emergency cyclone reconstruction was signed in June, 1997 and became effective in July, 1997. The closing date for the project was 31st July, 2000. The project has been extended by one year.

The proposal submitted by the Government of Gujarat on cyclone mitigation and reconstruction project was posed to the World Bank in September, 1998. However, the World Bank's commitment to fund the project is not forthcoming.

The Government of Orissa had sent the project proposal after the Super Cyclone in October, 1999. The State Government is required to fulfil certain conditions like finalisation of procurement packages, completion of actions on issues identified by the World Bank, etc. before the project is further processed.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: I have received a statement laid on the Table of the House. It has been mentioned therein that the Centre received proposals from three States and the Central Government forwarded the proposal of Gujarat Government which was received in September, 1998 to World Bank but no assistance was received from their side. Whether the Central Government have requested the World Bank again in this regard? If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, the proposal of Government of Gujarat which was received after cyclone was forwarded to World Bank for, seeking assistance. That proposal was recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Economic Affairs. But the World Bank has, not sent any concrete reply. Till we receive any concrete reply from the World Bank, in this regard we are not in the position to say anything.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Sir, I would like to mention again that Government of Gujarat have to spend crores of rupees for the reconstruction and development of cyclone affected areas and today the Central Government have received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for seeking assistance to meet the additional expenditure being incurred to mitigate this natural calamity. I would request the Government to consider this proposal sympathetically and assistance be granted. I would further request that a policy may be framed that whenever any natural calamity occurs in any part of country, immediate assistance be provided.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The assistance which is provided by the Government of India reached after the cyclone. There is calamity relief fund by which State Governments provide relief. But these are relief works not reconstruction. Secondly, Gujarat was given relief by the national fund for calamity relief created as per the recommendation of the 10th Finance Commission. Now, the further action related to relief would be on the recommendation of 11th Finance Commission, Government of Gujarat prepared a project for reconstruction, infrastructure development and enhancement of early warning system on large scale, and has sent it to World Bank. I have given the information and it is pending with the World Bank but the final answer has not been received.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether the Government have made any plan with the assistance of World Bank to provide assistance to flood affected farmers. Whether, the Government have any long term plan to save the crops of banana, maize and paddy of the farmers of flood affected districts of Khagaria, Katihar and Bhagalpur districts of Bihar? If not, the reasons and if so, the time by which this plan will be implemented?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not related to cyclone.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is related to natural calamity and that's why I asked it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked regarding the assistance by World Bank.

[English]

SHRI M.V.S MURTHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the World Bank has given assistance of the State of Andhra Pradesh for mitigation of sufferings of the farmers in the cyclone affected areas. In this connection, a number of projects have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh. But the difficulties of the farmers have not been eradicated. They are not able to get remunerative prices for the crops that they are raising and there are no buyers. Even though the hon. Minister says that infrastructure facilities are being created, crop insurance has not come up. I must thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture for releasing the policy document on agriculture and for the concern that he has for the farmers. But in what way the farmers have been given relief? If this stand continues, then we will not have sufficient foodgrains production in India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to mitigate the difficulties of the farmers, for getting good prices and also about the early completion of infrastructure projects which are taken up with the assistance of World Bank in Andhra Pradesh. By what date the infrastructure projects that have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh would be completed? So far nothing has been done. It has been extended by one year more. Will these projects be completed within this one year?

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Andhra Pradesh had said to extend the time by one year. The tenure of this project was extended by one year. There were many objectives of this proposal. One of them was.

[English]

"Assistance sought for Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation and Emergency Cyclone Recovery Project"

[Translation]

There were some more components for which they had sought assistance. Assistance was granted for it. The period has been increased for a year. The information we have in this regard, has been sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The second portion of the question is not related to it. It is a separate question related to farmer's conditions. When the matter, related to coconut came last time, we continued the further procedure.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will these projects be completed within this one year? The hon. Minister has not given a specific answer.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that the information we have, has been sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and it was their proposal. We got the assistance from World Bank on that proposal. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing it. One of the component is for advanced warning. It is to be done by the meteorological department. There is a provision for dopler Radar, so that information especially regarding cyclone is received in advance. The action is being taken in this regard and we have got one year time. This work would be completed during this period. I.M.D. has also expressed same views.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government of India has undertaken any survey and identified cyclone-prone areas; if so, what steps the Government has taken to tackle this situation? I would also like to know whether the Government has formulated any plan, either financed by the World Bank assistance or by Government exchequer, to combat cyclone. I would like to know what steps the Government has taken in this regard and whether the Government has formulated any policy to combat cyclone.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the cyclones are concerned, regarding them....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is very difficult to combat cyclone.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving the reply. As far as cyclones are concerned, we can make efforts in the direction as suggested by you so that warning is received well in time and State Governments act accordingly. For this purpose, people should be made to leave that place and whatever necessary steps are to be taken they should be taken, and whatever action is possible is also taken. Progress is being made to sustain least post cyclone damage.

There States had sent proposals for assistance from the World Bank. The work of Andhra Pradesh is on, I have replied about Gujarat and talks are on about Orissa. What does the Government say about it? We have a monitoring network and there are various centres throughout the country to provide information to the public. People already get information as to where the cyclone is likely to come from and the State Governments are informed by I.M.D. at that very time. Then there are the people of coastal areas who get such an information through satellite based techniques, and direct dissemination. They get the warning well in advance to take immediate steps for their safety. Arrangements are also made by the Government to take these people to safer places.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has said that the State Government is required to fulfil certain conditions, like completion of actions on issues identified by the World Bank before the project is further processed. May I know, what are those issues that have been identified by the World Bank before the project proposals sent by the Government of Orissa are further processed?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The information that I have received is as follows:

1. Posting of a full time Project Director in Orissa, State Disaster Management Authority.
2. Finalisation of procurement packages under the immediate phase of US 46 million dollars.
3. Finalisation of financial management system for the project.
4. Finalisation of operational manual for the project.

Mission to Moon

*142. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SURESH PASI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to launch a space aircraft to moon by the year 2005;

(b) if so, the objective of the said mission;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be sent;

(d) whether the project is being planned in collaboration with some other country or indigenously;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of estimated expenditure on the mission?

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): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, preliminary studies have been undertaken by ISRO to examine the scientific aspects and feasibility of undertaking a mission to moon. These studies are primarily related to examination of possible scientific objectives, conceptualization of mission involving the spacecraft and the feasibility of using Indian launch vehicles to launch such a spacecraft into lunar orbit.

(c) It is expected to take about five years from the date of approval.

(d) No other agency is yet contacted on collaboration.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As the instrumentation details are not worked out, it is difficult at this stage to estimate the expenditure on this mission.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently the newspapers have published the news regarding launch of a moon bound space craft by India. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has given this slogan—'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan'. Whether the Government is contemplating to take any steps in this direction so that this slogan becomes a reality?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the results of the preliminary study regarding launch of space craft to the moon have also been obtained. I want to know from the Government about those results. It has been stated in the reply that so far the details regarding equipments have not been prepared, so it is difficult to have an estimate of the expenditure of this mission. I want to know as to what estimate has

been prepared so far about this expenditure, and what would be the expenditure?

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, the Indian Space Programme is a programme which has been launched a long time ago. Lunar Mission, in particular, we believe can provide an impetus to the Science in India and it is a challenged technology and possibly a new dimension to international cooperation.

It can also serve as a test-bed for future mission that could be undertaken by India to explore the outer world in the new millennium. The new technologies which will receive a fillip through such missions include advance navigation guidance system, robotics, and other novel instruments. The spin off will be many. It will also show that India is capable of taking up a complex mission that is at the cutting edge of space technology.

Now, the Hon. Member has also asked about cost aspect. Sir, at present lunar mission is still in the preliminary and conceptualisation phase and its cost would still have to be worked out. This will depend on the spacecraft that will be flown and whether it will be flyby or will be an orbiter or the launch vehicle. It will also be important to see the instruments which are included on the spacecraft and ground infrastructure for the launch mission control, data collection and the analyses. It depends on all these issues. Therefore, it would be premature to talk about the cost when the instrumentation itself has not been finalised. Only after all this is decided can we really estimate what the cost will be.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had asked whether any state or any state agency was ready to cooperate or provide help in this regard or whether Government of India had demanded their cooperation. Whether the Hon'ble Minister told or not he was not contacted. But I wish to know whether any role has been defined by any agency of any state to provide help to the Government of India in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: No, Sir. It is too premature at the moment.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether is it a fact that ISRO—which is engaged in exercises as mentioned in the reply—

continues to be in the Entities List under US sanctions which has been creating difficulties for ISRO? If so, what steps have been taken even before the Prime Minister's visit to US to make US withdraw such sanctions in respect of ISRO?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, ISRO is not part of the Entities List. Therefore, the question is answered.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi wanted to have a re-useable vehicle for launching the satellite into the orbit. The idea of launching space satellite to the Moon is also very good. Unless we, as a big country, have big ideas, futuristic projects, and have a vision to probe into the mysteries of nature, it is not going to be possible for us to march with other countries of the world. What we have heard from the Government now are some details as to how the Government is thinking in these matters. Some information is collected by the Government. Probably the Government is having some idea about launching of the spacecraft into the Moon. But I think the Government should make itself bold and should not think only in terms of economic benefits. There may be some expenditure involved in it. But as has rightly been said, the spin off is going to be tremendous in many fields. So, will it be possible for the Government to tell us whether it will be enough not take into consideration only the economic cost involved in it but have a futuristic attitude and prepare to launch something of this nature as well as prepare to launch a re-useable vehicle for launching the satellite?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: In the past many efforts have been made. Therefore, we agree with the hon. Member that many efforts have been made in lunar exploration in countries like the USA and Russia. But there was a period of lull since 1975 and it was only after the later missions of US and Japan in the 1990s that a certain amount of revival and interest in these missions have begun again.

A piece of information regarding indirect evidence of presence of water in the moon was recently brought back by the Lunar Prospector, which is a spacecraft of the USA. There is now a greater interest in the scientific community to decide and find whether these progresses can be further looked at. There is interest also of private enterprise and the new millennium is expected to provide many many opportunities for expanding the horizons of knowledge and across the globe of major space agencies including ourselves for planetary exploration as part of their agenda for the new millennium.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, first we must have the adequate capacity rocket for the project which we are discussing and we have been preparing the rocket of that capacity for the last so many years. We have talked about obtaining cryogenic engine and its technology from Russia. It is not possible to complete this project and go to the moon or other planets without the cryogenic engine. Through you, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister about the status of this project, as it was started with the object of manufacturing cryogenic engine with indigenous techniques and whether we are in a position to prepare cryogenic engine with indigenous techniques in future and whether the Government would give information about the expenditure in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: This is not a part of this particular question. But, yes I would like to just inform the hon. Member about the on-going thing. We are looking at whether it could be produced indigenously. But this is not a part of this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, we need your protection. Cryogenic engine is a part of the project we are discussing. It is not possible to arrive there without the cryogenic engine.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: It is to a part of this question. Cryogenic engine does not fit into this question. But we are looking at the indigenous possibility.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one more clarification. If the project is completed, would it be possible to send a Parliamentary delegation to the moon?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: We are open to advance booking!

Ongoing Irrigation Projects

*143. *SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several major and medium including foreign funded irrigation projects have spilled over from

earlier Five Year Plans to the ongoing Ninth Five Year Plan, leading to huge time and cost overrun;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status, estimated cost, present escalated cost and the time schedule for the completion of each project; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the expeditious completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Statewise details of 162 major and 240 medium ongoing irrigation projects including foreign funded

irrigation projects which have spilled over into IX Plan alongwith their latest estimated cost, expenditure upto the end of VIII Plan and spillover cost in IX Plan are given in the enclosed Annexure. The completion period of any project depends on various factors such as its size, acquisition of land, forest clearance, rehabilitation and resettlement, geological conditions etc. Equally important are availability and allocation of funds by the State Governments to individual projects. Being a State subject, irrigation projects are taken up for implementation by the State Governments themselves out of their own resources and as per their own priorities. The Centre has, however, launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to the State Governments for accelerating implementation of ongoing irrigation and multipurpose projects, on which substantial progress has been made and also the projects which are beyond the resource capability of the State Governments.

ANNEXURE

Statewise details of ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects alongwith their latest estimated cost, expenditure upto the end of VIII Plan and spill over cost in IX Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of State	No. of Projects (Major)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp.Upto the end of VIII Plan	Spillover cost in IX Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	10130.44	4754.95	5375.49
2. Assam	4	432.82	211.48	221.34
3. Bihar	14	7365.53	2105.27	5260.26
4. Goa	1	678.59	258.65	419.94
5. Gujarat	9	23300.92	6522.47	16777.85
6. Haryana	5	1013.51	725.67	267.84
7. Himachal Pradesh	1	150.78	7.47	143.31
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1	151.18	122.84	28.34
9. Karnataka	14	11190.19	5131.64	6058.55
10. Kerala	7	1879.50	942.41	937.09
11. Madhya Pradesh	23	10729.65	3131.15	7598.50

	1	2	3	4	5
12. Maharashtra		36	12958.17	5374.43	7583.74
13. Manipur		2	491.65	225.85	265.80
14. Meghalaya		—	—	—	—
15. Nagaland		1	111.02	2.95	108.07
16. Orissa		5	4953.85	1156.55	3797.30
17. Punjab		-(1-IS)	3379.53	2704.93	674.60
18. Rajasthan		6	4692.81	2346.01	2346.80
19. Tamil Nadu		—	—	—	—
20. Tripura		—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh		18	7359.44	3339.74	4019.70
22. West Bengal		3	2037.41	933.83	1098.58
Total		162	103186.89	39003.29	64183.60

Note: 7 Major Projects (6 in Gujarat & 1 in U.P.) have been completed during IX Plan.

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of State	No. of Projects (Major)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp.Upto the end of VIII Plan	Spillover cost in IX Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	20	623.34	323.51	299.79
2. Assam	9	155.92	99.72	56.20
3. Bihar	29	1065.18	429.37	635.81
4. Goa	1	40.00	2.40	37.60
5. Gujarat	9	337.53	260.02	77.51
6. Haryana	—	—	—	—
7. Himachal Pradesh	1	11.30	11.26	0.04
8. Jammu & Kashmir	9	223.55	55.88	167.67
9. Karnataka	15	943.67	510.72	432.95
10. Kerala	5	478.93	150.56	328.37
11. Madhya Pradesh	32	1012.09	733.15	278.94
12. Maharashtra	66	2076.06	1021.98	1054.08
13. Manipur	2	66.58	56.50	10.08

	1	2	3	4	5
14. Meghalaya	1	17.81	8.14	9.67	
15. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	
16. Orissa	10	499.95	410.23	89.72	
17. Punjab	1	88.49	0.20	88.29	
18. Rajasthan	6	240.24	127.22	113.02	
19. Tamil Nadu	2	103.75	29.53	74.22	
20. Tripura	3	154.00	92.96	61.04	
21. Uttar Pradesh	2	54.81	39.99	14.82	
22. West Bengal	17	90.42	60.78	29.64	
Total	240	8283.62	4424.12	3859.50	

Note: 6 Medium Projects in Gujarat have been completed during IX Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI A. NARENDRA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister about the details of minor and major irrigation projects under the five year plan. How much foreign aid has been spent on these projects Statewise and what is the share of the States and the Centre therefor?

Hon'ble Minister has stated in the reply that these are multipurpose projects which are in progress. I want to know the extent of this progress. Central assistance was provided for this purpose in 1996-97 and now it has been four years. How many years will it take now to complete them?

[*English*]

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is a fact that since the First Five Year Plan till date, a number of medium as well as major irrigation projects have been lying incomplete.

But many projects have already been completed by this time. As regards spilled over projects, the number of major irrigation projects is 162 and medium irrigation projects is 240. We have completed 126 major irrigation projects over the period and 698 medium irrigation projects. It is also a fact and there is no doubt that the time as well as cost over-runs have already taken place. But the implementation and execution of these projects are with the State Governments, as per the Constitution. The Central Water Commission only monitors the projects

and it is up to the State Governments to implement these projects. Funding and other things are being arranged by the State Governments. The hon. Member will appreciate the difficulties of the Central Government. So, unless the State Governments are quick enough to implement these projects in a fixed time frame, it would be very difficult on the part of the Central Government to have these projects completed on time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI A. NARENDRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has not categorically stated in his reply as to how much foreign funding is there, how much central aid has been provided and how much amount is being utilized Statewise. Hon'ble Minister has not made any mention about it.

My second question relates to 12 major and 20 medium irrigation industries mentioned by you with regard to Andhra Pradesh. Their project cost has been stated to be Rs. 10,130.44 lacs and for medium irrigation projects it is told as Rs. 623 crore. I want to know about the share of the States and the Centre in this amount. Besides, it would be better if you tell about the foreign aid as well.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the States' share, Central share and foreign assistance?

[Translation]

SHRI A. NARENDRA: I am particularly asking about Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, 20 irrigation projects have been lying incomplete. The hon. Members has asked the quantum of funds available to the State Governments out of AIBP Scheme, RIDF (NABARD) and World Bank assistance. At present, I do not have the information with me. I would supply the information to the hon. Member later.

[Translation]

SHRI A. NARENDRA: I want to ask as to how many major and medium irrigation projects are pending?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been replied.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, through you, I would like to first congratulate the hon. Minister for his maiden reply in the House since he is from my State. In his reply to the main question and also to the supplementary, he has said that he plays only a monitoring role. In the reply he says:

"Being a State subject, irrigation projects are taken up for implementation by the State Government themselves out of their own resources as per their own priorities. The Centre, however, has launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97."

My question is, in my own State, there are five major irrigation projects and ten medium irrigation projects as indicated in the reply and the spill over cost for major irrigation projects is Rs. 3797.30 crores and Rs. 89.72 crore for medium irrigation projects. Will the hon. Minister come up with some innovative schemes like the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme to complete the projects? In this connection, I would like to tell the specific projects. One is the *Rengali* Multipurpose Project. It was started in the year 1973. It displaced ten thousand people. It will irrigate ten lakh acres of land. So, far a sum of Rs. 1100 crore has been spent. It requires another Rs. 3000 crore. Then, there are three medium irrigation projects. One is the *Derjang* Right Canal of which phase-I, Stage-I and II have been completed and only the Right Canal remains. The second is the *Sapwa-Badjore*

Integrated Project where only one portion has been completed and another Rs. 18 crore is required. The third is the completion of *Manjore* project. A lot of people have been displaced and a lot of areas have to be irrigated. The Centre should come to the aid of the State Government which has been devastated by the super cyclone. Unless the Centre comes to the aid of the State Government, it would be difficult to complete the projects. The State Government has projected this in the Ninth Plan. So, I want an answer. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would assist them by way of funding or by any innovative thing and when it will be completed. It has already taken twenty years.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I have earlier stated while answering this particular question that the Centre is providing funds under AIBP (the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme) as well as through the RIDF (NABARD). The World Bank Funding is also there.

As regards the *Rengali* Project, I would like to state that this Project was started in the Fourth Plan. The original cost was Rs. 291.57 crore. The latest cost is Rs. 2357.4 crore. However, we have provided almost Rs. 110 crore under AIBP....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Has it been provided this year or before?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: We have provided Rs. 110 crore during the last three years under AIBP. In addition to it Japanese funding is also available and also the World Bank funding under WRCP. We are trying to help. We are helping the State Governments. We are trying to do whatever is possible. The hon. Member has stated about certain projects. All these projects are being funded.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: This year, how much are you giving? The Orissa Government wanted Rs. 1600 crore: Rs. 700 crore for the Left Canal and Rs. 900 crore for the Right Canal....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh Deo, this is not the way of putting the supplementary. Hon. Minister, please address the Chair so that you can avoid these kinds of disturbances.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Till date, we have provided about Rs. 110 crore. For the completion of all these incomplete projects, be it in Orissa or be it in any other State, the Government is providing and funding money through different agencies to help completion of these projects on time because enormous delay has been committed in respect of these projects. Time and cost over-runs have also taken place....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we have a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this subject? This is an important subject. It concerns your State and my State also....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have stated in their reply that 14 major and 29 medium irrigation projects of Bihar are under construction. 12 irrigation projects are pending with the Government for clearance which include important ones like Kosi project, phase II, and Gandak project, phase II in, which measures have been taken against water logging. Gadvan, Ganhar, Shankh of South Bihar; Gandak and Kosi project, phase II of North Bihar, and Sone modernisation schemes of Central Bihar, all these are pending with the Government for clearance. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to when the Government would take action in this regard, by what time clearance would be given and the scheme implemented with the assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme?

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Member from Bihar has asked about certain individual and specific projects. From the statement, I find that 29 projects, medium and major projects, are lying incomplete.

If you see the cost escalation, you will find that it is an enormous amount. As far as Centre is concerned, whatever projects come to this Ministry, the Ministry of Water Resources is examining the same. If there are any specific doubts project components and if there are compliances to be made by the State Government, the same are to be sent by the State Government on time. But only a few compliances are received from the State Government. It is very difficult to clear them on time by the CWC. I would request my hon. friend that he should also persuade the State Government to send back the compliances to the Centre....(Interruptions)

On Bihar, and about this particular project, I would be writing to him stating the status of the project....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is all right. When the project of Bihar is there, you please get it done.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, about 20 hon. Members are interested in asking supplementaries. Do you have any objection in my admitting a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I have no objection if it is admitted as a Half-an-Hour Discussion....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take this up under an Half-an-Hour Discussion.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Half-an-Hour Discussion was allowed by you on the same subject during last session....(Interruptions)

[English]

A Half-a-Hour Discussion was admitted on this very question in the first Session and it was listed in the List of Business. But it was not taken up....(Interruptions)

What I am saying is....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In this Session, we will take up this. It does not require this kind of explanation.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It will be discussed in the very session.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: I have given a notice at nine o'clock today to ask question on this subject....(Interruptions) I want to ask question on the water problems of the country....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you? Why are you speaking so loudly? First you take your seat. This is the House.

[English]

You should know the procedure.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: I know the procedure, Sir.

[Translation]

Loss Caused by Flood

*145. *SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss of lives and property due to floods during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the amount allocated for this purpose for the year 2000-2001; and

(c) the impact of various schemes for flood control implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) State-wise details of loss of life and damage to property during 1997 to 1999, as reported by the Central Water Commission, are at Annexure-I.

(b) State-wise details of outlay for 2000-2001 for flood control, as reported by Central Water Commission, are at Annexure-II.

(c) Flood protection measures like construction of embankments were meant to control damage due to recurrent floods and also for protection to the command areas of the canal systems in northern India and the deltaic tracts of rivers flowing eastwards in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Construction of dams has been undertaken with a view to control floods. Construction of barrages has helped moderate the intensity of floods in the lower valleys. Storage reservoirs have either protected areas from floods or reduced their intensity considerably. A number of drainage schemes undertaken have resulted in positive developments towards improving drainage congestion and reducing floods. Similarly, a number of schemes for channel improvements, raising of villages, anti erosion and town protection works have been taken up to provide protection from floods.

Annexure-I

Damage due to floods/heavy rains during 1997

Sl. No.	State	Area Affected in m.ha.	Population Affected in Million	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Live Lost Nos.	Damage To public Utilities in Rs. Crore	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities in Rs. Crores (Col 6+8+11)
				Area in m.ha.	Value in Rs. Crore	Nos.	Value in Rs. Crore				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\$1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.184	5.098	0.184	128.85	14990	NR	137	58	249.730	378.580
*2	Arunachal Pradesh	Neg	0.014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	8	NR	Nr
3.	Assam	0.753	2.751	0.103	19.456	18104	9.985	1961	28	6.920	36.361
4.	Bihar	1.471	6.965	0.655	57.377	174379	30.567	151	163	20.381	108.325
\$5.	Gujarat	NR	2.118	NR	NR	32877	10.984	795	55	NR	10.984

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\$6.	Haryana	0.010	NR	0.002	6.000	1024	0.150	2	3	NR	6.150
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.254	2.855	0.254	173.21	13943	81.460	4809	229	235.800	490.470
\$8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.017	NR	NR	NR	22560	NR	17671	80	103.187	103.187
\$9.	Karnataka	0.019	NR	0.019	6.053	6333	1.839	120	92	43.672	51.564
10.	Kerala	0.385	0.95	0.09	243	16109	6.928	183	149	1015.319	1265.247
*11.	Maharashtra	0.049	0.797	0.049	NR	35034	NR	318	199	NR	NR
*12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.022	0.456	0.022	NR	47963	NR	1263	14	NR	NR
13.	Mizoram	0.002	0.002	0.002	18.490	1634	0.810	Nil	7	0.050	19.350
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.000
15.	Orissa	0.775	5.282	0.444	40.234	50408	7.373	61	34	288.500	336.107
*16.	Punjab	0.086	NR	0.086	NR	10685	NR	75	22	Nr	NR
\$17.	Rajasthan	Neg	NR	Neg	0.073	10196	2.408	94	64	22.375	24.856
*18.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	3000	NR	NR	57	NR	NR
\$19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.349	1.021	0.155	NR	5123	NR	114	102	NR	NR
*20.	West Bengal	0.193	1.354	0.193	NR	40766	NR	NR	38	NR	NR
Total		4.569	29.663	2.258	692.743	505128	152.504	27754	1402	1985.934	2831.181

Source: Information furnished by State Revenue Authorities.

*: Information collected from NDM Division, Ministry of Agriculture.

\$: Information incomplete.

NEG: Negligible.

NR: Not Reported.

Annexure-I—Contd.

Damage due to floods/heavy rains during 1998

Sl. No.	State	Area Affected in m.ha.	Population Affected in Million	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Live Lost Nos.	Damage To public Utilities in Rs. Crore	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities in Rs. Crores (Col. 6+8+11)
				Area in m.ha.	Value in Rs. Crore	Nos.	Value in Rs. Crore				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Anhara Pradesh	1.675	0.568	1.675	1072.990	163739	100.00	155	276	1658.210	2831.200
2.	Assam	1.324	6.957	0.478	463.304	220436	33.646	86224	125	82.957	579.907

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Rajasthan	0.020	—	0.020	0.060	7152	0.863	3650	28	3.336	4.259
9.	Tamilnadu	0.001	—	0.001	0.173	36501	1.833	628	103	—	2.006
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.054	0.184	0.041	—	1139	—	9	17	—	—
11.	West Bengal	25.925	12.848	1.095	1,261.200	556660	88.868	3272	79	41.758	1,391.826
Total		27.216	25.391	1.745	1,637.182	665536	158.144	8753	563	229.874	2,026.700

Annexure II*State-wise Outlays for Flood Control (2000-2001)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI.No.	Name of States/UTs	2000-2001 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1200
3.	Assam	3700
4.	Bihar	11000
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	500
7.	Haryana	2600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1324
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3469
10.	Karnataka	—
11.	Kerala	2400
12.	Madhya Pradesh	250
13.	Maharashtra	—
14.	Manipur	1000
15.	Meghalaya	300
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	300
18.	Orissa	—
19.	Punjab	12837

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	1182
21.	Sikkim	1000
22.	Tamilnadu	—
23.	Tripura	590
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3000
25.	West Bengal	21975
26.	A&N Islands	—
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	2232
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	2150

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very much clear from the figures given by the hon. Minister that there has been continuous increase in flood affected areas and also the loss of cattle and other losses are increasing especially in Uttar Pradesh for last three years. This is the time when flood occurs. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has talked about strengthening of the embankment of rivers or he has any plan by which the embankments of the rivers flowing through flood prone residential areas like my constituency Jaunpur be strengthened and the people be saved from damage?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, State Governments are entrusted with the task of flood control. The centre assist them for this. So far as the question

of flood control is concerned, many plans have been launched. Roughly speaking two types of measure have been taken for flood control. One of them is structural and the another is non-structural measures. Construction of embankments and the safety of towns under structural measures and there is provision of drainage for expedition of flowing out the logged flood water. Under the non-structural measures, warnings are sounded from time to time to people and if required they are evacuated. They are shifted to safer places during the flood. Such type measures are taken. So far as the question of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I want to say that the task of construction of embankments and protection of towns have been accomplished in Uttar Pradesh as has been the case of remaining parts of the country. All over the country in total 16200 kms have been covered by embankments and drainage channals have been 32003 kms. Work for protection has been done in 906 towns and the level of 4621 villages have been raised. All these works have been done in Uttar Pradesh also.

[English]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should, as the Speaker of the House, encourage women Members to ask supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Definitely you will get a chance.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: When will I get the chance? You give me a chance when the subject of women and child welfare comes up. I am quite capable of asking a supplementary on other subjects also.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to point out to the hon. Minister that the Gomati river flows through Eastern Uttar Pradesh especially through mid part of the town Jaunpur district. Due to flood there every year there has been huge loss of life and property. I would like to know whether any plan is under consideration of the Government to protect the Jaunpur town from the flood in the Gomati with the help of Uttar Pradesh or any work has been done?

MR. SPEAKER: He has revealed all this now.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I can give information about the work done in Uttar Pradesh regarding flood control but if you want to know about Jaunpur town, its information could be provided separately. So, far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned in total upto the distance of 1811 kms embankment has been constructed till 1993. Similarly figures of drainage channels are available till 1993. These are upto the length of 3593 kms. Protection work has

been completed in 64 towns. If we see it from the population point of view 15 lakhs hectare land has been benefited. These all protection measures have been taken. As far as the question of flood forecasting in non-structural measures is concerned, there are 33 flood forecast stations of Central Water Commission in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would have been appropriate if I had been allowed to raise a supplementary on bonded labour.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: He said loudly and you gave him an opportunity to speak but we do not get any.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you one too.

[English]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, repeatedly certain districts of Andhra Pradesh have been flood-prone every year.

There is hi-tech reputation of the State. A huge show was put up about evacuating people at the Bhadrachalam area that comes into my constituency.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: How do you know? You have been in Hyderabad.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This man is totally mentally deviant....*(Interruptions)* He does not even know where Hyderabad is....*(Interruptions)* If he cannot see a huge woman like me in my constituency, he must get his eyes checked up. He might be having cataract. There are a lot of free cataract eye-camps....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I have permitted you to ask a supplementary and not to talk about other matters.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Please refer it to the Member and not me....*(Interruptions)* How does he know that I am in Hyderabad. He does not even know where he is....*(Interruptions)* You are not being branded....*(Interruptions)* Do not talk....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not disturb her.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, people were evacuated from the banks of Bhadrachalam when floods took place. The families were shifted to supposedly safe area and food and water were to be supplied to them. One normally hopes that when we supply food and water to such camps—where human beings are rehabilitated

for a few days—the quality of food that was supplied was sub-standard. And the drinking water had visible water specks in this. When I went personally, the people complained about it. It is not a charge that I am making. The people have complained that they have been kept there.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This is regarding flood protection.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: You be careful that you do not get blood protection. You worry about that.

I am saying that when we have areas which are flood-prone every year, why is it that we are not able to do a permanent job in these areas so that we get permanent rehabilitation of the people to be evacuated? The recurring cost incurred to do this could well be met if it is a permanent measure.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question. Is the Government going to take permanent measures?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government takes every possible steps to control flood. It is not possible to stop the flood....(Interruptions) completely, but the Government has always been taking steps to lessen the damage caused by flood. As I had said earlier on the questions of Shri Chinmayanand Swami, two types of measures are taken. The one is structural measures and the other is non-structural measures. Embankments are made under structural measures, drainage improvement and arrangement for protection is made for the cities. High platforms also have been constructed in villages. Under non-structural measures, flood is forewarned and the Government want to do such work further also. The Government is also doing flood plain zoning and every State has been forewarned regarding areas of flood and intensity and it has also been instructed whether people should be kept there or not. A regulation has been made in this regard and a model law has been circulated to the States. Flood plain zoning has been made on behalf of the Central Government. This is basically a State subject. States have to take steps in this regard. So far as the question of floods related relief is concerned, it is the duty of States to provide relief. There is a calamity relief fund. Three fourth money have been provided by Central Government and one fourth money is provided by State Governments.

That money is spent for the relief of flood affected people and their assistance. It is expected that if eatables are to be provided then those things must be worthy of human consumption, this is a common thing. If any hon. Member has complaint regarding this they should make complaint to the State Government immediately. Whatever I have said here, I will send it to State Governments for investigations and proper inquiry.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that if you provide funds to the States from Centre and you do not monitor them, every year there will be expenditure and the loss of lives and the troubles to farmers....(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Time has come to provide more rights to the States. Everything cannot be controlled from here?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: When the Centre provide funds to States, the details of expenditure must be maintained....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, I wish to ask the hon. Minister, what is being done about the river Ghaghar which intervenes between Haryana and Punjab. During every monsoon, it spills over its banks and devastates millions of acres of land both in Haryana and Punjab. I wish to know whether the Centre is taking any interest to get the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Punjab together to settle the problem being faced by us due to this turbulent river.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This is not related to the question.

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that every year flood occurs in our region, and whatever improvement is to be made or measures are to be taken, they must be made permanent. Yamuna is flooded these days. Due to soil erosion so many villages have fallen in Haryana and embankment was not covered with wire net so stones have been slid and a number of villages were washed away. I want to point out to the hon. Minister that embankments must be covered with net. There must be an order from you and permanent solution about the villages which have fallen in Haryana due to soil erosion must be found out because their farms also have fallen

in with Haryana. I have raised this question so many times, but it remained unheeded. I want to know the answer of this question from the hon. Minister.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: So far as technical suggestion is concerned. I will send it to the experts for proper and necessary action.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the rest of Bihar especially north Bihar. There is flood in North Bihar also. Every year 24 district of the rest of Bihar remain flooded and people face difficulties. State Government have also raised questions for its solution from time to time and this has been also debated in this House that there should be a permanent solution after discussing it with Nepal. Now the Prime Minister of Nepal has come here on a goodwill visit. The hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs and the hon. Minister of Agriculture are present here. Through you I want to know from the hon. Minister as to by what time permanent solution of this problem would be found by constituency high dam in Nepal on the rivers like Baghwati, Adwana group, Kamla Walan, Koshi, Gandak etc. of North Bihar after negotiating with Nepal.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: So far as permanent solution is concerned, it is not right to repeat all the things which have been said earlier, but if the hon. Member is interested, I want to say him that the total length of embankments constructed in Bihar, is 2788 kms. and according to the data available since 1993 365 kms. long drainage channels have been constructed. So far as the matter of rivers originating from Nepal is concerned, the Prime Minister of Nepal has arrived here and the matter must be put forth to him. Fortunately the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs is listening to the discussion carefully and as per the information available to us, Kosi high dam project is also included in India-Nepal joint projects for negotiation and implementation.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: I have asked about the Baghwati and Awana group.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, please put a pointed supplementary.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, flood is a chronic problem in Assam. Till today all the measures that have been taken for flood control have failed. According to the Government's own admission, the loss due to flood in the last three years was more than Rs. 700 crore. The Plan outlay for 2000-2001 for flood

is only Rs. 37 crore. As there is a continuous devastating flood in Assam, I would like to know whether the Government will take an overall view to control flood in Assam.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, so far as, the question of the problem of Assam is concerned, everybody is aware that the Brahmaputra river causes devastation and damage. The situation can't be evaluated on the basis of available data of one year and the steps taken. In Assam, you will find that 4566 kms long embankments and 957 kms. long drainage channels have been constructed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

*144. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to rehabilitate the bonded labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bonded labourers in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the number of bonded labourers benefited by the said scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers was formulated in May, 1978. Under the Scheme, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10000/- per freed bonded labour is provided for their rehabilitation. The rehabilitation grants are equally shared by the Central and State Governments concerned on 50:50 basis. The pattern of assistance under this

Scheme can be either land based or non-land based or skill craft based. The land based scheme comprises of (i) allotment of land (ii) provision of back-up services and facilities such as plough, plough bullocks, seeds, fertilisers, inputs, etc. Non-land based schemes involve supply of productive assets *i.e.* milch animals and other animal husbandry items and linkage with markets. The skill/craft based schemes involve identification of skills/crafts, supply of raw-materials, working capital, shed,

implements and linkage with market for sale of finished products.

(c) As per the reports received from the State Governments, who are the implementing agencies under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State-wise position of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated, not traceable for rehabilitation and waiting for rehabilitation since enactment of the Act are given below:—

Name of the State	Number of Bonded labourers			
	Identified	Released and rehabd.	Not traceable for rehabt.	Waiting for rehabt.
Andhra Pradesh	36,289	29552	6287	450
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	1416	—	2110
Bihar	13,092	12368	716	8
Karnataka	62,727	55231	7377	119
Madhya Pradesh	12,822	11897	907	18
Orissa	49,971	46843	2776	352
Rajasthan	7,478	6297	1181	—
Tamil Nadu	63,894	58073	—	5821
Maharashtra	1,384	1300	82	2
Uttar Pradesh	27,797	27797	—	—
Kerala	823	710	113	—
Haryana	544	21	523	—
Gujarat	64	64	—	—
Total	2,80,411	2,51,569	19,962	8880

(d) The details of bonded labourers benefited under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of bonded labour benefited
1997-98	6000
1998-99	5960
1999-2000	8195
Total	20,155

Resumption of Arms Supply to Pakistan by UK

*146. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government have decided to resume arms supply to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a move on the part of U.K. Government will affect Indo-U.K. relations;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government propose to take up this issue with U.K. Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 5th July 2000, Mr. Peter Hain, Minister of State in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office stated in the British Parliament that they have "issued 20 standard individual export licenses for a narrow and well defined range of equipment, e.g. naval spares, bomb disposal equipment, goods for civilian end users".

(c) to (e) Government are disappointed with the decision of the UK Government to issue export licenses for the supply of defence equipment to Pakistan. It believes that the decision is not in consonance with the spirit of the stand taken by the British Government in respect of the situation in Pakistan. Government have conveyed its concerns to the British Government through its High Commission in London.

Looting of Emigrant Labourers

*147. SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of rackets in different parts of the country, involved in looting labourers on the pretext of providing employment in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(c) whether in this connection, the Government had also seen the report appearing in the 'Daily Tribune' dated July 4, 2000 captioned "Foodless on a rusty ship";

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard as well as in other cases which have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) whether the Government would simplify the procedure relating to emigration of workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) Sporadic complaints regarding

cheating of intending emigrants are received against the agencies engaged in the business of recruitment of Indian workers for overseas employment. While some of the agencies against whom the complaints are received, are registered with the Govt. under the Emigration Act, 1983, others are operating unauthorisedly. Complaints generally relate to collection of service charges in excess of the amount provided for under rules, collection of money from the intending emigrants but not actually sending them for overseas employment, sending some of the workers to other countries against non-existing jobs and in some cases changing the terms and conditions of employment of the workers, on reaching the alien land, to their disadvantage. During the last 3 years, the number of such complaints received by the Govt. was as under:

Year	No. of Complaints
1997	91
1998	122
1999	163

(c) and (d) Government are aware of the report appearing in the *Daily Tribune* on 4.7.2000 captioned "Foodless on a rusty ship". However, this incidence has not been brought to the notice of the Indian Embassy in Jordan or the Ministry of Labour either by the victims or by the local Govt. of Assam. With a view to curbing the activities of unauthorised agents, detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Governments for issue of necessary instructions right upto the police station level for keeping strict vigil on the activities of agents and registration of cases against them. Going by the news report, a case is already reported to have been registered by the local police against the unauthorised agents under Sections 406, 420, 506 and 120 of the IPC. One person is reported to have been arrested and two others were absconding. In the event of such agents being the registered recruiting agents, action is initiated for suspension/cancellation of their registration certificates if the complaints of the workers are not settled. During the last three years registration certificates of 32 agents were suspended and 2 registration certificates were cancelled.

(e) and (f) The procedure relating to grant of emigration clearance to workers seeking overseas employment is already simplified and has been working satisfactorily.

[*Translation*]

Indo-US ties

*148. SHRI P.R. KUNTE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by India and the USA to foster closer relationship in pursuance of the MOUs and agreements signed during the US President's visit to New Delhi, in March this year; and

(b) the measures contemplated to be taken to boost further co-operation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) During the visit of the US President Clinton to India in March 2000, Prime Minister and the US President issued a Joint Statement, outlining their vision of the relationship between India and the United States in the 21st Century. As part of this Vision, they also agreed upto an architecture of a wide ranging, institutional dialogue between the two countries. The two sides also signed an Agreement to set up a Science and Technology Forum and a Joint Statement on Co-operation in Energy and Environment.

The two sides have worked purposefully together to implement the Dialogue Architecture with a view to deepening understanding between the two sides and intensifying co-operation across the full range of bilateral activities. Meetings have already taken place of the bilateral forums established under the Dialogue Architecture, the Agreement on Science and Technology Forum and the Joint Statement on Co-operation in Energy and Environment.

(b) Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of the US President to visit the United States in September. This visit is expected to further contribute towards established a closer and qualitatively new relationship, as also to strengthening co-operation between India and the United States, in accordance with the Vision Statement.

[*English*]

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

*149. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to free Bhabha Atomic Research Centre from their regulatory control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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): (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring safety in strategic activities, it has been decided that, similar to mechanisms adopted in other Nuclear Weapon States (NWS), regulatory and safety functions with respect to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and its facilities, hitherto exercised by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), will now be exercised through the Internal Safety Committee Structure that has been constituted by the Director, BARC. While carrying out the above functions, BARC will, *inter-alia*, ensure compliance with the principles of good safety management as given in the relevant safety codes, guides, standards, etc. developed by AERB and the acceptable limits of radiation exposure to members of the public prescribed by AERB.

SAARC Meeting on Water Sharing

*150. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of SAARC countries on water sharing issue was held, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main points discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (c) The sharing of water resources does not come within the purview of SAARC. No SAARC meeting on water sharing has therefor been held.

Policy for Old Age Group

*151. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of 60 plus age in 1951 and 1991;

(b) whether there is a sharp increase in the population of this particular age group during the past ten years;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any National policy for this age group; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The number of persons of 60 plus age in the year 1951 was over 20 million and in the year 1991 it was about 57 million.

(b) Since the life expectancy shows a steady improvement, it is understood that the population of persons of 60 plus age has increased in the last ten years. However, no accurate data is available in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government announced a National Policy on Older Persons in January, 1999.

(d) The Policy provides a broad framework for inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation both within the Government as well as between Governmental and non-Governmental agencies. In particular the policy has identified a number of areas of intervention viz., financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare, protection of life and property etc. for the well being of older persons in the country.

[Translation]

Development Progress Report

*152. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to prepare development progress report of some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which the Planning Commission has selected these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has decided to prepare State Development Reports (and not Development Progress Reports) for States with a view to bring out credible documents that would help set the agenda for the economic growth of the States. State Development Reports (SDRs) would be documents sponsored by Planning Commission but which would take an independent and analytical look at the development of the States in various aspects. SDRs are expected to highlight critical issues for the States and stimulate debate. States will be fully involved in the preparation of these Reports. States for which development reports are to be prepared during the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

The Commission has initiated action for preparation of above reports. A Core Committee is being constituted for each State headed by the concerned Member, Planning Commission including representatives from the concerned State Governments and partner institutions. Core Committee have been formed so far in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu while the constitution of similar committees in respect of the remaining States is under progress, and its expected to be completed shortly.

(c) Identification of States for preparing these Reports has been done keeping in view the general level of development in the States, their size, the growth achieved by the States in the last two decades, assignment of a balanced workload amongst the Members responsible for the States and an appropriate geographic distribution.

[English]

Rate of Employment

*153. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the annual rate of growth of employment in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any annual target has been fixed in regard to the rate of growth of employment during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of unemployed likely at the end of the Ninth Plan after achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (e) 2.3 to 2.4% annual growth of employment was estimated to have been realized prior to the Ninth Five Year Plan. At the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, the level of employment was of the order of 367.2 million as per the Usual Status (considering both principal as well as subsidiary activity). During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the projected rate of growth of employment is of the order of 2.5%. The level of employment is projected to increase to 416.4 million at the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. The number of unemployed at the end of Ninth Plan is projected at about seven million.

President's Visit to China

*154. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of President to China, Chinese support was sought for India's claim for a permanent seat in the Security Council;

(b) if so, the response of the Chinese Government thereto;

(c) whether Chinese help was also sought to fight terrorism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including Beijing's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) The President paid a State visit to China on May 28-June 3, 2000 at the invitation of President Jiang Zemin. During his talks, President Narayanan said that there was a need for restructuring of the UN including expansion of the UN Security Council. India was seeking representation so that the balance of the world was reflected. The President said that China's support would contribute to strengthening friendly relations between the two countries. President Jiang agreed that there should be further strengthening and restructuring of the UN and added that the interests of developing countries must be protected in the expansion of the UN Security Council. Expansion of the UN Security Council

should not be limited to developed countries alone. He said that China favoured UN reforms through consultations between different parties on an equal footing.

The President briefed President Jiang on the impact that international terrorism had on regional peace and stability. The President said that it was in the common interest of all countries including India and China to control and contain this menace. We would appreciate China's co-operation with regard to our proposal for a Comprehensive International Convention against Terrorism at the UN. President Jiang said that China shared India's views on terrorism. China had all along been opposed to international terrorism and condemned it. China was opposed to terrorism as a form and method of achieving political objectives. China opposed terrorist violence against any country or entity since it violated norms of international law. China favoured strengthening of co-operation among the international community to combat international terrorism.

Rain Harvesting System

*155. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the quantum of rain water being harvested and utilised for different purposes in the country, particularly in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) urged the State Governments to make it mandatory for urban dwelling units in the States to harvest roof-top rain water;

(d) whether the CGWA proposed to bring any legislation in this regard;

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(f) whether the State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government to speed up work on rain harvesting system during the current financial year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to the States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (g) The total average annual rainfall in the country is about 4000 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Out of this, the average annual flow in the various rivers of the country is 1869 BCM.

The utilisable surface water has been assessed as 690 BCM. The utilisable ground water is assessed as 433.8 BCM and out of which 20 BCM is available in the State of Orissa. The present utilisation of ground water in Orissa is 15 percent.

Actual utilisation for different purposes has not been assessed. However, the projected demand for the various uses in the country is as under.

Use	Water Demand for 2000 (In Billion Cubic Metre)
Irrigation	630
Domestic	33
Industry	30
Energy	27
Others	30
Total	750

The Central Ground Water Authority has suggested to the State Governments to make provision of roof top rain water harvesting in cities and initiate measures for conservation, protection and augmentation of ground water resources. It is however not considering legislation in this regard.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) has issued regulations for conservation of roof top rain water. Delhi Government has decided to make water harvesting compulsory in all new residential buildings, group housing societies and plotted residential areas of over 500 Sq. m. Municipal Corporation Ludhiana has issued directions that no permission may be given for construction of industrial plants, marriage places, commercial complexes, group housing society and multi-story flats unless the owners of the property include the construction of water harvesting structures.

The Government provides funds to the States to supplement their efforts for providing drinking water under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and up to 20 percent of the ARWSP funds can be earmarked and utilised for sustainability of drinking water source including water harvesting structures. As per guidelines under the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) for Rural Drinking Water, minimum 25% of total allocation for the component is to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on projects/schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water source in respect of DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited dark/grey blocks and other water stress/drought affected areas. Allocation of 25% of the total allocation for sustainability is not to be insisted upon in areas where the water table and rainfall is high and ground water development is low.

The Government have received some proposals for financial assistance for water harvesting from the States of Gujarat, Nagaland and Mizoram for consideration under the Central Sector Scheme of ground water recharge being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board. A decision on these proposals has been taken as yet.

Contract Labour

*156. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract labour is being engaged in national coal and steel mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to remove contract system in these mines?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has been enacted to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. The Act came into force with effect from 10.2.1971. The central objective of the Act is to abolish contract labour in certain jobs/processes and to regulate the employment of contract labour in other jobs/processes where it cannot be

abolished. In other words the Act does not envisage total abolition of contract labour system. It permits continuance of contract labour system but seeks to regulate it in jobs/processes/operations which are casual and intermittent in nature.

2. The Central Government is aware of the reported prevalence of contract labour in coal mines and mines owned by steel industry. As 'appropriate Government' for mining industry, engagement of contract labour have been prohibited in coal mines all over the country in the following operations:—

- (i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal;
- (ii) Coal loading and unloading;
- (iii) Overburden removal earth cutting;
- (iv) Soft coke manufacturing;
- (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.

However, the prohibition shall not apply to the following categories:—

(a) Quarries in the North-East coal field which can only be worked for a few month every year due to heavy rainfall in the area;

(b) Quarries located by the side of the river in pench valley and similar other patch deposits which can only be worked when the level of river has gone down and during non-rainy season;

(c) Loading of coal when there is mechanical failure, failure of power or irregular supply of wagon by the railways; and

(d) Cutting of stone drifts/faults which cannot be detected in advance and are of short duration, say upto six months.

3. The engagement of contract labour in coal washeries in the country have been prohibited in the following operations:—

- (i) Loading of raw coal;
- (ii) Charging of magnetite;

(iii) Plant cleaning including removal of magnetite, waste, muck clearing, magnetite removal;

(iv) Transport of Middling; and

(v) Removal of Slurry.

4. The Central Government have also prohibited employment of contract labour in iron ore mines in the country in the following operations:—

(i) Over burden removal;

(ii) Drilling and Blasting;

(iii) Float Ore Operations;

(iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plant, screening plants and/or conveyor belts; and

(v) Wagon levelling operations.

5. In view of the objective of the Act, while contract labour cannot be employed in coal and steel mines in the processes/operations prohibited by the notifications specified above, it is permissible for the mining establishments to continue the contract labour system in other processes/operations where it has not been prohibited. Wherever instance of violations of the Act/Rules/notifications come to the notice of the Central Government, as a result of inspections carried out by the inspecting authorities prescribed under the Act, prosecution cases are filed against the employers of such establishments.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*157. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR has any new projects to improve the agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for each project;

(c) the number of projects of ICAR in progress in the country at present; and

(d) the funds allocated for the Rice Research Institute at Maduravayal and M.S. Swaminathan Research Institute (MSSRI), Chennai during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the IX Plan, eight new initiatives has been taken by the Department whose details as well as funds allocated are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The number of projects in ICAR including Institutes, Bureaux, National Research Centres, Project Directorates, All India Coordinated Research Projects and other plan schemes are 191 as per details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not allocated any funds to Rice Research Institute, Maduravayal and M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.

Statement-I

1. New schemes approved for the IX Plan and funds allocated:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms	533.00
(ii) Indo-Israel Demonstration Project	307.55
(iii) National Research Centre on Seed Spices	300.00
(iv) All India Network Programme on Haemorrhagic Septicemia	150.00
(v) Network on Gastrointestinal Parasitism	100.00
(vi) Rural Awareness Work Experience	405.00
(vii) AICRP on Engineering Measures for Efficient Land & Water Management	73.25
Grand Total	Rs. 1868.80 lakhs

Statement-II

2. The number of Projects which are in progress during the IX Plan.

1. National Institutes	46
2. National Research Centres	31
3. National Bureaux	5
4. Project Directorates	11
5. All India Co-ordinated Research Project	80
6. Other Plan Schemes	13
7. Externally Aided Projects Including World Bank Aided Projects	5
Total	191

Bidi Workers

*158. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed restrictions on manufacture of bidis;

(b) if so, the impact on the employment of workers engaged in bidi manufacturing; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of bidi workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To protect the interest of the beedi workers, the Government have enacted various legislations such as Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 and Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976. Rules have also been framed under these Acts to safeguard the interest of the beedi workers and their family members. Government is running various welfare schemes, in the fields of Health, Housing, Social Security, Education and Recreation, under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the benefit of beedi workers and their dependents.

Delayed Projects

*159. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Group of Ministers headed by Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission to check the cost overruns of delayed projects;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Group; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) At present, no Group of Ministers has been appointed by the Government to check cost overrun of delayed projects. However, in 1994, a Group of Ministers (GOM) had been appointed under

the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. The suggestions made by the GOM are as follows:

- (1) Shelving of projects not taking off;
- (2) (a) Setting up of the Central Empowered Committee;
(b) Re-prioritisation of the existing projects;
- (3) New procedure for filling up of vacancies of Chief Executives and other related suggestions;
- (4) Setting of Empowered Committees in the Administrative Ministries and Working Groups at district levels;
- (5) On-line computerised PERT Programmes;
- (6) Introduction of system of review meetings by Ministers; and
- (7) Introduction of stricter investment criteria.

(c) Remedial steps taken to complete these projects include:

Based on the suggestions of the GOM, 13 Specific Measures were approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in February, 1996. These measures are under implementation since then. The details of these measures are given in the Statement attached. In addition, the following additional remedial steps have been taken to cut down delays and cost overruns in projects:

- (i) Monthly and Quarterly monitoring by the Government. These enable the monitoring agencies to identify constraints and help the management in taking remedial measures;
- (ii) In-depth critical reviews of the progress by the Project Authorities and Administrative Ministries, coordination with the respective State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and concerned agencies;
- (iii) Reviewing the status of fabrication of equipment with suppliers as well as turnkey contractors;
- (iv) Inter-ministerial coordination and holding of facilitation meetings of concerned parties;
- (v) Setting up of Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving of land acquisition and other problems; and
- (vi) Making funds available to complete the projects on schedule.

Statement***Specific Measures to Cut Delays in Implementation of Projects***

As originally approved by CCEA/COS	As subsequently modified
1. Shelving/dropping or transfer to the private/joint sector projects unable to make progress. Considerations are lack of progress (i.e. where the expenditure incurred is 5% or less even after 60% of the gestation period is over) backward/forward linkages and other relevant factors such as the strategic constraints in land acquisition, changes in Govt. policies/market conditions, etc.	On 27.12.1997, the CCEA revised the definition of projects having 'lack of progress' as projects where expenditure incurred is 20% of anticipated cost or less even after 60% of the gestation period.
2. Overcoming of procedural or legal hurdles in shelving / dropping or transferring projects which are unable to make progress. A Central Empowered Committee should be set up to consider such projects.	The terms of reference of the Central Empowered Committee were amended in January, 1998 in the light of change in the definition of lack of progress.
3. Re-prioritization of projects in the light of resource constraints. Re-prioritization of projects likely to be completed in the 8th Plan to be left to the administrative Ministries/Depts. CEC would re-prioritize projects costing Rs. 50 crore and more and spilling over into the 9th Plan.	
4. Immediate steps to fill the Board level vacancies in the PSUs. The action to be taken by the PESB and to be reviewed by Secretary (C).	
5. Formation of Core Management Team for every project.	Instead of a Core Management Team, a nodal officer with minimum tenure of 5 years will be appointed for each project costing Rs. 50 crores and above.
6. Formation of Empowered Committee in each administrative Ministry/Department.	Empowered Committee only for the Govt. owned projects.
7. Delegation of adequate financial and administrative powers to field level executives.	
8. Strengthening of monitoring at all levels.	
9. Introduction of on-line computerised monitoring system.	
10. Regular review in the administrative Ministry/Depts. at the level of Secretary.	Review of Govt. owned projects by the Empowered Committee and of PSU owned projects in the Quarterly Review Meetings.
11. More strict appraisal and sanction of projects. Projects should be taken up for implementation only after detailed examination of the availability of land, state of preparedness and assured flow of funds.	
12. Time limit for various clearances. Once the time limit is over, clearance should automatically be treated as given.	
13. Yearly updating of the sanctioned cost. Modalities to be finalised by a Committee of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and Finance Secretary.	Financial Advisers of the concerned Ministries would be responsible for yearly updating of project costs (regarding projects costing above Rs. 50 crores) and communicating the result of such updating to the Planning Commission before the Annual Plan Exercise. They would also indicate whether the updated cost was different from the phasing of expenditure based on the completion cost.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

*160. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose a new National Crops Insurance Scheme to mitigate the hardships of the farmers of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose 'Village' as a unit in the new scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. A new Crop Insurance Scheme known as National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has already been implemented from Rabi 1999-2000 season.

(b) Salient features of the new Scheme are as under:—

- (i) Coverage of all farmers including share croppers and tenants.
- (ii) Coverage of annual commercial/horticultural crops, besides food crops and oilseeds.
- (iii) Farmers have option to select the sum insured as high as 150% of average yield.
- (iv) Assessment of crop losses on individual basis for localised calamities to be experimented in a few areas.

(v) Premium rates in respect of food crops and oilseeds may range from 25% to 3.5% during Kharif and 1.5% to 2.0% during Rabi or actuarial rates whichever is less. In respect of annual commercial/horticultural crops premium will be charged based on actuarial rates.

(vi) Small & Marginal farmers will be eligible for subsidy in premium to the extent of 50% which would be phased out over a period of five years.

(c) to (e) The new scheme envisages that each participating State/UT is required to reach the level of Gram Panchayat as unit of insurance within a period of three years. However, Department is reviewing the scheme to reach this goal earlier.

[*Translation*]

Revised Pay Scales for ICAR

1528. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised pay-scales of University Grants Commission have been implemented for the scientists of Indian Council for Agriculture Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement**Scales of Pay of Scientists/RMPs in all grades of ICAR**

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Existing Scales of Pay (Rs.)	Revised Scales of Pay (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Scientist	2200-75-2600-100-4000	800-275-13500
2.	Scientist (Sr. Scale)	3000-100-3500-125-5000	1000-325-15200
3.	Scientist (Sel. Grade)	3700-125-4950-150-5700	12000-420-18300

1	2	3	4
4.	Principal Scientist	4500-150-5700-200-7300	16400-450-20900-500-22400
5.	Project Coordinators, Head of Divisions/Regional Centres/Stations, Joint Directors of other than those in the four Deemed Universities & NAARM, Zonal Coordinators	4500-150-5700-200-7300	16400-450-20900-500-22400
6.	Directors/Project Directors of the Instts/NRC/Project Directorates, ADGs at ICAR Hqrs. Joint Directors of Deemed Universities/NAARM	4500-150-5700-200-7300	16400-450-20900-500-22400 (Minimum pay to be fixed Rs. 17300/- on initial appointment)
7.	Dy. Director Generals at ICAR Hqrs. Directors of IARI, IVRI, NDRI, CIFE & NAARM	7600/- fixed	25,000/- fixed
8.	National Fellows	4500-150-5700-200-7300	16400-450-20900-500-22400
9.	National Professor	7600/- fixed	25000/- fixed

[English]

Irrigated-Non-Irrigated Land

1529. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigated, Non-irrigated and waste land in the field of Agriculture in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any coordination between Irrigation Department of States and Centre with Agricultural Ministry

is to have a definite mechanism to evaluate the programme of irrigated agricultural zone;

(c) if so, the whether any expertise of Israel Government in this regard have been consulted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) The total irrigated, non-irrigated and cultural waste-lands in the field of agriculture in the country during the years from 1994-95 to 1996-97 are as under:—

(Area in Million hectares)

Year	Irrigated land	Unirrigated Land	Cultivable waste land
1994-95	53.0	90.0	14.3
1995-96	53.4	88.8	14.1
1996-97	55.1	87.7	14.0

(b) Cooperating Centres of Water Management Project working under ICAR (11 centres) have direct linkages with the State Irrigation Department for conducting

on farm water management research and demonstration under actual farming conditions in different States. These research and demonstration programmes help to

disseminate the irrigation and agriculture research technology for improving water use efficiency and agricultural productivity. Similar programmes on agricultural drainage and reclamation of salt affected soils are also under operation in collaboration with the State irrigation departments. A Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources in 23 States and 2 Union Territories. The programme aims at reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and utilised and optimizing the agricultural productivity and production from irrigated lands in a coordinated manner on a sustainable basis. The programme endeavours to implement/propagate all available technologies for scientific management of land, water and crop for sustainable optimum agricultural production. The integration of various activities be achieved through multi-disciplinary teams under a Command Area Development Authority headed by an administrator/Commissioner. At present the programme covers 228 irrigation projects with a culturable command area of 22.27 million hectare.

(c) Yes, Sir. Expertise of Israel Government is being obtained by ICAR and State Agricultural Universities.

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has several means of cooperation with the Israel Government for obtaining expertise in the field of water management, (micro irrigation and protected agriculture): (i) Training of the Indian Scientists at Israel, (ii) Sending of Indian teams to study the water management research and development programme specially Micro Irrigations System in Israel and their follow up action in India, and (iii) A collaborative programme on Micro Irrigation under protective conditions between the Government of India and Government of Israel has been established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the benefit of Indian Scientists and farmers.

Prevention of Cruelties to Animals

1530. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sacrifice of animals banned under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is still in progress in some States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to make amendments to the prevention of cruelties to Animals Act to stop cruelties to animals and stringent action against the offenders;

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

(e) the reasons for delay and steps being taken for ensuring passed of amendment and enforcement of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available information animal sacrifice is being practiced in many parts of the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The proposed Amendment Bill is still under consideration of the Government and action is being expedited at the highest level.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Industrial Units

1531. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:
SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial units are lying closed in the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of employees rendered jobless, alongwith the lost man-days and loss of production suffered during the above period as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive those units and provide job to these unemployed workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Space Capabilities

1532. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by India so far in the field of space;

(b) the amount spent by India on Space Research, Satellite Development, INSAT launching during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(c) the present status of India in the field of Space at the international level?

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): (a) The major achievement of India in the field of Space is its ability to build world class satellites for various applications and developing means to launch them into Space. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), which is operational, can launch about 1200 kg class of satellites into polar sunsynchronous orbit. Two types of satellites presently provide operational services from Space. The INSAT system currently has five operational satellites which are used for applications such as Telecommunication, TV and Radio broadcasting, Search and Rescue services and Meteorological Observational services. The IRS system comprising of five state-of-art satellites provide data that are used in natural resource management applications, like estimating the area of crop production, predicting the agricultural yield, maps indicating the areas of ground water availability, forest survey, etc. The IRS satellite data is also made available world wide on a commercial basis. Considerable inroads are made in the development of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for launching INSAT type of Satellites. Extensive institutional mechanisms for use of space data has been established. Industries and academic institutions have been actively involved in execution of Space programme and Department of Space has linkages with more than 500 small, medium and large scale industries. More than 236 technologies developed under the space programme have been transferred to industries.

(b) The amount spent by India during the first three years of the 9th Five Year Plan, on Space Research including satellite development and INSAT launching is as below:

1997-98	Rs. 1050.50 Crores
1998-99	Rs. 1401.70 Crores
1999-2000	Rs. 1677.38 Crores

The specific amounts spent for satellite development and INSAT launching during the first three years of the Ninth Plan are as below:—

Year	Satellite Development	INSAT launching
1997-98	Rs. 170.64 Crores	—
1998-99	Rs. 296.77 Crores	Rs. 269.75 Crores
1999-2000	Rs. 308.92 Crores	Rs. 342.01 Crores

(c) India is one of the very few countries to have capabilities both for development of satellites and launch vehicles. India has achieved technological capability to make state-of-art satellites and launch vehicles which are comparable to contemporary systems in the world. Some of the transponders onboard INSAT-2E have been leased to the International Telecommunication Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which indicates the high international quality standards of INSAT-2E. The first commercial flight of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) carried two foreign satellites along with IRS-P4 into the orbit. India has emerged as a major player amongst space faring nations.

[English]

Necklace River Project

1533. SHRI A. KRISHANASWAMY:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major and medium irrigation projects including the Necklace-River Project are being implemented in Maharashtra with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Necklace-River Project has since been completed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, alongwith the present status thereof; and

(e) the time by which the projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) 7 Irrigation Projects, namely, Gosikhurd, Surya, Waghur, Bhima, Upper Tapi, Upper Wardha and Wan are presently under implementation in

Maharashtra with Central Loan Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

(c) As per the information available in the Ministry of Water Resources there is no such project by the name of Necklace River Project.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Consular Office of Canada in Chandigarh

1534. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the consular office of Canada in Chandigarh to function as a full-fledged diplomatic office;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) A request has been received from the Government of Canada for expansion of the Visa Collection Centre in Chandigarh into a full-fledged Consulate with Canada-based diplomatic staff. Government of India had earlier given permission in 1997 to open the Visa Collection Centre, to be manned by India-based staff and treated as an extension of the Canadian High Commission in New Delhi.

(c) After careful consideration, keeping all facts in mind, it was decided to let the above arrangement continue for the present.

Leakage of Radio Activity

1535. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has located certain sites to deposit its nuclear waste in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against any leakage of radio activity?

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): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Small Scale Industries

1536. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of small scale units in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) total number of employees working with them during the said period, State-wise;

(c) minimum wages of these employees, State-wise; and

(d) the contribution of SSI units in Gross Domestic Product, State-wise?

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): (a) Estimated total number of registered and unregistered small scale units in the country during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 was 30.14 lakhs, 31.21 lakhs and 32.25 lakhs respectively. State-wise estimates are maintained only for registered SSI units, which are given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c) The estimated total number of persons employed in these units during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 was 167.2 lakhs, 171.58 lakhs and 178.50 lakhs respectively. State-wise estimates on employment and minimum wages are not maintained centrally.

(d) The latest available estimate regarding contribution of SSI sector in Gross Domestic Product is for the year 1998-99 and the same is 6.7 per cent. State-wise estimates are not prepared centrally.

Statement**Registered Number of SSI Units**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1098 P	1175 P	1194.479 E
2.	Andhra Pradesh	120461 P	124950 —	127042.9 E
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3358 E	4478 E	4519.811 E
4.	Assam	21514 —	23132 P	23637.47 E
5.	Bihar	111990 P	117546 P	121155.6 E
6.	Chandigarh	2962 —	3007 —	3037.217 E
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	538 —	870 —	959.3845 E
8.	Daman & Diu	867 P	1455 —	1507 —
9.	Delhi	29527 E	25306 —	25336.15 E
10.	Goa	5253 E	5761 —	5877.356 E
11.	Gujarat	149893 —	164785 —	173004.3 E
12.	Haryana	98116 —	82874 E	84732.96 E
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15022 —	15941 —	16396.57 E
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	27210 P	28663 E	29559.85 E
15.	Karnataka	131582 E	150675 —	156726.8 E
16.	Kerala	161777 P	184916 E	196926.9 E
17.	Lakshadweep	384 E	404 —	415.1664 E
18.	Madhya Pradesh	292243 E	311375 E	323060.5 E
19.	Maharashtra	119887 —	135016 —	140919.5 E
20.	Manipur	5578 —	5829 E	6000.405 E
21.	Meghalaya	2229 —	2514 —	2621.05 E
22.	Mizoram	3677 —	4028 —	4332.736 E
23.	Nagaland	779 —	813 —	982.3937 E
24.	Orissa	17142 E	18732 P	19277.73 E
25.	Pondicherry	4425 —	4722 —	4873 —
26.	Punjab	149089 —	151180 —	152508.1 E

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Rajasthan	75898 —	80229 —	81549.68 E
28.	Sikkim	305 P	328 P	342.1371 E
29.	Tamil Nadu	281326 E	284943 —	305722.5 E
30.	Tripura	1697 E	1949 E	2113.847 E
31.	Uttar Pradesh	367950 E	358594 P	371094.7 E
32.	West Bengal	148443 P	150317 P	151648.8 E
All-India Total		2352220	2446507	2539068

Note: (P)—Provisional,
(E)—Estimated.

Desilting of Canals

1537. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that coast canal in Orissa is heavily silted;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have sent any proposal to the Union Government for desilting of the coast canal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to redigging the coast canal for irrigation and creation of job opportunities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa has reported about heavy silting of coast canal in Orissa Orissa coast canal starts from Bengal border and continues upto its confluence point in river Matei. The total length of Orissa Coast Canal is 123.6 km. consisting of 4 reaches i.e. Range-III (14.4 km.), Range-IV A (14 km.), Range-IV B (28.6 km.) and Range-V (66.6 km.). The coast canal had been constructed during 1880-85 in British period. It had been constructed mainly to provide navigation facilities and also irrigation facilities to 5000 ha. by lift. Except R-III for a length of 14.4 km. rest

other reaches have been silted up profusely for a depth of 1.5 m. to 2 m. and not in order. Only Range-III is functioning for both the purposes i.e. navigation as well as irrigation to 600 ha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Projects In Bihar

1538. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally Sponsored Projects started in Bihar;

(b) the number out of them completed within the time limit;

(c) the amount spent thereon so far;

(d) the number of projects lagging behind; and

(e) the extent to which cost of these projects has been escalated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The names of Centrally Sponsored Projects in Bihar are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Out of 34 projects, 7 projects are on schedule and 4 projects have been completed.

(c) The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 3,943.4 crores.

(d) 12 projects are running behind their approved original schedule and 11 projects do not have any definite date of commissioning.

(e) The cost of these projects has increased from the original approved cost of Rs. 7,043.3 crores to the now anticipated cost of Rs. 10,016.2 crores, i.e., by 42%.

Statement

List of Projects in Bihar (As on 31/03/2000)

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure : Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Appro.	Date of Commissioning		Total Time Overrun (% on Revised)	Cost		% Cost Over Run On Original (Revised)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 3/2000	Physical Progress (%)	
				Original (Rvsd)	Anti-cipated (L.Rep.)		Approved Original (Revised)	Anticipated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sector: Atomic Energy												
UCIL												
1.	Narwapahar J'Guda Umill Singhbum Bihar	TPY 326 U308	1989/04 1994/11	1993/12 1995/09	2000/04	55 71	495.54 311.41	306.74	-38 -1	303.21	3.53	Completed
Sector: Coal												
BCCL												
2.	Pootkee Balihari UG Dhanbad Bihar	3.00 1.00 MTY	1983/12 1997/04	1994/03 2000/03	2001/03	12 6	199.87 199.87	181.94	-9 -9	167.94	14.00	
3.	Madhuband Washery Dhanbad Bihar	2.50 1.13 MTY	1985/03 1993/10	1988/12 1995/03	2000/03	60 50	71.91 194.18	194.18	170 0	190.77	3.41	Under ning
4.	Block-III OC Dhanbad Bihar	0.45 MTY	1991/08	1998/03 1998/03	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	45.97	45.97	0	15.55	30.42	
5.	Sulunga OC Dhanbad Bihar	0.7 MTY	1997/09	2001/03	2001/03	0 0	41.60	41.60	0 0	5.65	35.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
6.	Viswakarma OC Dhanbad Bihar	0.7 MTY	1997/08	2001/03	2002/03	12 28	44.74	44.74	0 0	0.84	43.90	
CCL												
7.	Parej OC Hazaribagh Bihar	1.75 MTY	1991/08 1993/03	1998/03	2001/03	36 46	116.19	169.74	46 46	123.67	46.07	
8.	Ray-Bachra UG Ranchi Bihar	0.60 MTY	1991/03	1997/03	2000/03	36 50	30.19	30.19	0 0	17.51	12.68	
9.	Parej East UG Hazaribagh Bihar	0.30 MTY	1992/09	1999/03	N.A. 2001/03	N.A. N.A.	29.34	29.34	0	1.10	28.24	
10.	J.P. Rly Line Bokaro Bihar		1982/02 1991/03	1985/03 1997/06	2000/12	42 23	15.93 48.78	48.78	206	35.56 0	13.22	
11.	Sangam Exp OC Hazaribagh Bihar	0.50 MT	1995/02	1998/03	2001/03	36 97	32.66	32.66	0 0	12.70	19.96	
12.	KD. Hasalong Exp OC Bihar	4.50 MTY	1995/12	2000/03	2000/03	0 0	214.93	313.43	46 46	237.56	75.87	Completed
13.	Jharkhand OC Bihar	1.0 MTY	1998/10	2004/03	2004/03	6 0	110.89	110.89	0 0	14.54	96.35	
ECL												
14.	Rajmahal OC Gonda Bihar	1.5 MT	1996/09	2002/03	N.A. 2004/03	N.A. N.A.	46.86	46.86	0 0	—	46.86	
Sector: Steel												
SAIL												
15.	Mdm of Bokaro- Steel-I Dhanbad Bihar	MTPA 3.955 MTPAS 4.5	1993/07 1994/06	1997/07	2000/01	30 63	1625.79 1792.90	2468.18	52 38	2132.69	335.49 (Completed)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Rebuild Coke B'Ry3-Bokaro Dhanbad Bihar		1995/08	1998/08	2000/07	23 64	88.59	88.59	0 0	73.75	14.84
Sector: Petroleum											
IOC											
17.	Barauni Ref. Expansion Barauni Bihar	MMTPA 3	1999/02	2002/02	2002/05	3 8	1803.00	1803.00	0 0	251.45	1551.55
18.	Replacement of Brauni-Patna Bihar		1999/09	2002/01	2002/01	0 0	94.88	94.88	0 0	—	94.88
Sector: Power											
DVC											
19.	Panchet Hill II Hep Dhanbad Bihar	MW 40	1978/01	1983/01	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	16.03	82.09	412 412	49.22	32.87
NHPC											
20.	Koel Karo HEP Ranchi/Sng Bihar	MW 710	1981/06 1991/11	1999/11 1999/11	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	444.67 1292.82	2368.42	433 83	33.90	2334.52
P. Grid											
21.	Koel Karo TR Line Jamshedpur Bihar	CKM 215	1991/11	1998/03	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	52.59	52.59	0 0	—	52.59
Sector : Railways											
GC											
22.	Hajipur- Bachwara, Ner Bihar	KMS 71.45	1996/04	1997/09	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	60.60	60.60 0	0	72.36	-11.76
23.	PH I: Mansi- Saharsa, Ner Bihar	Kms 43.61	1996/04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	55.11	48.39	-12 -12	20.51	27.88
24.	Ranchi-Loha- rdaga, Ser Bihar		1997/04	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	193.78	193.78 0	0	2.85	190.93
NL											
25.	Sakri- Hassanpur Ner Bihar	KMS 76	1996/12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	96.03	89.70	-7 -7	17.35	72.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Muzaffarpur-S'Marhi, Ner Bihar	Kms 62.72	1997/03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	100.00	100.00	0 0	1.11	98.89
27.	Khagaria-K'asthan, Ner Bihar	Kms 44	1997/03	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	78.23	78.23	0 0	0.71	77.52
28.	Ara-Sasaram Er Bihar	Kms 98	1997/07	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	120.00	145.00	21 21	2.14	142.86
29.	Koderma-Ranchi (Barkna) Ranchi Bihar	Kms 189	1999/03	2005/07	2005/07	0 0	491.19	491.19	0 0	0.48	490.71
RE											
30.	Gumia-Patratu Bihar	Kms 72	1992/03	1997/03	N.A. 1998.03	N.A. N.A.	27.25 32.64	32.64	20 0	31.92	0.72
WS&PU											
31.	Sodiesel Lo-Co Shd, S'Pur Ner Bihar	Locos 50	1996/12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	23.68	23.68	0 0	11.63	12.05
32.	Barauni-Fac. Roh Wagons Ner Bihar	250 Roh/Mth	1997/07	2002/03	2002/03	0 0	25.00	25.00	0 0	—	25.00
33.	Setting up of El. Loco Shed Bokaro Bihar	100 Electric Locos Shed	1996/04	2001/03	2001/03	0 0	22.36	22.36	0 0	0.35	22.01
Sector: Surface Transport											
RD&BR											
34.	NH2: IMP. in Bihar (Nhai) Bihar	Kms 42.69	1995/03	1999/06	2000/06	12 24	127.89 150.67	150.67	18 0	114.37	36.30

Legends

L. Rep.: Last Reported.

UCIL: Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

BCCL: Bharat Coking Coalfields Ltd.

CCL: Central Coalfields Ltd.

ECL: Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

SAIL: Steel Authority of India Ltd.

IOC: India Oil Corporation.

DVC: Damodar Valley Corporation.

NHPC: National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.

P. Grid: Power Grid Corporation of India.

NL: New Lines.

GC: Gauge Conversion.

RE: Railway Electrification.

WS&PU: Work Shop & Production Unit.

RD&BR: Roads and Bridges.

Employment for Poor Farmers

1539. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any plan to ensure availability of employment to poor farmers at the village level so as to check their migration from the rural areas to the urban belts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) to (c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing a programme Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generating employment opportunities in Khadi and Village Industries sector in the rural areas. Khadi loans are provided by the banking institutions however, the beneficiary pays rate of interest @ 4% and the balance between the bank rate and 4% is borne by the Government as interest subsidy. For village industries, the Margin Money Scheme under the REGP envisages providing 25% margining money for project costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs and additional 10% for projects costing above Rs. 10 lakhs but upto Rs. 25 lakhs. For the beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections viz. SCs/STs/ Women/Physically handicapped/Ex-servicemen, Minorities/OBCs and for Hill Border and Tribal areas, North East areas, Andaman Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep, the margin money assistance is provided @ 30% of the project costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs.

Technology Upgradation Fund

1540. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is lying pending with the Government to set up Technology Upgradation Fund to make the small scale industry technically capable of facing the upcoming challenges of the global market;

(b) if so, the special features of the same; and

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

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): (a) to (c) A Scheme for technology upgradation for the small scale industries is being formulated.

[English]

Works of Doctor Ambedkar

1541. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ambedkar foundation have entrusted "Kerala Bhasha Institute" to publish the complete works namely "Doctor Ambedkar";

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

(c) whether the Government have received several reminders for continuing assistance for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this matter?

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

(b) Out of 36 volumes, 14 volumes have been published in Malyalam language. Translation and Publication of the remaining Volumes are at different stages.

(c) and (d) Rs. 22,64,120 has been released to "Kerala Bhasha Institute", State Institute of Languages, Kerala which has been entrusted this work. Request for release of further amount is under process.

Plan of KBK

1542. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans and investments for the development of Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi districts of Orissa during each of the last two years; and

(b) the total amount released/being released so far for the development scheme during the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Planning and development of an area and allocation of funds for the purpose are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Keeping in view the special problems faced by the people of the KBK districts of Orissa, the Government of Orissa has prepared the Revised Long Term Action Plan (1998-99 to 2006-2007) in addition to the normal plan programmes of the State Government in operation in the area. The Revised Long Term Action Plan comprises of Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in certain critical sectors, namely, agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity.

In addition to the normal flow of funds under Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, various steps have been taken to provide some additional funding to these districts. In Annual Plan 1998-99 an additionality of Rs. 37 crore was provided with break up as follows: Rs. 17 crore for primary residential school for girls, Rs. 10 crore for afforestation, Rs. 3.50 crore for watershed development and Rs. 6.50 crore for interest burden on loans for irrigation schemes. Further, a sum of Rs. 9 crore was provided from Additional Central Assistance (ACA) available under Basic Minimum Services (BMS) including Rs. 7 crore for Emergency Feeding Programme and Rs. 2 crore for Mobile Health Units.

In Annual Plan 1999-2000, an additionality of Rs. 37 crore was allocated including Rs. 20 crore for afforestation and Rs. 17 crore for primary residential school for girls. Under BMS, ACA of Rs. 20.60 crore was provided which included Rs. 10 crore for Rural Water Supply, Rs. 8.60 crore for Emergency Feeding and Rs. 2.00 crore for Mobile Health Units.

The Annual Plan 2000-2001 of the Government of Orissa has not yet been finalized.

Strength of AIAS Officers

1543. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised strength of Officers of the All India Administrative Service for the Centre and each State/UT-wise; and

(b) the criteria adopted in the same?

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): (a) Indian Administrative Service Officers are borne on the various State cadres only. A Statement showing the State-wise authorised strength is enclosed.

(b) The authorised strength (including the Central Deputation Reserve) of each cadre is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government concerned as provided under the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955, taking into consideration the requirements of the State Governments. The Central Deputation Reserve in each State Cadre for IAS is 40% of the number of Senior Duty Posts in the State Cadre.

Statement

The State-wise total authorised Strength as on 1.7.2000 of the Indian Administrative Service

S. No.	Cadre	Total Authorised Strength
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	314
2.	AGMU	232
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	226
4.	Bihar	393
5.	Gujarat	248
6.	Haryana	212

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	126
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	112
9.	Karnataka	248
10.	Kerala	178
11.	Madhya Pradesh	396
12.	Maharashtra	351
13.	Manipur-Tripura	198
14.	Nagaland	64
15.	Orissa	202
16.	Punjab	193
17.	Rajasthan	260
18.	Sikkim	50
19.	Tamilnadu	325
20.	Uttar Pradesh	535
21.	West Bengal	296
Total		5159

Cooperative Societies

1544. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consumer Cooperative societies registered under Delhi Cooperative Societies Act and the Multi-State Cooperative Act in Delhi;

(b) the number of receipt of equal amount of grant as that of their shareholders contribution;

(c) the control of the Government on these societies;

(d) the aims and objectives of these societies;

(e) whether these societies have become the ground for the corrupt practices to the detriment of the consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA

RAO): (a) The number of Consumer Cooperative Societies registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act is 570. The Cooperative Stores Limited (Super Bazar) and the National Consumer Cooperative Federation of India Limited, are registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.

(b) As reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 248 Consumer Cooperative Stores were given financial assistance of Rs. 48.04 lakh as loan for share capital, working capital and marginal subsidy. As on 1.4.1999, out of total equity of Super Bazar, of Rs. 158.58 (approx) lakhs, Government of India contribution is Rs. 116.49 lakhs. As on 1.4.1999, the outstanding loan of Government against Super Bazar is Rs. 36.64 lakhs.

(c) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies are governed under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 and regulated by the Central Registrar as per provisions of the Act. The State Cooperative Societies are regulated under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and regulated by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi. The powers of the Central/State Government extend to issue directives, nomination on the Board of Directors etc.

(d) The aims and objectives of these Consumer Cooperative Societies are to undertake wholesale and retail distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities and to provide essential consumer items to the public at reasonable rates.

(e) and (f) Whenever any complaint of corrupt practices is received, necessary investigation/inquiry is carried out as per the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act and Rules framed thereunder, or for that matter, any law for the time being in force.

Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement

1545. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratification of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 is essential before effecting the exchange of the Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory and the Bangladesh enclaves in Indian territory;

(b) if so, since when this ratification work is pending with the concerned agencies of Central and State Governments and the names of these agencies; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in getting it ratified by Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ratification of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 will follow completion of the demarcation of the boundary between India and Bangladesh. The demarcation of about 6.5 kms of the India-Bangladesh land boundary is yet to be completed. The Government propose to complete the task of demarcation of the boundary with Bangladesh with the cooperation of the concerned State Governments. The Government of India is committed to an early settlement of all boundary-related matters with Bangladesh.

Rain Water Harvesting

1546. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technology for water conservation has been finalised by the Indian Institute of Technology that would successfully tap rain water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to solve water crises all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, the following technologies for rain water harvesting and conservation are now available at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi.

- (i) Rain water harvesting and storage of water in above and under ground tanks.
- (ii) Rain water harvesting and recharging of existing wells, tube wells etc.
- (iii) Water harvesting for recharging of aquifer and soakage into the ground.

Under the domestic roof water harvesting for drinking water supply, rain water falling on the roof is collected through gutters and lead into above or underground water tanks. To ensure better water quality, the 1st flush rain is collected separately and discarded. This technology is particularly useful for hilly areas, islands and areas where the ground water is contaminated by chemical impurities such as arsenic and fluoride. This technology is an

improved version of traditional technologies already available in different parts of the country.

IIT Delhi has implemented various technologies for rain water harvesting and recharging the ground water. The technology essentially comprises channeling the rain water into the water source after appropriately eliminating harmful contaminants. These efforts not only help in increasing ground water level but are also beneficial in terms of better drainage of rain water leading to better sanitation and control of mosquito breeding.

The IIT Delhi has also developed expertise in software technology useful for integrating various issues related to rain water harvesting for large scale operation in a watershed.

Following benefits are expected from the new technology:—

- (i) Larger water availability over the year
- (ii) Food damage reduction
- (iii) Higher dry season water availability
- (iv) Reduction in storm water flooding in roads
- (v) Reduction in requirement of external application of water or crops
- (vi) Reduced incidence of mosquito borne diseases.

Provident Fund Adalat

1547. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start PF Adalat, Open House at Provident Fund Offices in the States particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaint regarding delay in payment of Provident Fund particularly by Mumbai Provident Fund Office;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the efficiency of Provident Fund Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) All regional Employees Provident Fund Offices including offices in Maharashtra are required to hold Lok Adalats on 10th of

every month for resolving grievances and disputes of complex nature.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the current financial year there were 2649 complaints out of which 2527 have since been resolved.

(e) In order to provide prompt service to the subscribers, a massive computerization programme has been launched in the EPF Organisation. A Central Action Plan has also been formulated for regular monitoring of settlement of PF claims. The grievance redressal machinery in the EPF Organisation has been strengthened and activated so as to ensure early settlement of PF claims. A statutory time limit of 30 days has been fixed for settlement of EPF claims complete in all respects. Facilitation centers have also been set-up in EPF offices to provide, *inter-alia*, to subscribers information in respect of their pending claims/complaints.

[*Translation*]

Transgenic Crops

1548. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the farmers to grow transgenic crops in the country;

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

(c) the likely impact thereof on the yield of the crops and on the health of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of India have not permitted any transgenic crops for commercial cultivation in the country.

(c) Scientific evaluation of the transgenic crops with regard to their safety to the environment and safety to human and animal health are the main issues under study before the transgenic crops are put to commercial use. From the available information, increases in crop yield have been reported under biotic and abiotic stress conditions. No adverse impact on human health from transgenic crops marketed in other parts of the world have been reported.

Pension for Widows/Destitutes and Helpless

1549. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension being paid by the Union Government to the destitutes, widows and helpless persons is disbursed after a lapse of five-six months in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that signatures of the illiterate destitutes are obtained on the payment vouchers as paying them six months pension whereas they are paid only one month's pension; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to disburse the aforesaid pension in time and to make this process corruption free?

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

[*English*]

Bogus Khadi Institutions

1550. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several outlets of Khadi Institutions in the country have turned to be bogus and exist only on papers;

(b) if so, whether these outlets continued to claim loans, rebates and tax concessions from friends in the KVIC;

(c) if so, the details of such outlets, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials of KVIC who are helping these bogus outlets?

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): (a) to (d) Vigilance inspections were conducted

by the KVIC in various parts of the country to detect mal practices in the claims of Khadi rebate. The details of these raids are given in enclosed statement. A number of khadi rebate claims were *prima-facie* found bogus. Action has been taken by the KVIC by freezing the financial assistance or by suspending the khadi certificates etc. Disciplinary and administrative action has also been initiated/taken against the erring officials.

Statement

Details of Vigilance Raids on Khadi Institutions

States	Institutions inspected
Andhra Pradesh	32
Orissa	14
Maharashtra	02
Uttar Pradesh	08
Punjab	05
Haryana	11

Outlay on Agricultural Research and Development

1551. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on Agricultural Research and Development has been rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether the equality of Research and Development work of ICAR has declined day-by-day;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the ICAR is promoting the growth of organic food in order to uplift the food production in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The total expenditure on agricultural research and development during the last three years (for which

the annual accounts) are completed has been on the rise and the details are given below:

	(Rs. in crore)
1996-97	609.93
1997-98	695.38
1998-99	972.49

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. ICAR through its various research programmes has always promoted the concept of "Integrated Plant Nutrient System" which is a need based in sustainable system of supplying plant nutrients through a judicious mix of organic and inorganic sources. Emphasis has not been on enhancing 'productivity' at the expense of 'production capability' of the soil resources. ICAR has conducted several workshops/symposia on organic farming and an AICRP purely devoted to decomposition of organic materials has generated very useful technologies for efficient use of the organic resources. Establishment of soil testing facilities at district level to assure soil test based nutrient application is yet another effort to improve nutrient use efficiency.

Labour Reforms

1552. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take forward the labour reforms for removing market rigidities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of market rigidities;

(d) whether the powerful sections of politics, bureaucracy and businessmen are against the labour reforms; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the effective implementation of labour reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (e) Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments/fresh legislations are made depending on the results of the review. A number of labour laws have been framed over a period of time to address a number of issues and

problems that assumed importance and attracted pointed attention at a particular point of time. While many of these concerns are of continuing nature, some of them have ceased to be of erstwhile importance and may have indeed become obsolete and redundant. There is thus always a need to review comprehensively the labour laws so as to ensure both consistency of labour laws with the general changes taking place in the economic policy and also to provide for greater welfare of the workers. The Government have also set up the Second National Commission on Labour on 15.10.1999 which would comprehensively review the labour laws and suggest appropriate changes in the labour legislation/policy. The Commission would suggest rationalisation of existing labour laws relating to labour in the organised sector and an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors.

Assistance to Rural Industries

1553. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BAHRGAVA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance provided to the rural industries of the States, particularly to Rajasthan during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government have demanded progress report from the States in respect of the utilization of this amount; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the form of grant and loan during the years 1996-97 to 1998-99 for Khadi and Village Industries to various States including Rajasthan is given in enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement I

Disbursement of Grant of Various States/Union Territories by KVIC during the years 1996-97 to 1998-99

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	273.95	685.78	174.29	737.29	275.35	340.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	125.41	0.87	—	—	—
3.	Assam	52.55	12.70	35.06	6.30	59.79	6.72
4.	Bihar	651.17	12.29	748.45	4.00	1196.53	33.96
5.	Goa	0.60	45.35	1.00	9.84	—	40.36
6.	Gujarat	922.70	519.17	1387.00	94.71	2554.96	268.56
7.	Haryana	19.40	292.58	592.79	52.25	652.94	185.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.88	203.59	123.30	153.97	76.51	272.94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	70.29	263.48	81.92	40.53	182.50	352.13
10.	Karnataka	255.57	653.33	438.63	561.35	1008.73	1228.32
11.	Kerala	147.03	1175.18	322.60	15.58	205.45	395.94
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100.60	720.64	367.27	319.06	178.49	1319.02
13.	Maharashtra	260.82	795.04	32.93	285.31	310.59	308.97
14.	Manipur	2.38	208.16	—	281.51	—	266.93
15.	Meghalaya	4.88	232.43	—	—	2.36	44.93
16.	Mizoram	1.13	1028.05	—	49.63	0.02	344.39
17.	Nagaland	28.32	733.46	7.18	90.00	5.37	396.94
18.	Orissa	45.25	396.94	30.99	60.50	172.53	87.02
19.	Punjab	281.01	391.05	619.41	124.79	345.73	605.12
20.	Rajasthan	860.03	636.87	105.26	314.15	1490.71	461.80
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamilnadu	757.63	737.73	1268.80	58.77	2690.76	414.10
23.	Tripura	0.50	90.31	0.02	—	0.50	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2141.50	1589.33	1947.68	77.71	4201.30	1454.00
25.	West Bengal	227.47	1011.77	235.00	7.60	595.10	20.49
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	42.85	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	NCT of Delhi	321.06	73.11	22.29	10.74	669.27	31.34
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	7.60	—	—	—	26.23
32.	Lakshadweep	6.39	24.20	—	—	0.39	34.64
33.	Departmental	229.43	3654.50	217.35	21567.01	752.48	7707.43
34.	Other Schemes	—	4866.15	—	—	—	—
Total		7663.54	21224.05	8760.09	24922.60	17628.36	16648.26

Statement II*Disbursement of Loans to Various States/Union Territories by KVIC during the years 1996-97 to 1998-99*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383.16	258.90	63.02	17.68	19.76	31.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.33	29.42	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	61.43	4.68	19.43	0.37	0.79	2.00
4.	Bihar	144.81	56.34	30.17	0.14	53.83	7.02
5.	Goa	36.65	11.30	—	31.32	—	1.55
6.	Gujarat	61.64	30.41	7.00	13.37	43.34	29.13
7.	Haryana	74.67	65.72	18.75	219.36	2.10	8.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.97	31.03	—	—	6.52	4.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.97	4.51	0.38	—	6.61	0.52
10.	Karnataka	170.98	56.66	170.75	68.05	102.75	61.58
11.	Kerala	108.82	21.87	3.15	1.46	35.48	13.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	153.26	49.27	1.21	48.88	8.18	12.11
13.	Maharashtra	87.68	220.24	10.84	48.68	7.62	41.96
14.	Manipur	7.42	2.84	—	—	—	0.34
15.	Meghalaya	6.75	36.04	—	—	—	0.86
16.	Mizoram	1.62	—	—	—	0.10	—
17.	Nagaland	16.78	2.73	—	2.00	—	—
18.	Orissa	116.46	9.52	18.95	3.87	6.10	8.34
19.	Punjab	72.00	6.10	—	2.50	11.45	1.21
20.	Rajasthan	218.24	18.79	28.59	26.21	19.70	23.60
21.	Sikkim	3.90	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamilnadu	446.80	43.07	0.25	26.57	42.27	37.41
23.	Tripura	21.99	4.61	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	492.82	241.38	61.81	135.90	332.88	191.10
25.	West Bengal	138.32	69.55	43.15	4.97	36.28	48.54
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	NCT of Delhi	13.69	3.38	—	—	1.65	10.11
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	2.06	—	—	—	—	1.29
32.	Lakshadweep	—	5.10	—	—	—	—
33.	Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	7.67
34.	Other Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		2904.22	1283.46	477.45	651.33	737.41	544.33

[English]

Foreign Investment in I.T. Sector

1554. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies have been allowed to make investment in the information technology sector;

(b) if so, the details of proposals approved during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the sectors wherein permission was accorded during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Foreign companies have been allowed to make investment in the information technology sector. The details of proposals approved during the last three years and current year are as below:—

1997-98	93
1998-99	179
1999-2000	260
2000-2001 (up to 31.05.2000)	10

Permission was accorded in sectors relating to hardware, software development and services, IT enabled services and infrastructure development.

Bidi Producing Undertakings

1555. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bidi producing undertakings, enterprises, registered companies and cooperative societies in the country;

(b) the class and age group of labourers employed in this industry and the estimated number of them;

(c) the amount of excise and foreign exchange earned by the Government through export from bidi industry during the last three years till date; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give some special relief to exporters in this trade?

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): (a) Majority of bidi production is contributed by small and tiny units. However, the information on the details of bidi producing units under various categories is not maintained centrally.

(b) Most of the workers engaged in bidi making belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes and are in the age group of 18-60 years. There are approximately 44 lakhs bidi workers in the country.

(c) Excise duty collection and foreign exchange earning during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Excise including Cess	Foreign Exchange earnings
1996-97	192.02	15.96
1997-98	256.26	20.05
1998-99	261.69	30.70

(d) Exporters of bidi are entitled to all facilities and incentives available to exporters as per EXIM Policy.

[English]

"Russian President's Visit"

1556. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date has been fixed for the Russian President's visit to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the issues expected to be taken up for discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency Mr. Vladimir Putin, is going to visit India during the first ten days of October 2000. Mutually convenient dates for the visit are being finalised.

(c) Indo-Russian relations are based on continuity, trust and mutual understanding are being consolidated into a strategic partnership. These ties are multi-faceted and multi-dimensional to include all areas of activity in the political, economic, commercial, defence, science and technology and cultural spheres. During the visit of the President of the Russian Federation to India, discussions would be held to identify the steps that need to be taken for further consolidating and diversifying Indo-Russian ties in all these areas to mutual benefit. The Declaration on Strategic Partnership between India and the Russian Federation is going to be signed during this visit.

Fisheries Problems

1557. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been received by the Union Government from Gujarat regarding fisheries problems in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum received from Gujarat *inter alia* included the following issues related to fisheries.

- (1) Special grant for modernization of harbours to suit European Standards and for Development of small harbours.
- (2) Raising the subsidy ceiling of welfare scheme.
- (3) Assistance to the families of Indian Fishermen captured by Pakistan.
- (4) Increase of kerosene & diesel quota to Gujarat Fishermen.
- (5) Providing fish landing facilities at port Nava-Bandar, Distt. Junagadh.
- (6) Jakkau fishery Harbour project of Kutch District.
- (7) Okha Fisheries Harbour.
- (8) Capture of fishermen by Pakistan.
- (9) To subsidise import of GRP technology to Government of Gujarat.
- (10) To subsidise the pilot project on Sea Ranching along Gujarat Coast.
- (11) To revise the terms and condition of Model Fishermen Village scheme.
- (12) Revision of pattern of assistance FFDA.
- (13) Communication System for Fishermen for Disaster Warning Action taken by Government of India on these issues is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

1. Modernisation of fishing harbours

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Fishing Harbour Facilities at Major and Minor Ports is under

implementation. In order to modernize the facilities and incorporate hygiene and sanitation requirements, a component on repair and renovation has been added. Under this component provision of water proof flooring, construction of walls for protection in the auction area and augmentation of water supply, etc. can be taken up. Proposals from Government of Gujarat in this respect are yet to be received.

2. Subsidy on Welfare Scheme

The component on Model fishermen villages have been revised and the cost ceiling has been increased to Rs. 40,000.

The Accident Insurance Component has been modified and the fishermen will now be insured for Rs. 50,000 against death/permanent disability and for Rs. 25,000 against partial disability.

3. Assistance to families of Indian fishermen captured by Pakistan

A detailed proposal in this regard is yet to be received from the Government of Gujarat.

4. Increase of Kerosene & Diesel quota to Gujarat Fishermen

The Ministry of Petroleum is of the view that use of kerosene is primarily for domestic purposes. In view of this, the State Government has to make do with the present allotment, and the quota allotted for fisheries is at the discretion of the State Governments. The Scheme on re-imbursment of Central excise duty on HSD oil purchased by mechanized fishing crafts is being re-evaluated, and revision of the Scheme will depend on the findings of the evaluation study.

5. Nava-Bunder Fish Landing Centre

The State Government have forwarded a revised proposal with an estimated cost of Rs. 141.32 lakhs for landing center at a new selected site. The revised proposal received from the State Government is under examination in the Ministry, and a decision on the proposal will be taken shortly.

6. Jakhau Fishing Harbour

The minor fishing harbour at Jakhau in Kutch district of Gujarat was sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at a cost of Rs. 1143.60 lakhs in May, 1993 with 100% central assistance as a special case due to strategic location of the site and Government of India

have released the full amount. However the Government of Gujarat have forwarded Revised Cost Estimate amounting to Rs. 3319.34 lakhs due to time overrun. The State Government have been intimated that the revised cost cannot be sanctioned as the project was sanctioned in 1993 with a condition that cost overruns due to any reason have to be borne by the State Government.

7. Okha Fishing Harbour

The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore have prepared detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Report with an estimated cost of Rs. 21.60 crores for development of Okha Fishing Harbour. The cost estimate of the project was based on Schedule of Rates of State Government of 1997-98. The proposal has been examined and the State Government have been requested to prepare cost estimate based on current Schedule of Rates.

8. Capture of fishermen by Pakistan

A Central Sector Scheme is already under implementation to enhance the communication facilities of Coast Guard with a view to enable them to patrol the Maritime Zones of the country.

9. To subsidise Import of GRP technology

A detailed proposal in this regard is yet to be received from the Government of Gujarat.

10. To subsidise the pilot project on Sea Ranching along Gujarat Coast

A detailed proposal in this regard is yet to be received from the Government of Gujarat.

11. Terms and conditions of the Model Fishermen Village Scheme

There is no bar on providing subsidy for construction of houses scattered in a village. However, in such cases, common facilities are not admissible.

12. Fish Farmer Development Agency

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Development of Freshwater Aquaculture" has, since been revised from the year 2000-2001 onwards. The pattern of Central Assistance has been changed from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and the unit cost of several items have been revised and certain new components have also been incorporated for accelerated development.

13. Communication System for Fishermen for Disaster Warning

A detailed proposal in this regard is yet to be received from the Government of Gujarat.

Coconut Fibre Industries

1558. DR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any Large-scale Industry based on Coconut Fibre in Pollachi in view of the fact that there are many small coconut fibre industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Coir Board does not set up its own industrial units. However, it extends financial assistance to entrepreneurs for establishing Coir industrial units.

Human Resource Development of NER

1559. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of investment under Human Resource Development in North Eastern Region and Sikkim during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the steps the Government propose to promote the development of Human Resource of the NER and Sikkim;

(c) the number of Technical Institutes in the NER and Sikkim;

(d) the reaction of the Government regarding the growing number of educated unemployed in the region; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to generate employment in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Tables indicating State-wise and Scheme-wise Plan expenditure on Human Resource Development during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Following steps have been taken to promote and develop Human Resource in the North Eastern Region & Sikkim:—

- (i) Strengthening of State Council for Education Research & Training;
- (ii) For untrained teachers, a special diploma programme called [Diploma in Primary Education (DPJ)] has been launched jointly by IGNOU and NCERT;
- (iii) Central intervention in the Secondary Education Sector in NER has been made for improvement of science education, vocationalisation of education, assistance to NGOs for strengthening Hostel facilities for girl students and also for integrated education of disabled children;
- (iv) Out of 55 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) sanctioned for pre-service training to elementary school teachers, 32 have become operational in the NE Region;
- (v) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has approved setting up of 6 Engineering Colleges, 90 Polytechnics, 6 Colleges for MBA and 3 for MCA in the region during the 9th Plan;
- (vi) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) with financial assistance from the World Bank and European Union, is being implemented in Assam covering all 9 districts having low female literacy rate;

(vii) Funds have been allocated from the Non-lapsable Central Pool for Infrastructure Development of IIT, Guwahati, Tezpur University, Assam University, Silcher, Dephu Campus of Assam University, Cotton College, Nagaland

University, North Eastern Hills University & Tripura University.

(c) A number of Technical Institutes in the NER and Sikkim is tabled below:

Name of States	Colleges For General Education	Professional Education	Universities/Deemed Uni. & Instt. of National Importance
1. Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	1
2. Assam	265	33	6
3. Manipur	50	3	2
4. Meghalaya	33	1	1
5. Mizoram	27	2	0
6. Nagaland	29	1	1
7. Tripura	16	4	1
8. Sikkim	2	1	1

In addition to the above, the Central Govt. has set up an IIT at Guwahati, 1 Regional Engineering College at Silcher and the North-Eastern Regional Institute (NERIST) at Itanagar as joint ventures. Besides, 612 seats at the Degree level and 307 seats at the diploma level have been reserved in various Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the rest of the country for the students of the NE States.

(d) and (e) With the regular wage employment shrinking, the educated unemployed have to find job

opportunities as self employed and such opportunities are mostly in the informal sector or outside the organised sector. Better stress has therefore been laid on the informal sector, particularly, in the high income growth locations. Education Policy has been re-oriented to impart more technical education, as especially in the field of information technology where the scope of employment is expanding. Horticulture plantation crops Tea, Rubber, Coffee etc. are being encouraged to absorb in growing numbers of educated unemployed.

Statement

Actual Expenditure on Human Resource Development during Annual Plans (1997-2000) N.E.R.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1997-98				
	General Education	Technical Education	Sports & Youth Services	Art & Culture	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	6069.66	—	250.00	249.01	6568.67
2. Assam	38557.92	1449.80	127.82	587.48	40723.02

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Manipur		2383.29	104.44	2864.47	163.58	5515.78
4. Meghalaya		3625.00	60.00	338.03	218.62	4241.65
5. Mizoram		2128.77	75.24	99.45	81.66	2385.12
6. Nagaland		1202.52	63.27	166.63	46.66	1479.08
7. Tripura		5991.77	10.77	178.80	31.75	6213.09
8. Sikkim		2556.49	11.71	71.94	186.36	2826.50

Arunachal Pradesh: General Education includes Technical Education figures as well.

Actual Expenditure on Human Resource Development during Annual Plans (1997-2000) N.E.R.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1998-99				
State		General Education	Technical Education	Sports & Youth Services	Art & Culture	Total
1. Arunachal Pradesh		6144.23	—	181.49	186.825	6512.55
2. Assam		38123.19	2259.20	308.77	526.23	41217.39
3. Manipur		2326.00	110.00	3501.81	183.00	6120.81
4. Meghalaya		3720.47	28.00	433.72	255.18	4437.37
5. Mizoram		2300.19	69.65	77.00	74.23	2521.07
6. Nagaland		1519.90	84.47	283.69	100.16	1988.22
7. Tripura		6640.80	15.49	180.32	23.97	6860.58
8. Sikkim		4413.09	56.65	99.06	182.39	4751.19

Arunachal Pradesh: General Education includes Technical Education figures as well.

Actual Expenditure on Human Resource Development during Annual Plans (1997-2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1999-2000				
State		General Education	Technical Education	Sports & Youth Services	Art & Culture	Total
1. Arunachal Pradesh		7188.52	—	208.00	222	7618.52
2. Assam		39279.00	2481.00	594.00	1040.00	43394.00
3. Manipur		4539.53	358.66	663.06	492.32	6053.57
4. Meghalaya		4150.00	60.00	450.00	300.00	4960.00
5. Mizoram		3123.00	90.00	190.00	100.00	3503.00
6. Nagaland		1493.55	106.00	314.00	115.00	2028.55
7. Tripura		9158.19	11.80	133.83	31.98	9335.80
8. Sikkim		3150.00	40.14	120.00	169.00	3479.14

Arunachal Pradesh: General Education includes Technical Education figures as well.

Vacant Post of SC/ST

1560. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI:
SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Forum of SC/ST MPs' in the representations submitted to the Prime Minister on 17.12.1996, 1.9.1997 and 23.7.1998 have demanded posting of adequate number of SCs/STs persons in higher echelons of administration:

(b) if so, the total number of posts of Vice-Chancellors and equivalents thereof in Agricultural Universities/Deemed Universities receiving aid from Central Government and number of persons belonging to SCs/STs working against such posts as on January 1, 1996 and their percentage as compared to the total posts;

(c) the total number of persons appointed to such posts from 1.1.1997 onwards and persons belonging to the SCs/STs among them and their percentage as compared to total such appointments;

(d) the nature and composition of the Committees/Boards which select persons for such posts and provisions made for associating persons belonging to the SCs/STs on such Committees/Boards; and

(e) the reasons, if no such provisions are made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Not in the knowledge of the Council.

(b) There were 28 posts of Vice Chancellors of State Agricultural Universities, four Directors of National Institutes with Deemed Universities (equivalent to Vice Chancellor) and one Vice Chancellor of Central Agricultural University status, Imphal as on 1.1.96. One Vice-Chancellor out of 33 belonged to SC category (3%).

(c) Twenty Vice-Chancellors were appointed from 1.1.1997 till date, none belonged to SC/ST.

(d) Appointments of Vice-Chancellors are made on the basis of Search Committee/Panel constituted under the Act of the respective State Agricultural Universities by the State Government. There is no special provision for SC/ST on such Committee/Board. Directors of National Institutes of ICAR are selected by Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

(e) The Selection Committees are constituted as per the provision in statute of each university. For high level singular selection posts, no sectorial reservations are implied.

Loan Under PMRY

1561. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of loan under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana pending in District Industry Centres, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar as on date;

(b) the reasons for their pendency;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

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): (a) The number of loan applications pending in District Industries Centres, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar were 311 and 40 respectively as on 1.5.2000 under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana as per the report received from the State Government of Gujarat.

(b) The applications are processed by the District Industries Centre Task Force Committee in its meeting generally held twice a month and not on day to day basis. The pending applications were processed along with the fresh applications received in the month of May, 2000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the (c) above.

Brahmaputra Board

1562. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board have prepared any master plan to control the flood and check soil erosion in Assam;

(b) if so, the areas identified therefor; and

(c) remedial measures likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Brahmaputra Board has prepared Master Plans for Brahmaputra Main stem and its tributaries, Barak and its tributaries to control floods and soil erosion in Assam. The areas identified for severe erosion are Mathala, Oakland, Mohanaghat, Disangmukh, Neamatighat, Moriahola, South Salmara, Gumi, Palashbari, Goalpara, Fakirganj, Alikash on the Southern bank and Majuli, Viswanath, Silguri, Soalkuchi, Hatimora, Mukalmua and Bahari on the Northern bank.

(c) The remedial measures as suggested in the Master Plans are construction of embankment, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, anti-erosion measures, formulating of Drainage Development Schemes, Watershed Management, Construction of multipurpose reservoir projects, Flood Plain Zoning and Upgradation of Flood Forecasting Network.

The Master Plans have been sent to the concerned State Governments for implementation. The State Governments are implementing short term flood control, anti erosion and drainage development measures from State Plan funds and Central Assistance.

The Brahmaputra Board, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) have taken up some multipurpose reservoir projects in the North Eastern region as long term measures.

Agricultural Census

1563. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the last agricultural census was conducted in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct another census in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (d) Since 1970-71, Agricultural Censuses are conducted in the country regularly at an interval of five years. So far, five Agricultural Censuses have been completed and the sixth Agricultural Census with reference year 1995-96 (July-June) is in the process of being completed. The Government have already decided in principle to conduct the next Agricultural Census with reference year 2000-2001. This Census would be conducted through the State Governments and would be funded by the Government of India as a Central Sector Plan scheme. At present, this Census is at planning stage and the actual field work of data collection will start after June, 2001. The Phase I of the Census *inter alia* provides size group-wise, gender-wise and social group-wise data on number and area of agricultural holdings. Phase II of the Census provides data on dispersal of holdings, tenancy particulars, land utilization, cropping pattern, irrigation status, number of pumpsets, wells and tubewells etc. Whereas Phase I of the Census is for all the holdings in the country, Phase II is carried out only in 20 per cent sample villages.

[Translation]

Setting up of Cotton Mills

1564. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new cotton mills in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The role of the Central Government for the development of the Textile industry is that of a facilitator and it does not set up the textile mills on its own.

Pending Passport Applications

1565. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications pending in different passport offices as on July 31, 2000, passport office-wise;

(b) the total number of passports issued by different passport offices during the last three years, passport office-wise and year-wise;

(c) the average time taken in issuing them;

(d) the time by which pending applications are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether Passport Adalats were started on experimental basis at Hyderabad Passport Office last year;

(f) if so, the success or other of these Adalats;

(g) whether all the Passport Offices have started such Adalats;

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

(i) the total such adalats held by different passport offices during the last one year and the number of cases solved by them; and

(j) the further steps being taken by the Government to simplify procedure in regard to issuance of passport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The normal time taken for issue of a passport is 35 days from the date of receipt of the application. However, due to various reasons such as delay in receipt of police verification reports and incomplete information from applicants, the time taken for issue of passports has exceeded 35 days in some Passport Offices.

(d) The pendency figure of each office is being closely monitored by this Ministry on the basis of weekly arrear statement and those offices which have pendencies are being directed to clear them within the shortest possible time.

(e) A Passport Adalat was held by Passport Office, Hyderabad in March 1999, the first of its kind in the country.

(f) and (g) So far, 15 Passport Offices have conducted such Passport Adalats. According to the feedback from the public and the press coverage, these Passport Adalats were very successful and led to redressal of grievances on the spot in a large number of cases.

(h) Details are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Most of the offices where such Adalats have not been held so far are smaller offices where the pendency has been negligible and the need for holding Adalats has not been felt.

(i) A total of 35 such Adalats were held by the Passport Offices during the last one year and 2063 cases were resolved during these Adalats.

(j) The simplification and streamline of procedures for issue of passports is an on going process. Among the measures taken to expedite processing of passport applications are: computerisation of processing procedures, provision for dispatch of passport by speedpost, introduction of machine writing of passports and expediting police verification reports with the RPOs holding regular consultations with the local police authorities in their respective areas.

Statement I

Applications pending in different Passport Offices as on 21st July 2000*

Sl. No.	Name of RPO/PO	Pending Cases
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	— 2390
2.	Bangalore	— —
3.	Bareilly	— 386
4.	Bhopal	— 185
5.	Bhubneshwar	— —
6.	Calcutta	— 2565
7.	Chandigarh	— —
8.	Chennai	— —
9.	Cochin	— 1
10.	Delhi	— 4654
11.	Ghaziabad	— —
12.	Guwahati	— 32

1	2	3	1	2	3
13.	Hyderabad	—	23.	Pune	—
14.	Jaipur	1011	24.	Srinagar	—
15.	Jalandhar	306	25.	Thane	—
16.	Jammu	40	26.	Trichy	—
17.	Kozhikode	310	27.	Trivandrum	—
18.	Lucknow	3326	28.	Vishakhapatnam	—
19.	Mumbai	6966	Total		:
20.	Nagpur	—			26931
21.	Panaji	261	*An Application is considered pending only when it is accurately completed without any objection where a police clearance has been received but on which a passport has not been issued by a Passport Office within five weeks of the application being filed.		
22.	Patna	500			

Statement II*Passports issued during 1997, 1998 & 1999*

	1997	1998	1999
1. Ahmedabad	143866	153773	179094
2. Bangalore	90637	98365	131472
3. Bareilly	44030	44257	55944
4. Bhopal	25607	32408	38808
5. Bhubneshwar	8808	11075	14441
6. Calcutta	72869	72940	86099
7. Chandigarh	96599	101237	122326
8. Chennai	148411	134580	174014
9. Cochin	104522	110022	117057
10. Delhi	154652	159584	168171
11. Ghaziabad	Passport Office Not opened	9741	20103
12. Guwahati	11251	12859	14001
13. Hyderabad	236222	195441	212141
14. Jaipur	58722	60078	73292
15. Jalandhar	91627	98291	120549
16. Jammu	9600	6695	7595
17. Kozhikode	146181	134133	164771

		1997	1998	1999
18.	Lucknow	111291	101646	168171
19.	Mumbai	271556	308091	274838
20.	Nágpur	14282	17683	18303
21.	Panaji	17522	18384	19197
22.	Patna	53942	59267	54395
23.	Pune	Passport Office not opened	1894	17759
24.	Srinagar	800	5417	8866
25.	Thane	7323	9687	15522
26.	Trichy	188283	134775	163089
27.	Trivandrum	88409	82838	89238
28.	Vishakhapatnam	29400	47625	50857
Total		22,26,412	22,22,786	25,80,113

Statement III*Details of Passport Adalats held by Passport Offices*

Name of PO/RPO	No. of Adalat	Date on which Passport Adalats were held
1	2	3
1. Ahmedabad	1	8.9.99
2. Bangalore	8	once a month from 7/99 to 12/99, 19-20/2/2000 and 27.5.2000
3. Calcutta	1	26.3.99
4. Chandigarh	1	24.6.2000
5. Chennai	1	17.2.2000
6. Cochin	1	20.8.99
7. Delhi	1	11.3.2000
8. Ghaziabad	1	29.11.99
9. Hyderabad	1	24.3.99 & 29.3.2000
10. Jaipur	1	7.8.2000
11. Jalandhar	1	7.8.99
12. Kozhikode	7	14.8.99, 10.2.2000, 22.3.2000, 28.3.2000, 13.4.2000, 4.5.2000 & 24.5.2000

	1	2	3
13.	Mumbai	1	21.8.99
14.	Srinagar	8	5-7/12/99, 8-12/12/99, 8-15/12/99,9- 11-18/12/99, 20-28/12/99, 22-29/12/99 and 29-31/12/99
15.	Trivandrum	2	18.8.99 and 17.2.2000

India's Candidature for SC

1566. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the latest reports emanating from America that though the U.S. President is in favour of nominating India as a permanent member of U.N. Security Council, the main obstacle in the process is the U.N. resolution on Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Government have sought any clarification on these reports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA):

(a) to (d) The Government is aware that reports in question are based on a remark attributed to President Clinton in a press release by a private foundation in the United States. The reports being referred to are not official statements of the U.S. Government and it is also not the policy of the Government of India to seek clarifications on non-official reports appearing in the press.

Government is also aware that the U.S. is among several countries that have not yet officially taken a firm position on the question of Security Council expansion. No official U.S. statement has linked the question of India's candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council with U.N. resolutions on Kashmir.

Economic Sanctions Against Pakistan

1567. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has made any suggestion for imposing economic sanctions on Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Government is not aware of any suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir regarding the imposition of economic sanctions on Pakistan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Cold Storage for Marine Products

1568. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide ice storage facilities for marine products in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose to each State during each of the last three years; and

(d) the future planning of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No Sir. No scheme has been proposed to provide ice-storage facilities for marine products in the States.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Aimati Dam

1569. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution work on the Almati Dam under the upper Krishna project has commenced;

(b) if so, the details of the areas likely to be submerged due to the construction of the dam;

(c) the number of people in Karnataka likely to be affected due to construction of the project; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the re-settlement of the displaced people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per information available in the Ministry of Water Resources, the details of submergence due to construction of Almatti Dam is as under:

S. No.		Upto Reservoir Level 512.2 metre (Stage-I)	Between Reservoir Level 512.2 metre (State-I) and 519.6 metre (Stage-II)
1.	Area of Submergence	18000 ha.	24557 ha.
2.	Village affected	136 No.	Nil.
3.	Population affected	180000	Not Available

Irrigation being a State subject, the work of rehabilitation and resettlement of people affected due to the construction of dams is carried out by the concerned State Governments themselves.

National Fishermen Welfare Scheme

1570. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide funds to state Governments for construction of houses, community centres and tube-wells for development of model fishermen villages under the National Fishermen Welfare scheme;

(b) if so, the total number of schemes forwarded by Andhra Pradesh to Union Government for this purpose;

(c) the total number of houses constructed during the last three years under this scheme;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has utilized all the funds provided for these purposes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for non-utilisation of the funds by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Development of Fishermen Villages component of the Centrally Sponsored National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen provides for construction of houses, tube-wells and community halls in fishermen villages. The cost of construction is shared equally between the Central Government and the State Government subject to the ceiling of Rs. 40,000/- per house, Rs. 30,000/- per tube-well and Rs. 1,75,000/- per community hall. In case of Union Territories, the entire cost is met by the Central Government.

(b) During the last three years the details of projects under this scheme received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:—

S. No.	Year	Number of Houses, Tube-wells & Community Halls proposed for Construction by the Government of A.P.
1.	1997-98	1460 houses
2.	1998-99	3000 houses
3.	1999-2000	250 tubewells 15 community halls
Total		4460 houses 250 tubewells & 15 community halls

(c) to (f) During the period 1997-98 to 1999-2000, a total of 4460 houses, 250 tube-wells and 15 community halls were sanctioned by Government of India for the State of Andhra Pradesh under Development of Fishermen Villages component of the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen. A sum of Rs. 177.20 lakh was also released as Central share for this purpose. The construction of houses, which is under taken under this component normally spills over to more than one financial year. The Central assistance is, therefore, also released accordingly. The State Government has completed construction of 811 houses till date, of the houses sanctioned prior to 1997-98.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not utilized a sum of Rs. 177.20 lakh released to them as Central share of assistance during the period 1997-98 to 1999-2000, presumably due to budgetary constraints.

[Translation]

Development of Nuclear Power

1571. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement made by the country in the field of Nuclear Power, so far;

(b) the amount spent on the development of nuclear power, during the last three years;

(c) whether nuclear achievement of the country has been given full recognition by the super powers at the international level; and

(d) the amount allocated for development of nuclear power for the Ninth Five Year Plan?

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). (a) India has achieved comprehensive indigenous capability for design, manufacture, construction, operation & maintenance of nuclear power plants. Major specific achievements are: (i) the progressively increasing capacity factors of the nuclear power plants in operation with recent achievement of 80% in the financial year 1999-2000; (ii) indigenous development of technology for 500 MWe

Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) (iii) development and deployment of indigenous technology for refurbishment and upgradation of nuclear power plants in operation i.e. coolant channel replacement and upgradation of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 2 (RAPS-2), repair of Over Pressure Relief Device (OPRD) at RAPS-1.

(b) The amount spent on development of nuclear power during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are Rs. 747.28 crore, Rs. 854.66 crore and Rs. 958.55 crore respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian achievements in the field of nuclear power are well recognised internationally. India is a member of World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Candu Owners Group (COG) and participating in the various activities at international level.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 5498.50 crore of which the budgetary support component is Rs. 3350.00 crore was approved for nuclear power sector for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Inter-State Water Disputes

1572. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of irrigation projects are still incomplete due to Inter-State River Water disputes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any step to settle the disputes; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (d) Construction of Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal involving States of Haryana and Punjab, construction of Upper Krishna Project Stage II (Almatti Dam) on river Krishna involving States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the State of Karnataka

and construction of Sardar Sarovar Project on the Inter-State river Narmada involving the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan in the State of Gujarat have not progressed as per the construction plan due to inter-State disputes. Regarding raising of height of Almatti Dam under Upper Krishna Project Stage II in Karnataka the Supreme Court has given verdict on 25.4.2000. The matter of construction of the other two projects and related issues are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India through the writ petitions filed either by the party States or by the voluntary organizations.

Transfer-Policy regarding CSS Officers

1573. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of CSS officers of the level of Under Secretary and above are working in the same Ministry at the same place for the last 15 to 20 years;

(b) whether the Government have prepared recently a transfer policy of CSS Officers of the level of Under Secretary and above;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action so far taken by the Government to implement the said transfer policy;

(e) whether it is proposed to transfer officers holding posts for 7 years and above in the Economic Ministries to other Ministries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) Some of the CSS officers presently working as Deputy Secretaries on personal upgradation basis have been in the same Ministries/Departments for about 15 years. Information on the assignment of work to these officers in the Ministries/Departments in which they have been working, is not centrally maintained in the Department of Personnel & Training.

(b) and (c) The Government has evolved a transfer policy for CSS officers and the tenure prescribed in that policy at different levels is as below:

Under Secretary	7 Years
Deputy Secretary	5 Years
Director	5 Years
Joint Secretary	5 Years

(d) As per the policy, the transfer of officers becoming due in terms of the policy, was to be made in a phased manner at the commencement of the policy, to avoid administrative inconvenience in different Ministries/Departments. Accordingly, the lists of officers due for transfer at various levels, have been prepared, and the recommendations of the Civil Services Board on the transfer of officers at the level of Joint Secretary and Director have since been taken.

(e) to (g) There is no precise and adopted definition for distinguishing the economic and non-economic Ministries. However, information based on the common perception of the regulatory nature of work and the economic/developmental nature of work performed in the various Ministries/Departments has been kept in view by the Civil Services Board, to the extent possible, while recommending transfers.

Self Employment Scheme in NER

1574. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes and programmes of self employment formulated and implemented in the North Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) whether employment have been provided to the unemployed educated/uneducated youths of NER under the aforesaid schemes/programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT

(SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

National Rehabilitation Training and Research Institute

1575. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals for setting up of National Rehabilitation Training and Research Institute;

(b) if so, areas identified therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to provide required land and building for setting up the said Institute; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in granting approval to the said proposal and the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Linking of Passport Offices with Police Department

1576. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI PUSP JAIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to connect the Passport Offices with the Police Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Passport Offices targetted to be linked;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(e) the number of regional Passport Offices proposed to be set up by the Government in the country during the year 2000-2001;

(f) whether the Government propose to provide travel related documents for passengers going abroad at the Airport itself; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has proposed on a pilot basis to seek faster communication of police reports in some States through on line conductivity.

(b) The proposal is to have police reports provided through on line exchange of messages between the Passport Office and the Police Department.

(c) At the pilot stage the project has been taken up at the Passport Office, Hyderabad.

(d) No significant expenditure is foreseen as hardware is already available with the Passport Office and Andhra Pradesh police authorities.

(e) Government does not propose to open any new Passport Office during the year.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

National Horticulture Board

1577. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Horticulture Board (NHB) has provided loan and financial assistance to the private limited companies without bank guarantee in complicity with board officials thereby causing a financial loss of Rs. 90.60 lakh;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any action against the errant officials;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (d) The National Horticulture Board (NHB)

set up for promoting integrated development of horticulture in the country has been taking up programmes on various aspects from production to post harvest management of horticulture produce. The Board has taken up various schemes during the 8th Plan for overall development of horticulture by providing loan/soft loan/subsidy to co-operative societies/farmers associations/NGOs/corporate & private sector/State Agro Industry Corporations etc. Two cases of fake/misplaced bank guarantees have come to the notice. In one case, the Board has provided loan of Rs. 9,37,500/- and subsidy of Rs. 3,12,500/- for procurement and installation of 50 juice vending machines under its Scheme, namely, 'Alternate Structure for Marketing of Fruit Juices/Fruit based Beverages Scheme'. In the other case the Board had provided soft loan of Rs. 49.68 lakh for setting up post harvest infrastructure facilities like cold storage, pre-cooling unit, refrigerated van and retail outlets with subsidy of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the procurement of plastic crates under the Scheme, namely, 'Integrated Project on Management of Post Harvest Infrastructure of Horticulture Crops'. The Board has lodged First Information Report (FIR) under various Sections of Indian Penal Code with the Police Authorities for investigation in the above cases. After the Police investigation, criminal cases have been filed in the respective courts in both the cases. The Board has also filed civil suits in both the cases for recovery of the NHBs funds alongwith interest. The matter is being pursued by the Board in the respective courts and the same is sub-judice.

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing

1578. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the deep sea fishing policy and an expert group has been set up for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have constituted an Expert Group on 28.12.1999 under the chairmanship of Dr. K.

Gopakumar, Deputy Director General (Fisheries), I.C.A.R., for formulation of a comprehensive policy on marine fisheries. The terms of reference include a review of the Deep Sea Fishing Policy, which has been undertaken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Murari Committee. The terms of reference for the Expert Group are given in enclosed statement and the Committee is expected to submit its report by 30.9.2000.

Statement

Terms of Reference of the Expert Group

- (i) To ascertain the present status of exploitation of marine fishery resources by the traditional (including motorised), mechanised and deep sea fishing vessel,
- (ii) To formulate programmes for upgradation of the capabilities of the small-scale sector of fish in deeper waters,
- (iii) To fix area-wise resource specific deep sea fishing fleet like tuna long liners, purse seiners, squid jiggers, pole and long line fishing etc.,
- (iv) To evaluate the capacity of the present fishing deep sea fishing fleet and suggest modifications and redeployment, if necessary,
- (v) To estimate and identify sources for meeting the investment requirements of the marine fisheries sector,
- (vi) To assess the need for joint ventures, leasing, etc. with foreign fishing companies,
- (vii) To identify the human resource development needs of the marine fisheries sector and formulate programmes for meeting such requirements, and
- (viii) To suggest conservation measures taking into account the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and other global initiatives for sustainable development of marine fisheries.

Delayed Projects

1579. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 6826 and SQ 621 dated May 10, 2000 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since constituted an Arbitration Committee to hasten the Settlement of disputes, in the State-run projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of the parties at dispute and projects involved, State-wise;

(c) whether any progress has been made with regard to the projects approved 15 years ago; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir. A proposal to constitute a Dispute Resolution Board for all major projects is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) According to the Construction Industry Development Council, an autonomous body under the Planning Commission, a total amount of about Rs. 37,626 crores, over a period of 8-10 years, is under dispute in Government/Public Sector Undertaking projects. Of this, an amount of about Rs. 6,160 crores is sub-judice, Rs. 31,466 crores under arbitration, and about Rs. 6,770 crores with the Departments.

(c) and (d) As on 31st March 2000, 28 projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation had been under implementation for more than 15 years. Of these, 4 projects have been completed; one project has been frozen; 2 projects are in advanced stage of implementation; and the balance projects are in various stages of implementation. The details of these projects and their status are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Projects approved prior to 01.04.1986 (As on 31/03/2000)

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure: Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Appro.	Date of Commissioning		Total Time Overrun (% on Revised)	Cost		% Cost Over Run On Original (Revised)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 3/2000	Physical Progress (%)
				Original (Rvsd)	Original (Revised) Anticipated (L.Rep.)		Approved Original (Revised)	Anticipated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sector: ATOMIC ENERGY											
BARC											
1	Waste Immobilisation Plant Trombay Maharashtra		1985/12 1996/01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	37.66 49.95	49.95	33 0	—	90.00
Sector: COAL											
BCCL											
2.	Pootkee Balihari UG Dhanbad Bihar	3.00 1.00	1983/12 1997/04	1994/03 2000/03	2001/03	12 6	199.87 199.87	181.94	-9 -9	167.94	—
3.	Madhuband Washery Dhanbad Bihar	2.50 1.13	1985/03 1993/01	1988/12 1995/03	2000/03	60 50	71.91 194.18	194.18	170 0	190.77	100.00 Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CCL											
4.	J.P. Rty Line Bokaro Bihar		1982/02 1991/03	1985/03 1997/06	2000/12	42 23	15.93 48.78	48.78	206 0	35.56	—
ECL											
5.	Jhanjra UG Burdwan West Bengal	3.50 2.00 MTY	1982/12 1995/08	1994/03 1998/03	2002/03	48 26	184.55 403.96	403.96	119 0	363.01	—
6.	Satgram UG Burdwan West Bengal	1.20 MTY	1979/05 1995/12	1989/03 1995/03	2002/03	84 44	26.37 148.26	208.44	690 41	147.99	—
WCL											
7.	Tandsi UG Chhindwara Madhya Pradesh	0.90 0.60 MTY	1985/09 1998/08	1995/03 2001/03	2002/03	12 6	51.58	81.36	58 58	52.68	—
Sector: POWER											
DVC											
8.	Panchet Hill II Hep Dhanbad Bihar	MW 40	1978/01	1983/01	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	16.03	82.09	412 412	49.22	— Frozen
NEEPCO											
9.	Doyang Hep Wokha Nagaland	MW 75	1983/02 1985/03 1989/07	1992/06 1992/06 1997/07	2000/03	32 18	96.31 128.61 331.59	758.70	688 129	654.22	— Completed
NHPC											
10.	Dulhasti Hep Doda J&K	MW 390	1982/11 1989/07 1997/10	1990/11 1994/07 2001/03	2002/03	12 5	183.45 3559.77 3559.77	3559.77	1840 0	2	2501.20 56.00
11.	Koel Karo Hep Ranchi/Sng Bihar	MW 710	1981/06 1991/11	1999/11 1999/11	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	444.67 1292.82	2388.42	433 83	33.90	—
Sector: RAILWAYS											
B&S											
12.	Newbridge on Godavari, SCR Rajmundri Andhra Pradesh		1980/03 1988/12	1989/06 1995/12	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	29.97 48.06	66.79	123 39	60.18	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DOUBL.											
13.	SHG-Link CA Bin-Malda, ER BH/WB	RKM 50	1986/03 1990/09	1993/12 1995/12	N.A. 1999/02	N.A. N.A.	29.81 36.80	62.35	109 69	63.48	—
14.	Parbhani-Purva Mudkhed- Adilabad, SC AP/MH	KMS 244	1985/04	1995/03	2000/12		69 58	181.19 221.97	23 23	103.30	60.43
NL											
15.	Jammu Tawi- Udhampur, NR J&K	KMS 53.00	1981/03 1990/03	1994/03 2000/12	2001/12		12 5	50.00 112.00 407.74	407.74	715 0	300.87 79.00
16.	Jogighopa Guwahati, NF Assam	KMS 143	1984/03 1990/03	1994/06 1999/03	2000/03		12 7	117.30 238.93	637.00	443 167	639.50 92.00 Completed
17.	Nangaldam- Talwara, NR PB/HP	KMS. 113	1981/03 1985/05	1995/03	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	37.68 150.00	210.00	457 40	34.19	25.00
18.	Tamluk Digha SER West Bengal	KMS 87	1984/03	1997/03	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	43.72 77.13	160.00	266 107	30.37	29.50
19.	Guna-Etawah, CR M.P./U.P.	KMS 348.25	1985/04 1990/04	1994/03	2003/12		117 109	158.77 248.00	337.33	112 36	232.99 65.00
20.	Bagaha- Chitauni NER UP/BI	KMS 28	1974/04 1989/09 1993/01	1994/03 1999/12	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	6.74 40.90 164.09	184.68	2640 13	93.56	93.00
21.	Nadiad-Modsa & Kapadvanj WR Gujarat	KM 60.50	1978/10 1996/02	1994/12	2000/02		62 32	9.02 37.90 40.81	62.74	596 54	37.77 77.00
22.	Eklakhi- Balurghat NFR West Bengal	KM 87.11	1986/01 1994/04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	36.80 105.91	105.91	188 0	18.92	12.00
23.	Howrah-Amta- Champadanga, SER West Bengal	KMS 73.5	1974/04	N.A.	1999/12 1999/12	N.A. N.A.	10.72 135.00	135.00	1159 1159	29.16	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FOIS											
24.	Freightoperation, Inf. Sys Cns All India		1984/03 1989/11	1995/03	2000/04	61 46	520.00 1098.00	1098.00	111 0	208.91	—
WS&PU											
25	RCF Kapurthala, PH-II, NR Kapurthala Punjab	COACH 100	1985/08 1989/02	1992/03	2003/03	132 167	180.00 314.57	359.19	100 14	367.14	—
S&T											
26.	Wireless CTL Commn, Sealdah ER West Bengal	GHZ 18	1986/03	1992/03	2000/03	96 133	24.08	24.98	4 4	25.02	100.00 Completed
Sector: SURFACE TRANSPORT											
RD&BR											
27.	Ahmbd-Vadod. Exp. Way, GPWD Gujarat	KMS 92.85	1986/01 1986/12	1991/12	2001/12	120 169	128.40 137.20	445.58	247 225	198.36	50.91
Sector: OTHERS											
CPWD											
28.	General Pool Residence QR Mumbai Maharashtra	No. 1016	1985/09 1995/05	1989/09	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	29.50 62.75	62.75	113 0	1.95	—

Legends

L. Rep.	Last Reported.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coalfields Ltd.
CCL	Central Coalfields Ltd.
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
WCL	Western Coalfields Ltd.
DVC :	Damodar Valley Corporation.
NEEPCO :	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.
NHPC	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.
B&S	Bridges & Services.
DOVBI :	Doubling.
GC :	Gauge Conversion.
FOIS :	Freight Operations Information Systems.
WS&PU :	Work Shop & Production Unit.
S&T :	Signal & Telecommunications.

[*Translation*]**National Minority Finance Commission**

1580. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government to the National Minority Finance Commission so far;

(b) the funds allocated during the current year and the last three years by the Commission to each State during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the loans distributed by the State Minority Commission, State-wise:

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the cumbersome procedure being adopted by the Commission for the selection of beneficiaries for loan disbursement give rise to corruption; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the same and simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e) There is no agency called "National Minorities Finance Commission" under the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment.

An amount of Rs. 177.00 crores has been contributed by the Government of India in the equity of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, so far.

The Schemes/Programmes of the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation are in operation in 22 States/Union Territories. The funds disbursed to the States/UTs during the last three years and allocation of the current year are given in enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise distribution of the loan to the target beneficiaries upto 30th June, 2000 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

The schemes/programmes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation are implemented through the State Channelising Agencies nominated by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. Selection of the beneficiaries are done by these State Channelising Agencies.

Statement I*National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation**State-wise Disbursements and Allocation*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Disbursements			Allocation
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165.36	376.81	589.00	589.00
2.	Assam	0.00	77.93	28.15	143.00
3.	Bihar	128.96	242.55	0.00	326.00
4.	Chandigarh	2.60	14.94	9.36	25.22
5.	Gujarat	363.69	481.64	633.23	726.00
6.	Haryana	0.00	238.99	225.00	281.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20.63	91.03	56.90	87.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir				
	JKWDC	0.00	21.25	95.00	371.40
	JKSCST	0.00	299.77	0.00	126.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	0.00	641.89	632.00	1013.38
10.	Kerala				
	KSWDC	125.78	168.45	259.00	259.00
	KBCDC	191.19	378.63	612.00	665.00
	KSCFFDC	0.00	152.31	78.50	157.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh				
	MPBCDC	0.00	235.18	125.00	204.00
	MPSVN	0.00	17.19	55.00	71.00
12.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
13.	Manipur	65.04	124.22	0.00	92.00
14.	Mizoram				
	MCAB	58.49	55.20	54.00	200.00
	ZIDCO	19.37	79.23	190.63	300.00
15.	Nagaland	38.44	52.10	124.00	200.00
16.	Orissa	0.00	199.70	300.00	300.00
17.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.08
18.	Punjab	230.26	175.74	204.00	850.00
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	99.12	100.00	102.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.00
21.	Tripura	13.42	66.79	36.00	36.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	514.53	855.67	1030.00	1500.00
23.	West Bengal	403.50	791.94	641.00	1200.00
	Total	2341.26	5938.99	6077.77	10096.60

Statement II

*National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation
State-wise Distribution (Utilisation) of loan as on
30.06.2000*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Distribution (Utilisation)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	736.93

1	2	3
2.	Assam	72.00
3.	Bihar	128.96
4.	Chandigarh	23.89
5.	Gujarat	879.14
6.	Haryana	557.72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	139.57

1	2	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	
	JKWDC	94.50
	JKSCST	266.74
9.	Karnataka	1579.71
10.	Kerala	
	KSWDC	638.89
	KBCDC	1541.34
	KSCFFDC	201.15
11.	Madhya Pradesh	
	MPBCDC	557.07
	MPSVN	36.59
12.	Maharashtra	
13.	Manipur	189.26
14.	Mizoram	
	MCAB	175.55
	ZIDCO	289.23
15.	Nagaland	264.54
16.	Orissa	176.17
17.	Punjab	923.88
18.	Rajasthan	98.73
19.	Tamil Nadu	209.24
20.	Tripura	73.52

1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5702.52
22.	West Bengal	1825.79
	Total	17382.63

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

1581. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the Voluntary Organisations for the development of water resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided to each Voluntary Organisation for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources do not have any Scheme to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations. However, the Ministry of Rural Development provides financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations under various Schemes for the development of water resources. Financial assistance provided to Voluntary Organisations during last three years under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Minor Irrigation/Land Reclamation, Watershed Development Scheme and Public Cooperation Scheme is given in enclosed Statement I to III.

Statement I

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Year	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Nari Uthan Vihar, Patna	1997-98	2.66
2.	Daroga Prasad Rai Mahila Parishikshan Avam Audhogik Kendra, Saran, Bihar	1997-98	8.83
3.	Mamta Vidyalaya Siksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	2.99

1	2	3	4
4.	Shri Hardeo Siksha Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	1997-98	1.87
5.	Gaurav Sikshan Sansthan, Gangapur City, Rajasthan	1997-98	2.27
6.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Siksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	3.94
7.	Kasturba Mahila Siksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	2.04
8.	Rastriya Ekta Kalyan Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	0.94
9.	Mahila Hast Shilp Samiti, Bikaner, Rajasthan	1998-99	1.79
10.	Rastriya Ekta Kalyan Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1998-99	0.59
11.	Gaurav Sikshan Sansthan, Gangapur City, Rajasthan	1998-99	2.24
12.	Gramin Vigyan Seva Sansthan, Dausa, Rajasthan	1998-99	0.68
13.	Mamta Vidyalaya Siksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1998-99	1.63
14.	Mamta Vidyalaya Siksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1999-2000	0.09
15.	Brij Mewar Mandal Sansthan Bharatpur, Rajasthan	1999-2000	0.71
16.	Rastriya Gramya Va Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan	1999-2000	2.29
17.	Nari Uthan, Patna, Bihar	1997-98 1999-2000	2.86 2.85
18.	Gramin Vikas Samiti, Aurangabad, Bihar	1998-99	1.31
19.	Navjagran Sangh, Munger, Bihar	1998-99 1999-2000	0.72 0.72
20.	Mahila Kala Kendra, Bihar	1998-99	1.59
21.	Janyodi Vikas Parishad, Gaya, Bihar	1997-98 1999-2000	1.24 1.81
22.	Radhika Sewa Sansthan, East Champaran, Bihar	1999-2000	1.27
23.	Tata Steel Rural Development Society, East Singhbhum, Bihar	1999-2000	2.50

Minor Irrigation/Land Reclamation

1.	Kelia Pathar Sangha, Bakur, West Bengal	1997-98	3.99
2.	Bajkul Sports Association, Midnapore, West Bengal	1998-99	6.22
3.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	1999-2000	24.39

Statement II*Watershed Development Scheme*

(Rupees in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Year	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Integrated and Social Educational Society, Bangaruchinnepalli, Kothacheruvu, Anantpur Disit., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
2.	NR Educational Society, At and P.O. Manasthali Kannakothappally, Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
3.	Health Education Agriculture Development Society, Muttala, Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
4.	Organisation for Rural Reconstruction Movement, 16-3162-7, Parthasarathinagar, Bangalore Road, Dhannavarana, Anantapur Distt. Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
5.	Mahatma Gandhi Yuvajana Sangam, At and P.O. Rappthadu, Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
6.	Centre for Rural Action, 4-353, 4th Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
7.	Prajawala Sangam, No. 40, S.B.I. Colony, Gunttoor, Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.25
8.	Sarvanthi Educational Society, 10th Lane, Ramnagar, Ongole, Prakasam Distt. Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.25
9.	People's Rural Integrated Development Society, Parigi, Hindupur, Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
10.	Young India Project, Pennakonda Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
11.	Social Activities for Rural Development Societies, Jagajriti, Nilayam, Prakasam Dist., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
12.	Christ Rural Development and Education Society, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
13.	Labour Education Activity Development Society, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
14.	Gramabhyudaya Seva Sanstha, Yellour, Mehboobnagar Distt., Andhra Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
15.	Zilla Vikalangula Sangham, B.O. Venukonda, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
16.	People's Rural Integrated Development Society, Parigi, Hindupur, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
17.	Jana Jaagriti, At & P.O. Tanakal, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
18.	Praja Seva Samaj, Door No. 1-364-6-4/A, R.S. Road, Kadiri, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	0.50
19.	Poor Peasant Education Society, 3/461 Rajareddy Street, Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	1.00

1	2	3	4
20.	White Field Rural Development Society, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
21.	Patna Educational Development Trust, Road No. 11, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, Bihar	1997-98	37.00
22.	Chotanagpur Vikas Kendra, Barkatha, Hazaribagh Distt., Bihar	1997-98	0.25
23.	Parvatiya Durgam Shiksha Vikas, Ranchi Court, Ranchi, Bihar	1997-98	0.50
24.	Bharti Seva Sadan, Sriniketan, Abulas Lane, Machuwa Toli, Patna, Bihar	1997-98	44.52
25.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra, Behra, Vrindavan, Chouparan, Hazaribagh Distt., Bihar	1997-98	0.25
26.	Janhit Vikas Samiti, Harischandra Stadium Road, Nawada, Bihar	1997-98	0.25
27.	Gramin Vikas Parishad, Castair Town, Deoghar, Bihar	1997-98	1.00
28.	Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Sansthan Meer Pigha, Chakwa, Nawada, Bihar	1997-98	0.25
29.	Harijan Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Sahi Niketan, Janakpur Road, Sita Marhi, Bihar	1997-98	0.50
30.	Propkar Lok Vikas Sanstha, Nawada, Bihar	1997-98	0.50
31.	Sulabh Paryavaran and Jal Sansthan, Kankarbagh Colony, Patna, Bihar	1997-98	0.50
32.	Shri Bhasker Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Aurangabad, Bihar	1997-98	0.50
33.	Chotanagpur Vikas Kendra, Barkatha, Hazaribagh, Bihar	1998-99	1.00
34.	Propkar Lok Vikas Sanstha, Nawada, Bihar	1998-99	0.50
35.	Gramin Mahila and Yuva Vikas Samiti, Bhalui, Madhubani, Bihar	1998-99	1.00
36.	Chotanagpur Vikas Kendra, Hazaribagh, Bihar	1999-2000	1.00
37.	Gramin Mahila and Yuva Vikas Samity, Madhubani, Bihar	1999-2000	1.00
38.	Bihar Nav Jeevan Jyoti Pratishthan, Jamui, Bihar,	1999-2000	1.00
39.	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra, Hazaribagh, Bihar,	1999-2000	8.75
40.	Patna Education Development Trust, Patna	1999-2000	15.00
41.	WWF, Ldhi Road, New Delhi	1999-2000	1.00
42.	Shri Kundla Taluka Gram Seva Mandal, Gujarat	1997-98	21.69
43.	MARG, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1997-98	0.50
44.	Maldhari Rural Action Group B/1, Vrindavan Apartment, Nehru Park, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1998-99	0.50
45.	M.G. Patel Sarvoday Kendra PO: Sri Amirgadh, 49 TQ- Palanpur, Distt. Banaskantha, Gujarat	1998-99	0.50
46.	Amar Bharati, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat	1999-2000	1.00

1	2	3	4
47.	Viswashanti Mahila Samajam, Robertsonpet, K.G.F. Bangalore, Karnataka	1997-98	0.50
48.	Integrated Rural Development Society, Malya, Gouribidankur, Kolar Distt., Karnataka	1997-98	23.40
49.	MYRADA, 2 Service Road, Domlur Layout, Bangalore, Karnataka	1997-98	1.00
50.	Sathyam Shivam Sundram Rural Development Association, B.R.T. Colony, Chennagiri, Shimoga, Karnataka	1998-99	0.50
51.	Outreach, Bangalore	1999-2000	1.00
52.	MYRADA, Bangalore	1999-2000	8.50
53.	Social Action for Rural Development of Hilly Areas, Kaffota, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	1997-98	0.25
54.	Manav Seva Sansthan, At and P.O. Berthin, Bilaspur Distt., Himachal Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
55.	Manav Seva Sansthan, At and P.O. Berthin, District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
56.	Social Action for Rural Development of Hilly Areas, Kaffota, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
57.	Manav Seva Sansthan, Bathin, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	1999-2000	14.85
58.	Jammu Kashmir Paryavaran (Environment) Paryavaran Kendra, Gadadhar Mandi, Jammu Mubarak, Mani, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	1997-98	0.50
59.	Jammu and Kashmir Paryavaran (Environment) Paryavaran Kendra, Gadadhar Mandi, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	1998-99	34.82
60.	Jammu and Kashmir Almi Khudai Khidmatgar Association, Jammu Tawi, 144/1750-F, Shakti Nagar, Rajpura, Jammu	1998-99	0.50
61.	Leh Mahila Mandal, Leh, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir	1999-2000	1.00
62.	Peermade Development Society, Peermade, Idukki, Kerala	1997-98	27.00
63.	National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment, E-5/11, Girish Kunj, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
64.	Gandhi SEVA Ashram, Binoba Nagar, Mugli, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
65.	Vikas Mitra Kumharpara, Kondagaon, Bastar, Madhya Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
66.	Samaj Pragati Sahyog, Baghli, Dewas, Madhya Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
67.	Sambhav Samaj Seva Sansthan, 13, Balwant Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1998-99	1.00
68.	Gopal Krishan Shiksha Sanskriti Samity, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
69.	Vardan Samajik Sansthan, Dongargarh, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
70.	Lok Shakti Samity, Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00

1	2	3	4
71.	Medical Counselling Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
72.	Gwalior Foresters Society, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
73.	Society for Resource Integration and Development Action (SRIDA), Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
74.	Khandwa Diocessan Social Service, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
75.	Sarguja Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Sarguja, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
76.	Bal Mahila Vikas Samiti	1999-2000	1.00
77.	Douglas Memorial World Missionary, Seoni, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
78.	National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	31.78
79.	Bhopal Yuva Paryavaran Samajik Sanstha, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
80.	Dharti Gramthan Avam Sahabhazi Gramin Vikas Samiti, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
81.	Jabalpur Diocessan Social Service Society, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
82.	Gram Sudhar Samiti, Jamuna, Satna, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
83.	Gramin Kalyan Sansthan, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh	1999-2000	1.00
84.	Socio-economic Development Trust, At and P.O. Karwadi, Parbhani, Maharashtra	1997-98	1.00
85.	Jana Prabodhini, P.B. No. 764, 510, Sadashiv Peth, Pune, Maharashtra	1997-98	1.00
86.	Jeevan Sansthan, 6 Shree Apartment, 917/16, Ganeshwadi, Pune, Maharashtra	1997-98	1.00
87.	Janaki Devi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha, Prayojak, 55/4, University Road, Aundh, Pune, Maharashtra	1998-99	1.00
88.	Hind Swaraj Trust, Pune, Maharashtra	1998-99	1.00
89.	Jan Seva Kathamiwas, Banjara Colony, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1998-99	0.50
90.	Prema Pratishthan Rajwada, Sriram Mandir Distt. Satara (Maharashtra)	1998-99	14.53
91.	Shrimati Narsabai Mahila Mandal Wadgaon, Mukhed, Nanded, Maharashtra	1998-99	1.00
92.	Society for Education in Values and Action (SEVA), Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
93.	Ashwamegh Gramin Vikas Trust, Dhule, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
94.	Sidheshwar Krishi and Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
95.	Rashtra Vikas Agyo-Education Sanstha, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
96.	Rural Foundation, Dhule, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
97.	Rural Communities, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00

1	2	3	4
98.	Vinoba Bhave Gram Vikas Prathishthan, Ahemdnagar, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
99.	Rastrotkarsh Manav Vikas Prathishthan, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
100.	Gram Prabodhini, Pune, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
101.	Yeshwat Gram Seva Pratishthan, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1999-2000	1.00
102.	Tarun Vikas Mandal, Satara, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
103.	Vinoba Kala Krida Bhuddeshya Saustha	1999-2000	1.00
104.	Nehru Yuva Mandal	1999-2000	1.00
105.	Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development, Pune, Maharashtra	1999-2000	1.00
106.	Navnismiti Gram Vikas Samiti	1999-2000	1.00
107.	Rural Services Agency, Palace Compound (West), Imphal, Manipur	1997-98	8.00
108.	Chil-Chil Technological Seminary, Leikhampokpi, Kanglatong, Senapati, Manipur	1997-98	1.00
109.	Citizen Volunteers Training Centre, Palace Compound, Distt. Imphal, Manipur	1998-99	0.25
110.	Rural Service Agency, Palace Compund (West), Distt. Imphal, Manipur	1998-99	8.00
111.	Wangjing Women and Girls Society, Wangjing Bazar Thoubal, Distt. Thoubal (Imphal), Manipur	1998-99	0.25
112.	Youth Association for Rural Reconstruction, At and P.O. Boinda, Distt. Angul, Orissa	1997-98	0.25
113.	VIKALPA, At and P.O. Kantabhanji, Distt. Bolangir, Orissa	1997-98	1.00
114.	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, A/9, HIG Housing Board Colony, Beermunda, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1997-98	1.00
115.	Society for Promoting Rural Education and Development, L-3, Kalpana Square, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1997-98	0.50
116.	Society for Rural Advancement and Domestic Humanitarian Action (SARDHA), Patushu, Katni, Dhenkanal, Orissa	1997-98	0.50
117.	Nari Surakshya, At and P.O. Distt. Angul, Orissa	1997-98	0.50
118.	Youth Assocation for Rural Reconstruction, At and P.O. Boinda, Distt., Angul, Orissa	1998-99	1.00
119.	Society for Rural Advancement Democratic Humanitarian Action (SARDHA), Patusahu, Katni, Dhenkanal, Orissa	1998-99	25.96
120.	Sri Siddheswari Pathaghar, Orissa	1999-2000	1.00
121.	Swadesh, Phulwani, Orissa	1999-2000	0.50
122.	ASTHA SANSTHAN, 109, Kharol Colony, Old Fatehpura, Udaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	1.00

1	2	3	4
123.	Gramin Vigyan Seva Sansthan, At and P.O. Titarwada Kalan, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan	1997-98	1.00
124.	Shiksha Avam Jan Kalyan Samiti, At and P.O. Khichan, Dungarpur, Rajasthan	1997-98	1.00
125.	Swa-Sahyog Sanstha, Shilki Doongari, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	0.50
126.	Seva Mandir, Udaipur, Rajasthan	1997-98	1.00
127.	Gramin Vigyan Seva Santha, PO: Titarwada Kalan, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan	1998-99	1.00
128.	Swa Sahyog Sanstha, At/PO: Shilki Doongari, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan	1998-99	0.50
129.	Astha Santhan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	1999-2000	8.78
130.	Indian Institute of Development, 17th-H, VI Cross, Arulandanagar, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	1997-98	0.25
131.	Tamil Nadu Science Forum, 6 Ark Colony, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	1997-98	0.50
132.	The Association for Rural Development No. 2, Shanmuga Nagar (W), Ist Cross, U.T.K. Malai, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	1998-99	1.00
133.	Indian Institute of Development, 17th-H, VI Cross, Arulandanagar, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	1998-99	1.00
134.	Non-conventional Enrgy and Rural Development Society, 78-A, Chitti Vinayakar Colony, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	1998-99	1.00
135.	Uttaranchal Yuva Avam Gramin Vikas Kendra, Narayan Bagar, Distt. Chamoli, Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
136.	DISHA Social Organisation, Sultanpur, Chilkana, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	2.00
137.	SAMTA, 27 Km Chkrata Lakha, Mundal Road, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	1.00
138.	Uttarakhand Jana Shakti Parishad, Belti, Bhikiyasen, Almora, Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	0.50
139.	Gomati Prayag Jan Kalyan Parishad, At and P.O. Dhungaiwali, Chamoli, Uttar Pradesh	1998-99	0.50
140.	Bundelkhand Gramodogik Samaj Samiti, Lalitpur	1999-2000	1.00
141.	Voluntary Association for the Development of Hills of Uttarakhand VADHU	1999-2000	1.00
142.	Uttranchal Youth & Rural Development Centre	1999-2000	0.25
143.	Hanselahara Parvati Club, At & P.O. Hansela, Purulia, West Bengal	1997-98	0.25
144.	Central Scheduled Caste and Tribe Welfare Association, District Burdwan, West Bengal	1997-98	0.50
145.	PRADAN, Gausala Road, Rangadih, District Purulia, West Bengal	1998-99	1.00

1	2	3	4
146.	Central Scheduled Caste and Tribal Welfare Association, Nichu Colony, 4 No. Sankhari-Purkur, PO: Sripalli, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	1998-99	0.50
147.	Professional Assistance for Development Action, Netaji Subhas Road, Nadiha, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	1998-99	1.00
148.	PRADAN Lal Mojanlal Trivedi Lane, Neelkuthi Dangra, Purulia, West Bengal	1999-2000	8.98
149.	Jamgoria Sevaverta, Purulia, West Bengal	1999-2000	1.00

Statement III*Public Cooperation Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Year	Amount Released
1.	Gram Vikas Mandali Association Trust, Bada Bazar, Bilaspur	1998-99 1999-2000	4.02 1.00
2.	Gramin Vikas Parishad, A-32, Aishbag Stadium	1997-98 1998-99	6.59 2.15
3.	Shiv Seva Sansthan, Dhavri Gali-1	1997-98 1999-2000	3.10 1.53
4.	Tantra Anusandhan Manv Kalyan Samiti, Janki Kund, Chitrakoot, Satna	1997-98 1998-99	5.27 1.39
5.	Jain Kalyan Samiti Trust, Raipur	1997-98 1999-2000	6.57 1.75
6.	Shri Balvikas Saghan Kshetra Samiti, Koth Dokla	1997-98 1998-99	3.81 3.80
7.	Dahegam Vikas Yojna, Devakaran-Ne-Muvada, Dahegam	1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000	7.97 1.23 3.09
8.	Pandu Mewas Development Agency, Valavav, Tal- Salvi	1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000	7.55 1.16 2.83
9.	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Navrangpura	1997-98 1998-99	7.81 0.87
10.	Gramya Vikas Trust, At Dwarka, Okha Mandal	1997-98 1999-2000	10.28 4.47
11.	Anand Yuvak Mandal, Narvadi Dharamsala, Vajirabad	1998-99 1999-2000	2.81 1.22
12.	Bihar Vikas Sansthan, Patna	1997-98	1.08
13.	Mahila Bal Kalyan Pratisthan, Gaya	1997-98	0.54
14.	Patna Educational Trust, Patna	1998-99 1999-2000	1.80 1.80
15.	Nalanda Kalyan Pratisthan, Nalanda	1999-2000	2.20
16.	Patna Educational Development Trust, Patna	1999-2000	2.78

*[English]***India-EU Agreement**

1582. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the agreement signed between European Union and India during his visit over there;

(b) the details of Indian products to be exported; and

(c) the details of European strategic partnership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) A Financing Agreement for a Civil Aviation Project was signed during the first-ever India-EU Summit held in Lisbon on 28 June 2000.

(b) It has been agreed that India and the European Union will work together to promote and increase bilateral trade. India presently exports a wide range of goods and services to the EU, including gems & jewellery, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, metals and metal products, leather and agricultural and marine products. Steps will be taken to promote market access for Indian exports, including textiles and agricultural products.

(c) India and the EU have resolved to build a new strategic partnership in the 21st century founded on shared values and aspirations and characterised by enhanced and multi-faceted co-operation. An Agenda for Action, which encompasses joint initiative in the political, commercial and economic fields, has been agreed upon.

Employment Opportunities in Rural Industries

1583. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had fixed any targets for providing employment opportunities in Agriculture and Rural Industries during the last three years in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made against their targets during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Regional Research Centre**

1584. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Regional Research Centres for giving qualitative change as well as conducting research work in the Agriculture Sector;

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

(c) the time by which these centres are proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Agro and Rural Industries Credit Corporation**

1585. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Agro and Rural Industries Credit Corporation to extend financial assistance for development of agro and rural industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We already have an elaborate banking infrastructure.

[Translation]

Setting up of Consultative Committees

1586. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for constituting Consultative Committees in various Ministries;

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

(c) the number of such committees out of them constituted recently; and

(d) the time by which the remaining committees are likely to be constituted?

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): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of the provisions of the guidelines formulated in April, 1969 to regulate the constitution and functioning of the Consultative Committees, the Consultative Committees are required to be constituted for all the Ministries/Departments. The minimum and maximum strength for constituting a Consultative Committee has been fixed as 10 and 40 Members respectively. The work of constituting the Consultative Committees of 40 Ministries/Departments (Statement-I) was taken up in October, 1999, out of which Consultative Committees in respect of 30 Ministries/Departments have been constituted Statement-II. It has not been found feasible to constitute the Consultative Committees for the remaining Ministries/Departments due to lack of minimum strengths required for constituting the Consultative Committees.

Statement I

List of Consultative Committees Constituted

S. No.	Name of Ministry
1	2
1.	Agriculture

1	2
2.	Chemicals & Fertilizers
3.	Civil Aviation
4.	Commerce and Industry
5.	Communications
6.	Defence
7.	Environment & Forests
8.	External Affairs
9.	Finance
10.	Health and Family Welfare
11.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
12.	Home Affairs
13.	Human Resource Development
14.	Information & Broadcasting
15.	Information Technology
16.	Labour
17.	Mines & Minerals
18.	Petroleum & Natural Gas
19.	Power
20.	Railways
21.	Rural Development
22.	Steel
23.	Surface Transport
24.	Textiles
25.	Tourism and Culture
26.	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
27.	Youth Affairs and Sports
28.	Science & Technology and Department of Ocean Development
29.	Social Justice and Empowerment
30.	Water Resources

Statement II*List of Consultative Committees Proposed to be Constituted*

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department
1	2
1.	Agriculture
2.	Chemicals & Fertilizers
3.	Civil Aviation
4.	Commerce and Industry
5.	Communications
6.	Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution
7.	Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports
8.	Defence
9.	Environment & Forests
10.	External Affairs
11.	Finance
12.	Health and Family Welfare
13.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
14.	Home Affairs
15.	Human Resource Development
16.	Information & Broadcasting
17.	Information Technology
18.	Labour & Employment
19.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs
20.	Mines & Minerals
21.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources
22.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
23.	Petroleum & Natural Gas
24.	Planning and Statistics and Programme Implementation
25.	Power
26.	Railways
27.	Rural Development

1	2
28.	Science & Technology
29.	Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries
30.	Social Justice and Empowerment
31.	Steel
32.	Surface Transport
33.	Textiles
34.	Tourism
35.	Tribal Affairs
36.	Urban Development
37.	Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
38.	Water Resources
39.	Department of Atomic Energy, Space & Ocean Development
40.	Department of Disinvestment

*[English]***World Bank Project**

1587. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have dropped some projects particularly related to modernise Indian Statistical System to be funded by World Bank;

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

(c) whether National Statistical Commission has submitted any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to modernise statistical institute—NSS and NSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir. The Government has provided an enabling provision of Rs. 120 crores for the project in the plan budget for the year 2000-2001 pending formal approval.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The National Statistical Commission was set up in January, 2000 to critically examine the deficiencies in the present statistical system with a view to recommending measures for its systematic revamping. The tenure of the Commission is one year.

Rice Production

1588. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice production has gone down marginally in various States;

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

(c) whether ICAR has been alerted to such tendencies;

(d) if so, whether any report has been attempted on this trend;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by ICAR to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is increasing trend in rice production in major rice growing States except in Kerala, where decline in production is due to shift of rice area to other commercial crops.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Growth Rate of Labour and Employment

1589. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual growth rate of labour and annual growth rate of employment during each of the last three years; and

(b) details of any fresh initiatives to increase the annual growth rate of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) As per the projection made by Planning Commission on the basis of National Sample Survey Organisation's (NSSO) labour force survey data, the labour force is expected to grow at the rate of approximately 2.5% p.a. during 1997 to 2002 and at the same time the employment is also expected to grow at the rate of about 2.5% p.a. during this period.

(b) The primary objective of the Ninth Plan is to generate greater productive employment in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are more labour intensive in regions characterised by higher rate of unemployment and under employment. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Ahluwalia, Member, Planning Commission has been set up to look into the employment generation taking place and suggest measures to generate at least 100 million jobs in a period of 10 years (Ten million in each year).

[Translation]

Allocation of Fund

1590. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major portion of allocation is sanctioned only in the last three months of the year for several projects;

(b) if so, whether the Government have reviewed its effect on construction works;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make provisions to sanction the amount for the schemes/projects in the beginning of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir. The allocations to projects are made by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance at the time of Annual Plan each year based on their work plans. However, release of funds to projects under implementation in Railways and Surface Transport Sectors is based on a schedule of payment each year.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

(d) A scientific method based on Programme Evaluation Review Technique (PERT) Chart is adopted by the Planning Commission to assess the fund-requirements of projects right in the beginning of the year.

[English]

Indo-Nepal Cooperation on Terrorism

1591. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed an agreement to set up an Indo-Nepal Coordination Committee to counter terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the composition and functions of the Joint Coordination Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) India and Nepal have not entered into any formal bilateral agreement to set up a Joint Coordination Committee to counter terrorism. However, measures have been taken by the Government to enhance cooperation with Nepal, particularly with regard to implementing effective management of the open India-Nepal border, to counter terrorist activities directed against India from the Nepalese territory. The concerned agencies of the two Governments remain in regular touch to coordinate efforts to tackle this problem. There are also bilateral institutional mechanisms, such as the Joint Working Group on Border Management and Home Secretary level talks, which have been evolved to specifically develop cooperation on security matters and to address these concerns. In pursuance of the decisions taken in these meetings, both sides have agreed to jointly coordinate measures, including stepping up vigil along the contiguous border districts of India and Nepal, to prevent misuse of the open India-Nepal border for activities directed against India. On their part, the Government of Nepal have assured that their

territory would not be used for activities inimical to India's interest and have been extending their cooperation to the Government of India in this regard.

[Translation]

Processed Food Fund

1592. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had contemplated on the proposal of setting up a Processed Food Fund with 500 crore rupees;

(b) if so, whether 400 crore rupees were to be mobilized from financial institutions and 100 crore rupees were to be mobilized from the Government exchequer for this fund;

(c) if not, the outline of the proposal;

(d) the decision taken by the Government to implement this proposal, so far; and

(e) the reasons for delay in taking this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (e) The proposal for setting up a Processed Food Development Fund to make available adequate finance for the thrust areas of food processing sector initially envisaged mobilization of Rs. 400 crores from financial institutions besides Rs. 100 crores from Government. As the creation of fund envisages financial issues of complex nature, consultation has been initiated with financial institutions such as Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), etc. A token provision of Rs. 1 crore has been included in the Budget Provision for this purpose for the year 2000-2001.

[English]

ESI Hospital in Kerala

1593. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to construct super speciality ESI Hospital at Kollam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the Pathetic Condition of ESI hospitals in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve the conditions of hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The ESI Corporation has agreed, in principle, to set up a 50 bed Super-speciality hospital in the field of Cardiology at Ashramam, Kollam, Kerala.

(c) and (d) Working of the ESI hospitals including those in Kerala is generally satisfactory. However, there have been sporadic complaints about shortage of doctors, nurses, medicines, drugs, dressings and equipments in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries. The responsibility for administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme in Kerala vests in the State Government. Therefore, such complaints as and when received are forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate remedial measures. Recently, the ESI Corporation had formulated an Action Plan to bring improvement in working of all ESI hospitals/dispensaries. The Action Plan includes inter-alia upgradation/modernisation of medical facilities in ESI hospitals by providing them equipments of ultrasonography, pulse oximeter, auto analyzer, semi-auto analyzer, cardiac monitor, dental unit, resuscitation equipments etc. The ESIC has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 82.76 lakh for providing certain modern equipments in various hospitals in Kerala.

Economic Cooperation among Neighbouring Countries

1594. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently formulated a five point agenda for strengthening economic cooperation amongst Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is expected to push up GDP growth rate and reduce unemployment in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The third ministerial meeting of BIMST-EC, an Association of Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand was held in New Delhi in July 2000. The meeting discussed cooperation in six sectors, namely, trade and investment, technology, transport and communications, energy, tourism and fisheries.

(c) Changes in GDP growth rate and reduction in unemployment are dependant on a complex interplay of different economic factors of which regional cooperation though important, is only one and hence its impact cannot be computed to any degree of exactitude. However, cooperation contemplated under BIMST-EC is expected to bring economic, commercial and technological benefits to its member countries.

Border Area Development Programme

1595. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund allocated to the States under Border Area Development Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the fund allocated under BADP has been fully utilized by the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the unspent amount lying with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Under the Border area Development Programme (BADP), Special Central Assistance (SCA) is allocated to the border blocks of sixteen states which have an international land border. State-wise details of SCA allocated are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) BADP is a continuing programme and hence schemes do spill over into subsequent years. The unspent balance with the State Governments is primarily due to the fact that the programme has been extended to some of the States relatively recently. The programme was extended to the blocks bordering Myanmar in 1997-

98, blocks bordering China in 1998-99 and to the blocks bordering Nepal and Bhutan in 1999-2000 and it requires a certain gestation period for the schemes to be decided by the State Level Screening Committees and

implemented effectively. As a number of gap filling and critical schemes are taken up by most of the State Governments, there is also a time lag between implementation and availability of data on actual utilisation.

Statement

Allocations made to States under Border Area Development Programme

(Rs. in crore)

States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Assam	4.12	4.27	7.20
2. Gujarat	8.58	8.88	9.87
3. Jammu and Kashmir	20.68	31.38	33.52
4. Meghalaya	3.95	4.11	4.52
5. Mizoram	6.73	6.82	8.00
6. Punjab	8.54	8.82	9.70
7. Rajasthan	85.63	56.52	37.17
8. Tripura	10.96	11.34	12.47
9. West Bengal	30.81	31.86	38.05
10. Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	11.00	13.00
11. Manipur	4.00	4.00	4.00
12. Nagaland	4.00	4.00	4.00
13. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	4.00	4.00
14. Sikkim	0.00	4.00	5.50
15. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4.00	12.00
16. Bihar	0.00	0.00	7.00

Note: BADP was extended to the border blocks of States bordering Myanmar in 1997-98, to blocks bordering China in 1998-99 and to blocks bordering Nepal and Bhutan in 1999-2000.

Labour Laws

1596. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to radically amend labour laws in the country, paving the way for the introduction of an exit policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to raise the minimum age of 18 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Review/update of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments/fresh legislations are made depending on the results of the review. A number of labour laws have been framed over a period of time to address a number of issues and problems that assumed importance and attracted pointed attention at a particular point of time. While many of these concerns are of continuing nature, some of them have ceased to be of erstwhile importance and may have

been indeed become obsolete and redundant. There is thus always a need to review comprehensively the labour laws so as to ensure both consistency of labour laws with the general changes taking place in the economic policy and also to provide for greater welfare of the workers. The Government have also set up the Second National Commission on 15.10.1999 which would comprehensively review the labour laws and suggest appropriate changes in the labour legislation/policy. The Commission would suggest rationalisation of existing labour laws relating to labour in the organised sector and an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors.

(c) and (d) A proposal to enact a Central Legislation fixing minimum age of 14 years for admission to employment and work in all occupations excluding agriculture in family and small holdings producing for own consumption is under examination. The proposed legislation will also fix a minimum age of not less than 18 years for admission to any type of employment and work which by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons.

.Foreign Diplomats' Visit to Kashmir

1597. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign diplomats who visited Kashmir since January 2000 and the purpose thereof;

(b) whether the Government have been aware of the visit of these foreign dignitaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The number of foreign diplomats who visited Kashmir since January, 2000, as per information available with the Ministry of External Affairs, is six. The purpose of these visits varied from calls on the high dignitaries of the State, accompanying visiting delegation from their country and to familiarise themselves.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Government were aware of the visits of above mentioned foreign diplomats.

(c) (1) Mr. Chris Cooter, First Secretary (Political), Canadian High Commission, New Delhi on January

20,2000; (2) H.E. Sir Rob Young, British High Commissioner along with Lady Young from 21.5.2000 to 23.5.2000; (3) H.E. Mr. Chong-Moo Lee, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea accompanied by Mr. Yeon Ho Choi, Counsellor in the Embassy from 7.6.2000 to 10.6.2000; (4) H.E. Mr. Truls Hanevold, Ambassador of Norway from 19.6.2000 to 20.6.2000; (5) H.E. Mr. P.C.F. Koch, Ambassador of the Netherlands from 25.7.2000 to 28.7.2000.

(d) Question does not arise.

Vacant Post of SC/ST

1598. SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST Parliamentarians in the representations submitted to the Prime Minister on 17.12.1996, 1.9.97 and 23.8.98 have demanded placement of persons belonging to the SCs/STs in posts such as Chief Executives, Functional Directors part-time Chairman and Official/Non-official Members of the Board of Management of PSUs and Enterprises;

(b) if so, total number of posts in the above category in the Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Organizations, Attached/Sub-ordinate Offices and Other Organizations under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture receiving financial aid and number of persons from SCs and STs category working against such posts as on January 1, 1996 and January 1, 2000 and their percentage as compared to the said total posts; and

(c) reasons if the said demand of SC/ST Parliamentarians is not conceded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

[Translation]

Approval of Pending Welfare Projects

1599. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some welfare projects are pending with the Central Government for approval;

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

(c) the number of proposals pending as a result of non-receipt of inspection reports from the State Governments;

(d) the details of financial assistance sought by the Non-Governmental Organizations, State-wise;

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be approved;

(f) the amount provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations for welfare activities during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(g) whether the Government have made any provisions for providing special assistance to the 50 year old Non-Governmental Organizations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of State-wise pending welfare projects are given in enclosed statement-I.

(c) There are 281 proposals pending as a result of non-receipt of inspection reports from the State Governments.

(d) Financial assistance is sought by Non Government Organizations for running Day Care Centres, Old Age Homes, Vocational Training Centres, De-addiction Centres, Rehabilitation Centres, Coaching Centres, Hostels, Schools, Street Children Projects etc. Financial assistance is generally sought as per the norms of the Schemes which may include grant-in-aid for non-recurring items such as equipment, furniture, vehicles, utensils etc. as well as recurring items like honorarium, rent, stipend, medicine, raw materials, contingencies etc., upto 90% of the approved project cost.

(e) There is no specified time for sanction of project. The time taken for disposal of applications depends upon the receipt of complete documents, recommendations of designated authorities and established need for the project in the area where it is proposed to be set up.

(f) The amount provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations for welfare activities during each of the last three years is given in enclosed statement-II.

(g) No, Sir.

Statement I

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of pending welfare projects with the Central Government for approval
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	34
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Haryana	22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
10.	Karnataka	42
11.	Kerala	31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24
13.	Maharashtra	123
14.	Manipur	53
15.	Meghalaya	5
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	2
18.	Orissa	39
19.	Punjab	11
20.	Rajasthan	8
21.	Tamil Nadu	58
22.	Tripura	4
23.	West Bengal	71
24.	Uttar Pradesh	132
25.	Delhi	13
26.	Pondicherry	1
27.	Chandigarh	1
	Total	929

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	961.81	1516.39	2386.67
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.28	3.71	13.00
4.	Assam	20.30	107.40	134.58
5.	Bihar	273.20	234.04	195.05
6.	Chandigarh	8.94	35.05	32.03
7.	D&N Haveli	3.21	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	476.41	1353.59	1440.18
9.	Goa	16.87	16.00	36.17
10.	Gujarat	140.60	223.04	347.62
11.	Haryana	241.51	315.39	219.67
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12.25	48.90	69.29
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.91	41.94	34.73
14.	Karnataka	447.25	574.79	1013.45
15.	Kerala	337.17	1046.65	620.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	127.92	283.10	286.53
17.	Maharashtra	194.49	511.02	872.63
18.	Manipur	125.16	324.33	363.35
19.	Meghalaya	6.50	26.24	27.38
20.	Mizoram	43.74	56.27	78.11
21.	Nagaland	18.84	32.05	49.86
22.	Orissa	299.85	781.84	1099.66
23.	Pondicherry	10.82	20.31	16.99
24.	Punjab	119.62	288.97	275.60
25.	Rajasthan	259.59	474.95	614.14
26.	Sikkim	2.06	5.59	3.12
27.	Tamil Nadu	348.38	455.82	763.52
28.	Tripura	29.17	42.65	26.90
29.	Uttar Pradesh	825.65	1719.48	2902.74
30.	West Bengal	398.97	868.77	1164.45

[English]

Construction of a Dam

1600. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the State Government of Kerala seeking the financial assistance for construction of "Kakkadavn" Dam in Kasaragod district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Kerala in the Ministry of Water Resources for seeking the financial assistance for construction of "Kakkadavn" Dam in Kasaragod district of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Soil Erosion, Salinity and Water-Logging

1601. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up programmes to deal with the problems of soil erosion, salinity and water-logging in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the States facing these problems; and

(c) the specific plan drawn up and assistance extended during each of the last three years to tackle these problems, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture is implementing various programmes namely (i) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (ii) Watershed Development Projects in shifting cultivation Areas in North Eastern Region (iii) National Watershed Development Programmes in Rainfed Areas, and (iv) Reclamation of Alkali Soils for the control of soil erosion/land degradation in the country. The State-wise area under soil erosion, salinity and water-logging is appended. Statements-I and II showing funds released to various States to control the problem of soil erosion/land degradation during each of the last three years is enclosed.

The Department of Agriculture constituted a committee to assess the extent of coastal and inland salinity problem area in severely affected States. Assessment in three States namely, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh & West Bengal has been undertaken by the Committee. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal, has been requested to prepare a pilot project for addressing the salinity problem.

Ministry of Water Resources is implementing a new component on Reclamation of Water logged Areas under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development. The details are:

(Rs. in lakh)

State	No. of projects		Cost of Reclamation	
	1998-99	1999-2000	1998-99	1999-2000
Bihar	15	24	20.4	81.9
Gujarat	—	7	—	136.7
J&K	3	—	155.0	—
Karnataka	8	1	41.4	10.0
Kerala	188	33	1553.2	283.0
Orissa	6	—	49.1	—
Total	220	65	1819.1	511.6

Statement I**The State-wise Area Affected by Soil Erosion, Salinity and Water Logging**

(Area: lakh hectcs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Water erosion	Wind erosion	Salinity	Water logging
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103.54	—	2.40	3.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.58	—	—	—
3.	Assam	13.34	—	—	4.50
4.	Bihar	32.39	—	0.04	7.07
5.	Goa	1.35	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	94.62	7.04	10.42	4.84
7.	Haryana	15.35	14.00	5.26	6.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.75	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.73	—	—	0.10
10.	Karnataka	102.25	—	4.04	0.10
11.	Kerala	15.77	—	1.17	0.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	155.10	—	2.42	0.57
13.	Maharashtra	175.89	—	5.34	1.11
14.	Manipur	2.94	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	5.48	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	2.87	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	2.77	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	27.71	—	4.04	0.60
19.	Punjab	9.14	—	7.18	10.90
20.	Rajasthan	188.41	156.92	10.00	3.48
21.	Sikkim	2.58	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	32.42	—	1.04	0.18
23.	Tripura	0.45	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.98	—	12.95	19.80
25.	West Bengal	7.64	—	9.86	21.80
26.	UTs	1.21	—	—	0.01
Total		1071.26	177.96	76.16	85.26

Statement II

State-wise Release of Funds under soil and water conservation programmes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1368.00	1551.50	1665.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.00	181.00	127.00
3.	Assam	145.00	170.00	120.00
4.	Bihar	98.00	125.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	966.00	2433.00	2480.00
6.	Haryana	180.00	465.77	245.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	770.00	1068.20	762.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	566.00	637.00	665.00
9.	Karnataka	3050.00	3115.00	3200.00
10.	Kerala	500.00	1502.88	390.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3028.00	4013.59	4750.00
12.	Maharashtra	3320.00	4360.00	1500.00
13.	Manipur	605.00	265.00	460.00
14.	Meghalaya	120.00	360.00	410.00
15.	Mizoram	525.00	1140.00	866.00
16.	Nagaland	460.00	1000.00	900.00
17.	Orissa	1300.00	662.39	500.00
18.	Punjab	242.60	321.00	123.00
19.	Rajasthan	4198.00	5559.00	5130.00
20.	Sikkim	90.00	150.00	200.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	1500.00	2230.00	2075.00
22.	Tripura	261.00	480.00	551.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3255.40	4184.44	3575.03
24.	West Bengal	110.00	620.00	750.00
25.	Goa	0.00	8.00	3.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	65.00	34.00
27.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.00	0.00
	Total	26894.00	36668.77	31481.03

**Observance of Wednesday as
Public Grievances Day**

1602. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI JAI BHADRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular was issued in March, 1988 by the Department of Administrative Reforms Advising Ministries etc. to keep Wednesday meetingless day to attend the public grievances without prior appointment;

(b) the reasons for the contents of the circular not being followed;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action to ensure that the officers remain available in their offices on Wednesdays, listen to the public grievances and reply the same in writing in specific language; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, had issued guidelines on 1 March, 1988 for strengthening of machinery for redress of public grievances through measures such as meetingless days, integration of grievances redress system into the decision making process, designation of a full time Grievance Officer etc.

(b) to (d) The various guidelines contained in the circular are generally being observed by various Ministries/ Departments. However, in order to periodically monitors the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism of the Central Government Ministries and Departments, a Standing Committee of Secretaries has been constituted. As a consequence of reviews undertaken by this Standing Committee, the Cabinet Secretary has issued fresh guidelines on February 17, 2000 to all Secretaries to the Government of India reiterating the importance of promptness and courtesy as an obligation of the public service and the need for accessibility of the public/user on specified days by the senior officials, particularly those at the Joint Secretary level.

Labour Laws

1603. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the labour laws;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make it mandatory for conducting election after every two years to end monopoly of recognised labour unions and establish industrial democracy through such an amendment;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be amended; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) Review/update of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments/fresh legislations are made depending on the results of the review. The Government have also set up the Second National Commission on Labour on 15.10.1999 which would comprehensively review the labour laws and suggest appropriate changes in the labour legislation/policy. The Commission would suggest rationalisation of existing labour laws relating to labour in the organised sector and an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors.

At present the Code of Discipline, which is a voluntary code with no legislative back up requires management to recognise unions in accordance with the criteria for recognition of unions evolved at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference in 1958. The criteria, in brief, mention that where there is more than one union, a union claiming recognition should have been functioning for at least one year after registration; where there is only one union, then this condition would not apply. It further states that the membership of the union should cover at least 15% in the establishment concerned. A union could also claim to be recognized as a representative union for an industry in a local area if it has a membership of at least 25% of the workers of that industry in that area. When a union has been recognized, there should be no change in its position for a period of two years.

US Stand on India's Draft Nuclear Doctrine

1604. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US is still critical of India's Draft Nuclear Doctrine;

(b) if so, whether the US is still not clear in its stand about the new military regime in Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has made it clear to US that there will be no talks in the present situation;

(e) if so, whether the USA has appreciated our stand; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The draft paper "Indian Nuclear Doctrine" prepared by the National Security Advisory Board constitutes one of the inputs submitted to the National Security Council; it is not a Government policy document. The issue of defence posture is one of the issues being addressed in our bilateral dialogue with the United States. The dialogue has led to better understanding of our security concerns by the US authorities. During the visit of the US President to India in March, the two sides assessed positively their ongoing dialogue on security issues and agreed that this dialogue should continue.

(b) and (c) The United States has stated on number of occasions, including during the brief stopover of the US President in Islamabad on 25th March 2000, that it would like to see the restoration of democracy in Pakistan and that political and diplomatic contacts with that country are not an endorsement of the military regime.

(d) The international community, including the United States, is aware of Government's position that it is for Pakistan to create an appropriate environment for a meaningful dialogue to take place, and for this, Pakistan must stop its sponsorship of and support to cross-border terrorism in India.

(e) and (f) The US side has expressed hope for resumption of dialogue between India and Pakistan. The US side has reiterated its position, as articulated by President Clinton, namely urging restraint, respect for Line of Control, refraining from violence and for renewed lines of communication. The US side expressed understanding for India's position that Pakistan must stop its support for cross-border terrorism and violence in Jammu and Kashmir and create the conditions for the dialogue to take place.

[*Translation*]

Ganga Flood Control Commission

1605. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Ganga Control Commission was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions/recommendations discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir. Thirtieth meeting of the Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) was held on 29th March, 2000 at Bhopal.

(b) The main items discussed in the above GFCC meeting are implementation of the recommendations of Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) (1980), constitution/meetings of High Level Committee constituted for implementation of RBA recommendations, preparation of Flood Plain Zoning maps, Flood Plain Zoning Bill, implementation of sub-basinwise comprehensive plans for flood management prepared by GFCC, monitoring and evaluation of flood management and anti-erosion schemes in Ganga basin, performance evaluation of flood management schemes, morphological study of river Ganga and critical anti-erosion works in Ganga basin.

(c) The minutes of the Thirtieth meeting of the GFCC have been circulated to all the Ganga Basin States for taking up necessary follow up action on the decisions arrived at during the meeting.

[*English*]

Supply of Radars by Israel

1606. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the press reports the United States of America (USA) had put pressure on Israel regarding sale of sophisticated Israeli radar systems to India;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken up the matter with the Israeli Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Government are not aware of any pressure being put by USA on Israel regarding the sale of sophisticated Israeli radar systems to India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bringing Ashes of Netaji

1607. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the efforts made so far in bringing Netaji's ashes from Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): A commission of Inquiry was set up on 14 May 1999 under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) consisting of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Commission has been asked to inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 including *inter-alia* as to whether the ashes in the Japanese Temple are the ashes of Netaji. The Commission of Inquiry has been given extension till May, 2001.

Plants for Fruit Juice

1608. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants working under the Agriculture Marketing Corporation to prepare concentrated fruit in the country as on date;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote basic facilities to these plants to increase the sale of agricultural products; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to make available aseptic packaging of these products for the export purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) As per information available, there are nearly a dozen major Fruit Concentrate Plants in the country in public and private sectors.

(b) Department of Food Processing Industries provides concessional finance for creation of Infrastructural facilities. Besides, other agencies like National Horticultural Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Co-operative Development Corporation also provide assistance under their respective schemes.

(c) The Government does not set up aseptic packaging facilities of its own. However, Department of Food Processing Industries and other Government agencies provide financial assistance under their respective schemes.

Maheswar Dam

1609. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maheswar Dam in Madhya Pradesh is embroiled in controversy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retail Sale of Khadi

1610. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments for restoring rebate facility on retail sale of Khadi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the rebate policy on Khadi declared by Khadi Commission has expired on March 31, 2000; and

(e) if so, the time by which new rebate policy on Khadi is likely to be declared?

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): (a) to
(e) The Government has already announced the rebate
on Khadi and Khadi related items for the year 2000-2001
on 1st June, 2000 as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name	Normal Rebate	Add. Spl. Rebate for 90 days
1.	Cotton Khadi	10%	10%
2.	Woollen Khadi (it includes Kambals and Kambaiies)	10%	10%
3.	Silk Khadi		
	Reeled	Nil	10%
	Spun	10%	10%
4.	Polyvastra	10%	10%

[*Translation*]

Book Bank Scheme

1611 SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Book Bank Scheme' has failed to meet its objective;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government for the success of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No. The Scheme is achieving its objective.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Scheme was revised in 1998 to make it board based and more effective.

[*English*]

Sardar Sarover Project

1612. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status, revised cost and time schedule for the completion of the Sardar Sarover Project;

(b) whether the project has witnessed abnormal escalation in terms of time and cost over-run;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the reasons for inordinate delay;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation from any Member of Parliament in this regard;

(e) if so, the details alongwith the decision taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the time by which remaining work of the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The original estimated cost of Sardar Sarover Project at 1986-87 price level as approved by the Planning Commission in October, 1988 and expenditure incurred up to February, 2000 is as under:—

Unit/Group	Approved Cost (1986-87) Price Level	Exp. Commulative up to Feb, 2000
1	2	3
Unit-I Dam & Appt. Works	1019.45	1840.11

1	2	3
Unit-II Main Canal	1588.54	2804.14
Unit-III Hydro Power	979.96	969.82
Group-IV Branches & Dist.	2818.10	2044.08
Group-V Common Exp.		1519.52
Group-VI Non Sharable Exp.		17.99
Total	6406.04	9195.66

The present status of progress of work of the various components of the project at the end of February, 2000 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Component	Progress Work in Percentage & Total quantity		
		Excava- tion	Concerning Concreting	Drilling
1.	Unit-I			
	I. Main Dam	98.88	85.75	84.40
	II. Vadgam Saddle Dam	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Unit-II			
	I. Narmada Main Canal	99.47	99.98	97.52
	II. (0 to 144.5 Km.)			
	III. Narmada Main Canal (144 to 263 Km.)	95.24	94.70	91.21
3.	Unit-III			
	I. River Bed Power House Open Under Ground	95.85 91.55		
	II. Canal Head Power House	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Unit-IV			
	I. Branch Canal (0-144 Km.)	97.56	93.92	98.66
	II. Distribution System	83.15	84.34	87.95
	III. Seven Major Structures	99.12	81.48	92.66
	IV. Branch Canal (144-263 Km.)	79.71	—	50.00
	V. Saurashtra Branch Canal Its Branches	89.72	—	73.11

The Sardar Sarover Dam was scheduled to be completed by June 1998 as per the original construction programme. However, while hearing the Writ Petition filed by Narmada Bachao Andolan in April 94 the Supreme

Court in its order dated 5.5.1995 directed to maintain the effective height of dam at RL 81.5 m and subsequently permitted vide interim order on 18.2.99, to raise the height of dam upto RL 85m excluding humps required for the

safety of dam. A definite construction schedule is necessary, to estimate the escalation in cost, which depends on the final verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) and (e) A number of representations have been received from various Members of Parliament who have been informed that the project has been delayed mainly on account of the matter being *sub-judice*.

(f) Further raising of the height of the dam is subjudice in the Supreme Court. However, the work on construction of Narmada main canal is in progress which is scheduled for completion in June 2004.

[*Translation*]

Modern Food Industries

1613. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of employees of Modern Food Industries Limited (MFIL) has improved after the disinvestment made therein;

(b) whether the report of the Mohan Committee regarding the pay scales of the employees has been implemented;

(c) if so, the date on which it was implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) The staff regulations and standing orders governing the service conditions of the employees of MFIL prior to disinvestment continue to exist after disinvestment.

(b) to (d) As per the Government directions/guidelines issued on the recommendations of Mohan Committee, the revised pay scales could not have been adopted because MFIL incurred loss from 1998-99 onwards. The downslide in MFIL's performance also continued at faster pace and hence, generation of additional resources to meet liabilities for revised scales was not possible, which was a pre-requisite before considering adoption of the revised pay scales.

Consequent upon divestment of Government equity with transfer of 74% shares as well as management control to the strategic partner (M/s. Hindustan Level Ltd.) w.e.f. 1st February, 2000, the matter is now under the

consideration of new management who have already allowed substantial interim relief to the employees.

Water Sharing Agreement

1614. MOHD. SHAHBUDDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi have signed an inter-State agreement on sharing of water of Yamuna river on May 12, 1994;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the agreement is being implemented as per its terms and conditions;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government against erring State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the MOU dated 12.5.94, the basin States had agreed on the following allocation of utilizable water resources of river Yamuna assessed on mean year availability.

Haryana	—	5.730 BCM
Uttar Pradesh	—	4.032 BCM
Rajasthan	—	1.119 BCM
Himachal Pradesh	—	0.378 BCM
Delhi	—	0.724 BCM

Pending construction of storages in upper reaches of river Yamuna, an interim seasonal allocation of the annual utilizable flow of river Yamuna has also been provided in the MoU. This interim seasonal allocation shall get progressively modified as storages are constructed to the final annual allocations as indicated above.

Provided that in a year when the availability is more than the assessed quantity, the surplus availability will be distributed amongst the States in proportion to their allocations and when the availability in a year is less than the assessed quantity, first the drinking water allocation of Delhi will be met and balance will be distributed amongst Haryana, U.P. Rajasthan and H.P. in proportion to their allocations.

A minimum flow in proportion of completion of upstream storages going upto 10 cumec shall be maintained downstream of Tajewala and downstream of Okhla Headworks throughout the year from ecological considerations, as upstream storages are build up progressively in phased manner.

Separate agreement will be executed in respect of each identified storage.

Allocation of available flows among the beneficiary States will be regulated by the Upper Yamuna River Board within the overall framework of this agreement.

The agreement may be reviewed after the year 2025, if any of the basin States so demand.

(c) to (e) The agreement is being implemented as per the terms and conditions. However, some of the States are not getting their allocated of Yamuna waters due to reduced capacity of conveyance system being maintained by other beneficiary States. The issue is under consideration of Upper Yamuna River Board.

Filing of Case by India

1615. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Court of Justice has given Judgment in favour of India in a case of shooting down of a Pakistani plane in Kutch region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case has been filed with the said court regarding Pakistani attacks in Kargil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pakistan filed a complaint before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on September 21, 1999 seeking compensation from India for the shooting down of their military combat Atlantique aircraft on August 10, 1999 when it had intruded deep into Indian air space. In its submission before the ICJ, India urged that the Court had no jurisdiction in this matter in accordance with the Declaration of India of September 17, 1974 filed under Article 36 (2) of the Court's statute. In its judgement of June 21, 2000 the Court rejected the Pakistani application, by 14 to 2 votes, and found that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement with America/Sri Lanka

1616. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by India with America and Sri Lanka for cooperation in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government have implemented this agreement;

(d) if so, the achievements made so far; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) The following Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with America/Sri Lanka for cooperation in the field of agriculture:

(i) Agreement on cooperation in the Agricultural Sciences between the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) signed on 27th January 1996.

(ii) Memorandum of Agreement between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi and Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP), Sri Lanka for Scientific and Technical cooperation signed on 2nd July, 1998.

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), India and the Ministry of Livestock Development and Estate Infrastructure, Government of Sri Lanka for Planning and Implementation of the Livestock Breeding Project in Sri Lanka signed on 16th April, 1998.

(b) The Agreement signed with America envisages collaboration among agricultural scientists and institutions of agricultural research development and higher learning between India and the United States of America, to provide agricultural researchers and institutions with

opportunities to exchange information ideas, skills and techniques, to enhance opportunities to collaborate in solving problems of common interest relating to agriculture, and to utilise special agricultural and development facilities.

The Memorandum of Agreement signed with Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy is for scientific and technical cooperation.

The Memorandum of Understanding signed between NDDB with Sri Lanka aims at planning and implementation of the Livestock Breeding Project in Sri Lanka. The project is for a period of 10 years duration with estimated cost of Rs. 297 million. The main objective of the project is to attain substantial growth in the milk sector in Sri Lanka.

(c) to (e) The Work Plan for implementation of the Agreement with USDA was sent to them on 26.8.96. Their response is still awaited.

The Work Plan for biennium 2000-2001 was signed by ICAR with CARP, Sri Lanka on 10.2.2000 for implementing the Memorandum of Agreement. Action has already been initiated for exchange of study visits and training of students from Sri Lanka.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed by NDDB with Sri Lanka, the role of NDDB is limited to providing technical assistance to the project by deputising its consultants to Sri Lanka and give training to the project staff in India deputed by Sri Lanka. The action on the part of NDDB entails only on receipt of proposals from Sri Lanka.

[*English*]

Herbal Cultivation Crops

1617. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed Agriculture Universities to widen their base for Research and Development on Herbal crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government introduce Herbal engineering and Herbal cultivation courses in the Agricultural Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, funded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, researches on Herbal crops are underway at Research Centres in State Agricultural Universities, at Ananad (Gujarat), Hisar (Haryana), Faizabad (U.P.) Solan (H.P.), Indore and Mandsoor (M.P.), Akola (Maharashtra), Udaipur (Rajasthan) and Vellanikkara (Kerala). Also funding support for establishment of Herbal gardens at different State Agricultural Universities is provided by Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Unemployed Persons

1618. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges in various districts of Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the district-wise and category-wise details of the disabled persons and the terrorism affected women etc. registered with employment exchanges in Bihar during the said periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The numbers of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, registered with Employment Exchanges in Bihar at the end of 1997, 1998 and 1999 were as follows:

	(In Lakhs,		
At the end of the year	Total job-seekers	Women job-seekers	Handicapped job-seekers
1997	33.5	2.6	0.17
1998	33.1	2.8	0.17
1999	31.8	2.7	0.18

District-wise details of disabled persons and information on women affected by terrorism registered with these employment exchanges are not maintained.

[English]

Agricultural Market Facilities

1619. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to draw any action plan for strengthening, upgrading and expanding agricultural marketing facilities in the States during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for strengthening, upgrading and expanding agricultural marketing facilities in the States vest with the State Governments and the Agricultural Produce Market Committees, which have been established under the respective State Agricultural Marketing Regulation Acts. However, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), an attached office of this Ministry, has been taking various steps for bringing about an integrated development of marketing of agricultural produce in the country. The main activities of DMI relate to promotion of standardisation and grading of agricultural produce, marketing research, surveys and planning, and provision of training facilities for employees of State Governments on regulation and management of Agricultural produce Markets. Recently a Central Sector Scheme for Agricultural Marketing Information Network has been approved for establishing a nation-wide network for speedy collection and dissemination of market information/data for their efficient and timely utilisation. Under this scheme, the important Agricultural Produce Markets and State Agricultural marketing Boards/Departments in the country will be linked up through a computer network. The scheme would, inter alia, help the farmers to realise better prices for their produce.

[Translation]

Publication of Map

1620. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any relation between WWF India and WWF International;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have any information with regard to world map published by WWF International; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The World Wide Fund for Nature-India (WWF-India) is a non-Governmental organisation dealing with nature conservation, environmental protection and development related issues. The organisation is part of the WWF family with 27 independent national organisations. According to WWF-India, WWF-International is the coordinating body for the WWF family of organisations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. WWF-International's Global 200 eco-region map wrongly depicted India's boundaries. The matter was taken up with WWF International who acknowledged the lapse and tendered an apology. WWF-International conveyed that in future maps, including the Global 200 map, care would be taken not to cause offence. Government has stressed the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem and reiterated the importance it attaches to the correct depiction of India's national boundaries.

[English]

Water Scarcity in Tamil Nadu

1621. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of perennial water scarcity in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to interlink the perennial rivers of other States with the dry rivers in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (d) In the State of Tamil Nadu there are eight districts covering an area of 84091 sq. km. viz. Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Madurai,

Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari which have been identified as drought prone out of total 99 drought prone districts in the country. The Union Government had, in 1980, formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages inter linkages between various Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins for optimum utilization of water resources. The Government of India has established National Water Development Agency (NWDA) as an Autonomous Society in July, 1982 to carry out the water balance and other studies of National Perspective Plan and to prepare feasibility report of the links. Under Peninsular Component of the National Perspective Plan, inter-linking of Mahanandi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery and Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar is envisaged to provide irrigation benefits to the State of Tamil Nadu. NWDA has taken up preparation of feasibility report of these links. Implementation of water transfer link proposal depend on availability of funds and how soon the detailed project report are prepared after consensus is reached among the concerned States.

Association of NGOs and Small Farmers in R&D

1622. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Small Farmers' Organisations at all levels of research and development policy in view of the demands to this effect; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to include Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Small Farmers' Organisations at all levels of research. However, ICAR is already having sufficient experience in working with NGOs in running the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) established by it.

[*Translation*]

Maize based Processing Industry

1623. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up maize based processing industry in the most productive States to encourage the production of this crop;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government does not have any proposal to set up maize based processing industry directly, but as per the plan scheme, the Department of Food Processing Industries offers financial assistance for processing of maize. However, there are a number of industries in the private and cooperative sector for processing of maize mainly in the State of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Haryana etc. for production of maize starch and other related products including feed etc.

[*English*]

Watershed Development Projects (Orissa)

1624. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some watershed development projects are being implemented in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the Central assistance allocated therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether some watershed development projects are being implemented in Orissa and other States with external aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Watershed development programmes have been implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development. Under Ministry of Rural Development the watershed development projects are being implemented as Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). The details regarding Central assistance are given in enclosed statement-I, II and III.

Under Ministry of Agriculture a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) is under implementation in 25 States and 2 Union Territories and another Watershed

Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) is under implementation in seven North Eastern States. The State-wise details of Central assistance for the last three years are given in enclosed statement IV and V.

(c) Yes, there some watershed development projects are being implemented in Orissa and other States with external aid.

(d) The details of externally aided watershed development projects are given in enclosed statement VI.

Statement I

Details of funds released under Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP) Scheme during 1997-98 to 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	416.62	383.00	484.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	9.00	0.00
3.	Assam	36.78	24.52	197.69
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	37.63
5.	Gujarat	72.00	360.80	448.74
6.	Haryana	71.83	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	149.77	148.95	544.22
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.00	136.40	100.00
9.	Karnataka	293.92	513.41	707.33
10.	Madhya Pradesh	213.23	210.53	916.81
11.	Maharashtra	57.24	242.53	347.93
12.	Manipur	135.10	285.52	167.56
13.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	65.09
14.	Nagaland	72.00	294.00	168.42
15.	Orissa	330.03	190.05	466.31
16.	Rajasthan	84.34	66.28	427.44
17.	Sikkim	105.41	56.00	217.56
18.	Tamil Nadu	30.00	74.35	346.33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	556.99	899.99	1091.80
Total		2700.26	3695.33	6735.09

Statement II*Central Assistance under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to the States in last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	2292	2290	2671
Bihar	115	238	230
Gujarat	528	777	879
Himachal Pradesh	070	052	090
Jammu & Kashmir	113	040	220
Karnataka	786	908	802
Madhya Pradesh	893	883	1402
Maharashtra	1986	552	644
Orissa	064	275	046
Rajasthan	419	173	386
Tamil Nadu	707	273	827
Uttar Pradesh	842	839	1093
West Bengal	260	—	209
Total	9075	7400	9499

Statement III*Central Assistance under Desert Development Programme (DDP) to the States in last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	421.69	482.62	437.062
Gujarat	1701.14	860.18	2750.847
Haryana	796.62	608.22	453.550
Himachal Pradesh	150	30	255.00
Jammu & Kashmir	225	585	486.02
Karnataka	841.68	350.45	215.380
Rajasthan	3263.89	5063.56	3901.2155
Total	7000	7980.03	8499.075
NIRD, Hyderabad	—	—	0.925
			8500.000

Statement IV

*Details of Funds Released under National Watershed Development Project for
Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) during 1997-98 to 1999-2000*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700.00	900.00	900.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	31.00	17.00
3.	Assam	—	125.00	—
4.	Bihar	—	125.00	—
5.	Goa	—	8.00	3.00
6.	Gujarat	700.00	2000.00	2000.00
7.	Haryana	80.00	220.00	35.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	175.00	200.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	108.00	38.00	15.00
10.	Karnataka	2100.00	2000.00	1700.00
11.	Kerala	500.00	1434.00	350.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1434.00	1609.00	2650.00
13.	Maharashtra	2500.00	3060.00	800.00
14.	Manipur	250.00	200.00	300.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	200.00	250.00
16.	Mizoram	225.00	700.00	466.00
17.	Nagaland	160.00	500.00	500.00
18.	Orissa	1200.00	550.00	200.00
19.	Punjab	40.00	45.00	8.00
20.	Rajasthan	2581.00	4000.00	3700.00
21.	Sikkim	90.00	150.00	200.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	900.00	1650.00	1700.00
23.	Tripura	130.00	300.00	350.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	1750.00	1512.00
25.	West Bengal	10.00	600.00	750.00
26.	Dadra N. Haveli	1.00	1.00	—
27.	Andaman Nicobar Island	25.00	65.00	34.00
Total		14864.00	22436.00	18640.00

Statement V

Central assistance under Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) scheme for last three years (1998-2000)

States	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	460
Assam	280

1	2
Manipur	580
Meghalaya	440
Mizoram	1140
Nagaland	1200
Tripura	400
Total	4500

Statement VI

Details of Externally aided (World Bank & EEC assisted) Agricultural Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project and State in which located	Name of donor	Opening and closing date	Amount of foreign aid
1.	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills II) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.	World Bank	15.9.1999 to 2004	66822.00
2.	Bihar Plateau Development Project (BPDP), Bihar	World Bank	7.12.1992 to 30.6.2000	40143.00
3.	U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project, Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	30.7.1998 to 31.3.2004	55730.00
4.	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agriculture Services Project (ARIASP)	World Bank	6.6.1995 to 31.12.2003	39564.00
5.	Agricultural Development Project, Rajasthan	World Bank	17.12.1992 to 30.9.2000	36290.00
6.	EEC assisted Doon Valley Integrated Watershed Management Project, U.P.	EEC	June, 1993 to Dec. 2001	7875.00

Details of Externally aided (Bilaterally aided) Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project and State in which located	Name of donor Agency	Opening and closing date	Project cost
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project Tirunelveli Phase-II Tamil Nadu	DANIDA	5.8.1994 to 5.7.2001	4172.40

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	DANIDA	8.11.1994 to 31.12.1999	1300.30
3.	Comprehensive Watershed Development, Project Madhya Pradesh	DANIDA	13.3.1997 to 13.3.2002	1315.30
4.	Karnataka Watershed Development Project, Phase-II, Karnataka	DANIDA	2.6.1997 to 2.6.2004	2233.50
5.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Koraput, Orissa	DANIDA	5.10.92 to 4.10.2000	1325.00
6.	Integrated Watershed Development Project, Karnataka	K.F.W. (Germany)	July, 1999 to Dec. 2002	5508.00
7.	Indo German Watershed Development Project in Maharashtra Phase-I	K.F.W. (Germany)	Dec. 1991 to Dec. 2000	2666.50
8.	Indo German Watershed Development Project in Maharashtra Phase-II	K.F.W. (Germany)	June 1997 to Dec. 2005	5600.00
9.	Karnataka Watershed Development Project (KAWAD) Society, Karnataka	DFID	1.4.1998 to 1.10.2003	8340.00
10.	Indo German Bilateral Project on Watershed Management, H.P. Rajasthan, Bihar U.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh	GTZ	July, 1997 to Dec. 2000	1060

[Translation]

ILL Effects of Fertilizers

1625. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the brown rust diseases and fertilizers' imbalances are on sharp rise in the country;

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to check the ill effects of fertilizers and pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no sharp rise in the incidence of brown rust in wheat in recent years.

However, towards the end of Crop season during 1998-99, brown rust was observed in some of the old susceptible varieties in central and peninsular zones. In North West plain Zones (Punjab), brown rust was noticed in wheat variety HB 2329. However, in the variety PBW 343, which occupies maximum area in the State, no rust was reported. The brown rust was also observed in Kanpur (U.P.) and Jai Nagar of Himachal Pradesh.

In case of fertilizers, there has been improvement in balance use of plant nutrients during recent years. The NPK ratio which was 9.5:3.2:1 during 1992-93 has narrowed down to 6.9:2.7:1 (Estt.) during the year 1999-2000, which is indicative of the improved use of Phosphate and Potash.

(c) to (f) Govt. of India regularly monitors the consumption of fertilizers and use of pesticides in the country. At the present national level of 90.04 Kg. per hec. (1998-1999- estimated), NPK consumption, no ill effects have been observed. To ensure efficient and profitable use of plant nutrients, the concepts of integrated plant nutrient management and soil test based fertilizer application are being propagated.

To avoid any possible ill effects due to the use of chemical pesticides, Government is advocating the integrated pest management (IPM) practices. Under this strategy, the pest problems are being solved by using non chemical methods such as use of resistant crop varieties, natural parasites and predators. Only need based judicious use of safe chemicals is advocated. Consequently, the use of chemical pesticides has reduced from 61357 MT (technical grade) during 1994-95 to 49157 MT (technical grade) during 1998-99.

Loan Under PMRY

1626. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loans under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana received by the Central Government during the last three years from Bihar particularly from Katihar District of Bihar;

(b) the number of applications accepted out of them;

(c) the reasons of pendency of the rest of the applications;

(d) the time by which these pending applications are likely to be disposed of;

(e) whether the Government have reviewed the above scheme for its proper implementation;

(f) whether there are large number of irregularities in implementation of the said scheme in Bihar; and

(g) whether educated unemployed youths are not getting benefits from it?

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): (a) and (b) The statement showing details of applications for loans received and recommended to banks in Bihar State and in Katihar District of Bihar under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for the last three years based on the reports received from the State Government is enclosed.

(c) As per the norms, the State Governments have been requested to sponsor applications upto 125 per cent of their targets to the banks, under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. However, in the Katihar district in Bihar, sponsoring of applications to banks was less than 125 per cent of the district target due to the rejection of ineligible applications by the District Industries Centre Task Force Committee and the absence of the applicants at the time of the interview etc.

(d) The implementing agencies have been instructed to carry over the pending eligible applications with them for further consideration.

(e) The implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed at the district, State and Central levels.

(f) No irregularities have been reported in the implementation of the scheme in Bihar.

(g) As per the report received from the Reserve Bank of India, loans were sanctioned to 83802 persons and disbursed to 66848 educated unemployed youth against the target of 133211 from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in Bihar State under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

Statement

Number of applications received and recommended to banks in Bihar and Katihar District under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for the last three years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

As reported by the State Government

S. No.	Year	Target		Applications received		Application recommended to banks	
		Bihar (Nos)	Katihar (Nos)	Bihar (Nos)	Katihar (Nos)	Bihar (Nos)	Katihar (Nos)
1.	1997-98	21500	340	43221	723	37320	580
2.	1998-99	20500	378	52141	513	26608	378
3.	1999-2000 (up to May' 2000)	21800	340	34934	612	25277	349

[English]

Bonded Labour

1627. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up vigilance committees at the district and sub-divisional level to identify and get release the bonded labourers in the country;

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

(c) the number of bonded labourers got freed during each of the last three years State-wise; and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) As per the reports received from the State Governments/UT's Vigilance Committees, as required under Section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 have been constituted both at district and sub-divisional level for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(c) Details of bonded labourers freed released during last three years State-wise and Union Territory-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Year	Name of State/UT's	No. of bonded labourers freed/released
1997-98	Tamil Nadu	6000
1998-99	Bihar	98
	Orissa	35
	Tamil Nadu	5578
	Uttar Pradesh	249
1999-2000	Arunachal Pradesh	1416
	Rajasthan	80
	Tamil Nadu	6620
	Uttar Pradesh	79
Total		20,155

[Translation]

Visa Arrangements

1628. SHRI VISHNUDEO SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which there does not exist any arrangement with regard to issuance of visa;

(b) the names of the countries which have withdrawn this facility in 2000-2001;

(c) the reasons for which United Arab Emirates has stopped issuing visas to Indian-citizens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As per International practice, there is no requirement of any formal bilateral arrangement for issue of visa for the nationals of a country for entry into another country if they recognize each other;

(b) Nil;

(c) The Government of United Arab Emirates have not stopped issuing visas to Indian citizens. Visas to Indian nationals for visit, employment and transit are being issued by UAE authorities as in the past. However, several airlines and hotels which were authorised to sponsor foreign visitors who were granted transit/visit visa on arrival in UAE have been directed by the UAE authorities to stop extending this facility to certain nationals including Indian citizens unless they can ensure that all such visitors return to their countries before their visas expire.

(d) Government intervention has not been considered advantageous at this stage.

Linking of Passport Offices Through Satellite

1629. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Passport Offices in the country at present, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to link all the passport offices of the country through satellite so that one may not be able to get two passports from two different cities; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) There are 28 Passport Offices in the country at present which are located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bareilly, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jammu, Jalandhar, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Panaji, Patna, Pune, Srinagar, Thane, Trichy, Trivandrum and Visakhapatnam.

(b) We are in the process of capturing data in all the passport offices on C-D ROMs to build a central data base. Once this is done, networking of the Passport Offices would be taken up and chances of people getting two passports from two different cities would be minimized to a large extent.

(c) The project of connectivity among the Passport Offices is still in the planning stage and is likely to take 2-3 years.

[English]

Assistance for Coir Workers Welfare Fund

1630 SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala regarding financial assistance to the Kerala Coir Workers' Welfare Fund Board; and

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

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): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala had requested for a Central grant of Rs. 10 crores for successful implementation of its various welfare schemes for coir workers. Under the Scheme Government of India or the Coir Board is not committed to contribute any fund to the Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board (KCWWFB). However, the issue of release of funds to Coir Board for contributing to KCWWFB was considered in this Ministry and it was decided to discontinue the practice of release of funds to KCWWFB as the needs of KCWWFB are enormous and the assistance extended under the Scheme is too meagre to make any impact. State Government of Kerala had been duly apprised of the decision.

[Translation]

Panchkhora Reservoir

1631. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchkhora reservoir project in Kodarma district, Bihar is being implemented with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the total amount spent thereon till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Panchkhora reservoir project in Kodarma district, Bihar is not being implemented under Central Loan Assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject, the completion of irrigation project depends upon the priority attached to it by the State Government.

Losses of NAFED

1632. SHRI RAM PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED is running into losses from past several years and facing closure;

(b) if so, the year from which it is running into losses alongwith the extent thereof;

(c) the manner in which the losses are likely to be compensated;

(d) whether the Government propose retrenchment in the NAFED; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the last ten years, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has suffered loss only in one year i.e. 1998-99 to the extent of Rs. 4.93 crores.

(c) NAFED is an autonomous national level cooperative organisation having its own Board of Directors to manage its entire affairs and therefore, the losses incurred by NAFED on its own operations are not required to be compensated by the Government.

(d) and (e) The Board of Directors of NAFED is competent to take a view on issues like refreshment etc. There is no proposal for any such retrenchment with the Government.

[English]

Economic Development Index

1633. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of economic development and human development index separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): Economic development, as measured by per capita net state domestic product, as available for the latest year, 1998-99, is given in the statement. State-wise Human Development Indices have not been prepared, so far.

Statement

*Per Capita NSDP (State Income) at current prices
(Position as on 25--7-2000)*

		(Rupees)
Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99 (Q)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13853
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12929
3.	Assam	8700
4.	Bihar	5923
5.	Goa	NA
6.	Gujarat	18792
7.	Haryana	19773
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12692

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA
10.	Karnataka	15889
11.	Kerala	17756
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10147
13.	Maharashtra	23849
14.	Manipur	10599
15.	Meghalaya	11382
16.	Mizoram	NA
17.	Nagaland	NA
18.	Orissa	8719
19.	Punjab	21863
20.	Rajasthan	11045
21.	Sikkim	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	17525
23.	Tripura	8669
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9261
25.	West Bengal	12961
26.	A&N Islands	NA
27.	Chandigarh	NA
28.	Delhi	27693
29.	Pondicherry	22956
	All India	14682
	Per Capita NNP	

Source: For Sl. No. 1-29—Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India-Central Statistical Organisation

Q Quick Estimates

[Translation]

Pension Through Banks

1634. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government pensioners would have to draw their pensions through the banks instead of Government treasuries in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to simplify the procedure in regard to payment of pensions in each State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) and (b) The Central Government pensioners have the option to receive their pension from any one of the three sources, namely, the designated public sector banks, the Pay and Accounts Offices of the concerned Departments and the State Government Treasuries. Central Government pensioners continue to exercise this option in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Postal Employees, pension is disbursed through the Post Offices.

(c) and (d) Payment of pension to Central Government Pensioners is fully decentralised and according to the present system of disbursement, the majority of pensioners draw their pension from the branches of the designated public sector banks located in various States. No proposal to further simplify the procedures with regard to payment of pension to Central Government pensioners in each State is under consideration.

Bringing Back Historical Monument

1635. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platform of the original monument of Indian freedom fighters-Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukdeo located at Hussainiwala border was captured by the Pakistani army on December 3, 1971;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps for bringing back the remains of this monument; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The platform of the original monument of Indian freedom fighters Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo located at Hussainiwala border was captured by the Pakistani Army on December 3, 1971.

(b) and (c) At present the monuments of the Freedom fighters installed at Hussainiwala are replicas. The whereabouts of the original platform, which was taken away by Pakistan Army in December 1971, is not known.

P.F. Legislation

1636. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring the establishment with ten or more persons under the purview of provident fund legislation;

(b) if so, whether orders have been issued in this regard;

(c) if not, the time by which these orders are likely to be issued;

(d) the number of such establishments, State-wise;

(e) whether these establishments are paying provident fund to their employees;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal to extend Employees Provident Fund benefits to employees in the establishments employing 10 or more persons required formal amendment in the EPF & MP Act, 1952. As such, it is difficult to indicate the time by which orders in this regard will be issued.

(d) to (g) A statement, showing approximate number of establishment employing 10 to 20 persons State-wise is enclosed. As provisions of the EPF & MP Act have not been formally extended to these establishments, the question of non-payment of PF to the employees in such establishments and action to be taken by the Government in this regard does not arise.

Statement

Region	No. of Establishments employing 10-20 persons
Andhra Pradesh	1293
North-Eastern Region	458
Delhi	18,100
Gujarat	40,000
Haryana	2800
Kerala	5016
Maharashtra	38,834
Madhya Pradesh	1815
Punjab	2982
Rajasthan	3917
Uttar Pradesh	18,820
West Bengal	14,050
Bihar	10,000
Tamil Nadu	4464
Orissa	636

Almatti Dam

1637. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given its verdict over Almatti dam;

(b) if so, whether both State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have agreed to implement the judgement of the Court;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the Supreme Court judgement; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government for early implementation of the judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Water Resources is not aware of any objection to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by either of the two State Governments of Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. In pursuance of this judgement, Upper Krishna Stage-II Multipurpose Project (Irrigation Portion) with Almatti Dam full reservoir level (FRL) at 519.6 metres has been accepted on 31.05.2000 from techno-economic angle.

Food Processing Training Centres

1638. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal to set up Food Processing Training Centres

by the State Governments particularly by the State Governments of Kerala and Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement indicating Food Processing Training Centres approved in each State/UT is enclosed. The number of Food Processing Training Centres approved in the States of Kerala and Tripura is 6 and 1 respectively.

Besides these, two proposals were received from Kerala which did not fulfil the prescribed parameters and hence were rejected. One proposal was received from Tripura which has been referred back to the concerned organization to redraft on the required lines.

Statement

Statewise details of Food Processing & Training Centres Assisted during the period 1992-93 to 1999-2000.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FPTCs Assisted	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	Diglipur (North Andaman)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Hyderabad, Jadcherla (Distt. Maheboobnagar), Gandhinagar (Hyderabad), Karim Nagar, Nagarkhurnool (Distt. Maheboobnagar).
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	West Siang Distt.
4.	Assam	25	Ulubari (Distt. Guwahati), Nagaon, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Tnuskhia, Silchar, Kokrajhar, Mongoldoi, Bonda, Chandrapur Bagicha (Distt. Kamrup), Tejpur, Jagi Road, Nalbari, Rangiya, Dhubri Howli (Distt. Barpeta), Seuj Nagar of Beltola (Distt. Guwahati), Majgaon (Distt. Nagaon), Topatoli (Distt. Kamrup), Sonapur (Dist. Kamrup), Chamata (Dist. Nalbari), Morigaon, Mangoldoi (Distt. Darrang), Morigaon, Kharapara or Jalukbari.
5.	Bihar	27	Bariatu, Angara, Gumla, Gotra, Torpa, Dumka, Gumla, Sahibganj, Torpa, Lumbai (Distt. Bandgaon) Baradwari (Distt. Jamshedpur), Chandil (Distt. East Singhbhum), Bhandra (Distt. Lohardaga), Chakradharpur (Distt. West Singhbhum), Asansole (Distt. Dumka),

1	2	3	4
			Danapur Road (Distt. Patna), Ramgarh Cantt, Danapur, Deoghar, Suihar-Nawada (Distt. Saran-Chhapra), Jaiprakash Nagar of Arrah (Distt. Bhojpur), Titauthur (Distt. Rohtas), Sridharnagar of Raghunathpur (Dist. Muzffarpur), Bhaktiyarpur (Dist. Patna), Nayatola (Dist. Patna), Gulzarbagh (Dist. Patna), Behat.
6.	Dlehi	7	Delhi Cantt, Burari (North Distt. of Delhi) Hastal (West Delhi), Baprola (West Delhi), Patparganj (East Delhi), Khanjhawala (North Delhi), Ladpur (Dist. North Delhi).
7.	Gujarat	3	Gandevi, Junagarh, Bardoloi (Dist. Surat).
8.	Haryana	9	Karnal, Murthal (Distt. Sonapat), Tauru (Gurgaon), Ambala, Sirsa, Namaul, Sonapat, Bhubaneshwari (Distt. Gurgaon), Farrukh Nagar (Distt. Gurgaon).
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	Shogi, Katrail (Distt. Kullu), Kalpa (Distt. Kinnaur), Fagu (Distt. Shimla), Subathu (Shimla Hills), Taradevi, Udaipur (Distt. Chamba).
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	Kathua, Kupwara, Sri Nagar, Rajouri, Anantnag, Phulwama, Udheywala West (Jammu City), Shalimar Campus.
11.	Karnataka	11	Habbal, Hulkoti (Distt. Dharwar), Gulbarga, Bidar, Gonikoppal (Distt. Coorg), Mudigere (Distt. Chickmagalu), Arabhavi (Distt. Belgaon), Belgaon, Universtiy of Agri. Science of Banagalore, Hudli (Distt. Belgaon), Belgaon.
12.	Kerala	6	Vellayanai, Vellanikkara, Aluva (Distt. Cochin), Changacherry, Narikkuni (Distt. Kozhikode), Mattannur (Distt. Kannur).
13.	Maharashtra	17	Dhanu, Nasik, Wardha, Latur, Wardh, Indira Nagar (Latur), Chakan (Distt. Pune), Umri, Khadgaon Road (Distt. Latur) University of Mumbai (Sub Centre, Ratnagiri Theeba Palace Road Ratnagiri), Budhoda (Distt. Latur), Gulewadi (Distt. Ahmednagar), Kandhar (Distt. Nanded), Kasturbawadi (Pune), Ashtvinayak Nagar (Distt. Nanded), Aurangabad, Babhaleshwar (Ahmednagar), Nandurbad (Distt. Dhule).
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	Satpura, Sagore, Jabalpur, Indore, Jabalpur.
15.	Manipur	3	Porompat (Distt. Imphal) Tausem, Tamei.
16.	Mizoram	6	Sairang, Lawngt-lai, Vairengta, Khawzawi, Chhingchhip, Lunglei
17.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong (Happy Valley)
18.	Nagaland	2	Dimapur, Kohima.
19.	Orissa	62	Nayagarh, Bhubaneswar, Sundergarh, Puri, Kishore Nagar (Cuttack), Nayagarh, Potlampur (Ganjam), Paralakhemudi Gajapati, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Baikala (Keonjhar), Naria Road (Kalahandi), Ashrayagada (Gajapati) Sabolong (Kendrapada), Delang (Puri), Dhenkanal, J.S. Pur, Dhenkanal, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Bhapur (Distt. Dhenkanal), Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar., Tigiria (Cuttack) Deula Sahi (Cuttack), Sankumari (Distt. Balasore), Debidwar (Distt. Jajpur),

1	2	3	4
			Mahimagadi (Distt. Dhenkanal), Deogaon (Distt. Dhenkanal), Barikpur (Distt. Bhadrak), Sankumari (Distt. Balasore), Kishore Nagar (Cutlack), Balishahi (Distt. Jagdishpur), Jatni (Distt. Khurda), Odegaon (Distt. Nayagarh), Chandipur (Distt. Balasore, Rourkela, Bali Sahi of Nuapara (Distt. Cutlack), Gandhi Nagar (Distt. Koraput), Pardhanpalli (Distt. Rourkela), Hosanga (Distt. Cutlack), Virasat (Distt. Dhenkanal), Neelgiri (Distt. Balasore) Baidyaketeni (Distt. Dhenkanal), Ankoli Berhampur (Distt. Ganjam), Borida of Kabi Surya Nagar (Distt. Ganjam), New Jamposi of Sukinda (Distt. Jajpur), Aruhan of Chirulei (Distt. Dhenkanal), Belapadapatna (Distt. Nayagarh), Mancheswar of Rasulgarh (Distt. Khurda), Sarion (Distt. Dhenkanal), Raghunathpur of Baripada (Distt. Mayurbhanj), Chhatrapur (Distt. Ganjam), Dayavihar College of Kanas (Distt. Puri), Khalari (Distt. Angul), Balabhadrapur PO. Dhenkanal, Bantala (Dist. Angul), Balipatna (Distt. Khurda).
20.	Punjab	2	Chounikalan (Hoshiarpur), Patiala.
21.	Rajasthan	3	Udaipur, Bharatpur, Udaipur.
22.	Tamil Nadu	33	Tiruppattur, Samathuvapuram Village (Distt. Pudukkottai), Palaniappa Nagar (Distt. Pudukkottai) Trichi, Gombum Valley (Distt. Madurai), Wellington (Distt. Nilgiris), Omachikulm (Distt. Madurai), Thirmullaioil (Distt. Chengai MGR), Shivganai (Distt. Muthuramalinga Thever), Wadhwa Valli (Dist Coimbatore), Valayathur (Distt. North Arcot Ambedkar), Jawaharpuram (Distt. Madurai), Velluthareddy (Distt. Villupuram) Shanmugapuram (Distt. Puzhal), T. Kalupati, Madurai, Tiruchangodu (Dist Salem) Nallamanarkottai (Distt. Dindigul Anna), Tuticorin, Ponnuthu near Pannimadai Vill. (Distt. Coimbatore, Ramavaram (Distt. Chennai) Vikkiramangalam (Distt. Madurai), Okkuppatti (Distt. Sivagangai), Campus of T.N. Agri. Univ. Kovilangulam (Distt. Virudhnagar), Kelambakkam (Distt. Kanchipuram), K.K. Nagar (Distt. Trichi), Karpagam (Distt. Coimbatore), Krishnagiri (Distt. Dharampuri), Coimbatore, Natarajapuram (Distt. Sivagangai), Thanxdiombu (Distt. Dindigul), Rajapalayam.
23.	Tripura	1	Agartala.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	67	Deoria, Allahabad, Ramgarh, Ramnagar, Amethi, Haldwani, Ghazipur, Hordoi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Lucknow, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Sahampur, Faazabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Sitapur, Palia (Distt. Amethi), Sultanpur, Madhupur (Distt. Mirzapur), Illia (Distt. Varanasi), Chail (Distt. Allahabad), Autaurpur (Distt. Pratapgarh), Leansdown, Ranikhet, Barelli, Fatehgarh, Lucknow, Faizabad, Lucknow, Dahoelamau (Distt. Pratapgarh), Ashokpur (Distt. Gonda), Phaphamau (Distt. Allahabad), Bhairabha (Distt. Sonbhadra), Lalgopalganj (Distt. Pratapgarh), Tankuhiraj (Distt. Pdrauna), Kalakankar (Distt. Pratapgarh), Bari (Distt. Sitapur), Sirdo (Distt. Bhimtal), Lochanganj (Distt. Allahabad), Gauhania (Distt. Allahabd), Adarsh Nagar (Distt. Unnao), Kapsethi (Distt. Banaras), Kondhiara (Distt. Allahabad), Pratapgarh, Rae-Barelli, Mau (Distt. Shanoji), Ashram Vihar (Distt. Pratapgarh), Devkali (Distt. Faizabad) Jamalpur (Distt. Sultanpur), Dedaur (Distt. Rae-Barelli), Haldwani, Varanasi, Lucknow, Saora-Bharose (Distt. Lucknow), Rae-Barelli, Vikashpuram (Distt. Faizabad), Mohadpur of Malihabad (Distt.

1	2	3	4
			Lucknow), Sadarpur-Sadat (Distt. Gazipur) Lorhan (Distt. Varanasi) Bir-Qazi of Phulpur (Distt. Allahabad), Guleria of Amroha (Distt. Jyotiba Phule Nagar), Haldia (Distt. Allahabad), Lakawali (Distt. Agra), Bopara (Distt. Muzaffarnagar).
25.	West Bengal	13	Baruipur (Distt. South 24 Parganas), Malda, Howrah, Burdwan, Hattuba Gram (Distt. North 24 Parganas), Jhargram, Belpahari, South 24 Parganas, Ichapur, Kalyan of Viveknand Nagar (Distt. Purulia), Kalagarchiya (Distt. South 24 Parganas), Sujapur (Distt. Malda), Krishnanagar (Distt. Sealdah).
Total		325	

Stabilization Fund

1639. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of financial assistance provided to States particularly to Bihar under Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund Scheme during the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal from Government of Bihar to increase the allocation of fund; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) During the current year, no such proposal from the Government of Bihar has been received so far.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Financial assistance provided to States under Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund Scheme during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	200.00	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	36.50
5.	Delhi	—	—	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	226.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
11.	Karnataka	—	60.00	—
12.	Kerala	10.00	40.00	40.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	—	—	—
15.	Manipur	—	10.00	—
16.	Meghalaya	—	10.00	7.50
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—
18.	Nagaland	—	—	—
19.	Orissa	—	—	—
20.	Punjab	50.00	60.00	200.00
21.	Rajasthan	60.00	40.00	40.00
22.	Sikkim	—	—	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
24.	Tripura	—	20.00	50.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	60.00	100.00
26.	West Bengal	—	—	—
Total		400.00	500.00	700.00

Peace Diplomacy by Army General

1640. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian General who had spent a major part of his military career in Kashmir was assigned the task to broker peace between Pakistan and India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Chartered Planes for Haj Pilgrims

1641. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been increasing the quota of the Haj pilgrims every year;

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

(c) the number of planes chartered for Haj pilgrims for the year 2000-2001 and the number of the pilgrims likely to be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) During the last three years, quota of pilgrims performing Haj under the aegis of Haj Committee, Mumbai, was as follows:—

1998	—	66,000
1999	—	66,000
2000	—	72,000

(c) Six aircraft were chartered by the Government for Haj-2000 and the number of pilgrims who travelled was 71,909. The process of awarding contract to a chartered party for Haj-2001 movement is under process.

[English]

Development of APMCS

1642. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal received from the State Government for the revival of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees in the country;

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

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

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the details of the steps taken for the development of rural marketing in the country especially for the benefit of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal submitted by the State Government of Gujarat seeks financial assistance for infrastructure facilities such as shops-cum-godowns, auction platforms, approach roads, fencing of office building etc. This proposal was forwarded to all State Governments/U.T. Administrations to ascertain their views on the revival of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Agricultural Produce Markets. The State Governments of

Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have supported the proposal. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have offered no comments in the matter. The views from the remaining State Governments/ U.T. Administrations are still awaited.

(c) and (d) A decision on the revival of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Agriculture Produce Markets will be taken after necessary consultations are completed.

(e) For the development of rural marketing in the country, especially for the benefit of small and marginal farmers, a new Central Sector Scheme for Agricultural Marketing Information Network is being implemented for bringing about improvements in the present market information system by establishing a nation-wide information network for speedy collection and dissemination of market information/data for their efficient and timely utilisation. Under this scheme, all important Agricultural Produce Markets and State Agricultural marketing Boards/Departments in the country will be linked up through computer network.

Below Poverty Line

1643. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government for increasing ceiling for identifying the people living below poverty line;

(b) whether such requests has also been made by the other State Government also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has received representation from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa in this regard.

(c) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka represented for estimation of poverty after

eliminating the impact of the depressing effect of the food subsidy scheme, funded from the State Exchequer. The Government of Andhra Pradesh at a later stage also represented for reversion to the earlier methodology of poverty estimation, known as the Task Force method. The Government of Orissa has represented for adopting the national level poverty line for estimation of poverty in the State. The Planning Commission in a meeting held on 10th March, 1997, under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister had taken the view that estimates of poverty at national and State level be made from the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). After carefully considering the representations, it has taken the view that there is no justification for changing the official methodology for estimation of poverty.

Fishing Based Industry

1644. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is immense potential for the fishing based industry in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up fishing based institute at Diu with view to promote this industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The available information on marine fishery resources indicates that the potential for fisheries around Daman and Diu is not exceptional or immense. Hence there is little scope for establishing a fishing institute to promote fishing based industry in the Union Territory.

[Translation]

Promotion of SSI

1645. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the new programmes formulated or proposed to be formulated by the Government to promote small scale industries in the country particularly in rural areas;

(b) the details of the programmes launched by the Government to encourage the small scale industries and other industries in various SC/ST and backward castes dominated areas of the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 (SHRIMAT VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Government has put in place several measures to help small scale industries which include special focus on areas such as technology upgradation, timely availability of credit, adoption of modern management practices, use of electronic infrastructure and other IT applications, marketing assistance and timely information dissemination including sensitization of small industries to the emerging challenges of trade liberalisation. Policy programmes such as National Programme for Rural Industrialisation (NPRI) with an objective to set up 100 rural clusters each year and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana have been launched with special emphasis on the promotion of industry and self employment opportunities in rural and backward areas. A credit guarantee fund scheme has been announced to guarantee repayment of loans extended by banks up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs without collaterals.

(b) and (c) The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, a scheme for educated unemployed youth has been extended to the rural areas also from 1994-95, under which 22.5% reservation for SC/ST beneficiaries and 27% for other backward classes has been provided. The Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme is in operation to facilitate development of industries in backward areas. A five year tax holiday to new undertakings including small scale units set up in industrially backward districts has been extended up to 31.3.2002 by the Union Budget 2000-2001.

[English]

Manisana Wage Board

1646. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI PUSP JAIN:
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the Manisana Wage Board Report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Board;

(c) whether the Government have examined the report;

(d) if so, the number of recommendations accepted by the Government;

(e) if so, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented;

(f) whether any representation has been received from the Union of Journalists for its early implementations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Manisana Wage Board, set up to fix and revise the rates of wages for Working Journalists and Non-journalist Newspaper & News Agency Employees, has submitted its final report to the Government on 25th July, 2000. The report is under examination of the Government. The Government would make all efforts to implement, within the shortest possible period, the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(f) and (g) No representation has been received from the National Union of Journalists after the submission of the report.

Ongoing Schemes in Orissa by KVIC

1647. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN alias PAPPU
YADAV:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

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

(a) the ongoing schemes/projects taken up in Orissa and Bihar by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and performance made during each of the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilised, physical target set and achieved, employment generated during the last three years in Orissa and Bihar;

(c) the State-wise action plan of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the current year; and

(d) the projects proposed in Orissa and Bihar?

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): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in all Districts of Orissa and Bihar. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided to create employment by setting up Khadi and Village Industrial Units such as Pottery, Line, Agarbatti, HMP, Shellac, Bamboo and Cane, Gums, & Resin, Bee-keeping, Ghani Oil, Soap etc.

The performance made during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 has been as follows:

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
			(Rs. in Lakhs) Emp. In lakh persons
Orissa			
Production	7206.19	7604.47	6051.70
Employment	2.05	2.10	1.98
Bihar			
Production	17572.01	18583.41	18901.19
Employment	3.50	3.75	3.80

(b) The details of funds allocated/released and employment generated during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise action plan proposed under the KVIC's Margin Money Scheme for current financial year i.e. 2000-2001 is given in enclosed statement-II.

(d) As far as Bihar State is concerned, in addition to its normal programme, the KVIC has prepared a separate action plan for Chhotanagpur-Santhalpargana Region, which is dominated by Tribals. The KVIC is also setting up a Central Silver Plant at Chaudwar (Orissa).

Statement I

Details of Funds Allocated, Released and Employment Generated during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-999

Year	Total funds allocated	Fund released from KVIC's budgetary source		Consortium Bank Credit	Employment (Rs. in lakhs) Employment in lakh persons
		Grant	Loan		
		Orissa			
1996-97	7408.13	442.19	125.98	138.36	2.05
1997-98	3506.38	91.49	22.82	—	2.10
1998-99	3520.15	259.55	14.44	199.48	1.98
Bihar					
1996-97	4160.60	663.46	201.15	154.81	3.50
1997-98	2682.12	752.45	30.31	8.82	3.75
1998-99	3979.50	1230.49	60.85	4.01	3.80

Statement II

Zone-Wise/Statewise Additional Employment Target under Village Industries During 2000-2001

S. No.	Name of Zone/State/UT	2000-2001
1	2	3
East Zone		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01
2.	Bihar	0.43
3.	Orissa	0.17
4.	Sikkim	0.02
5.	West Bengal	0.28
Total		0.91

1	2	3
West Zone		
6.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.01
7.	Daman & Diu	0.01
8.	Goa	0.02
9.	Gujarat	0.17
10.	Maharashtra	0.27
Total		0.48
North Zone		
11.	Chandigarh	0.01
12.	Delhi	0.01

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	0.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.06
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.07
16.	Punjab	0.10
17.	Rajasthan	0.22
Total		0.54
South Zone		
18.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26
19.	Karnataka	0.19
20.	Kerala	0.15
21.	Lakshdweep	0.02
22.	Pondichery	0.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.19
Total		0.83
Central Zone		
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0.30
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.61
Total		0.91
North-East Zone		
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04
27.	Assam	0.11
28.	Manipur	0.09
29.	Meghalaya	0.09
30.	Mizoram	0.02
31.	Nagaland	0.08
32.	Tripura	0.12
Total		0.55
Grand Total		4.22

ESIC Scheme for Bidi Workers

1648. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to include bidi workers in the ESIC schemes;

(b) if so, whether any statistical survey regarding the fund required for this purpose has been conducted;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to amend the laws with regard to ESIC to include unorganised labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) The ESI Scheme is applicable to power-using factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories/establishment employing 20 or more persons. The beedi Workers employed in such factories/establishments and drawing wages up to Rs. 6500/- per month are already coverable under the ESI Scheme. However, keeping in view the contributory nature of the ESI Scheme, its area-wise application and other administrative problems it has not been considered possible to extend the ESI Scheme to "home workers" in beedi industry.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Anti-India Activities in Nepal

1649. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an intelligence report detailing Pakistan's anti-India activities in Nepal is likely to cause a setback to relations between New Delhi and Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to deal with the situation arising out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c) Our bilateral relations with Nepal are built on a firm foundation with a rich legacy of mutual trust and

confidence. Given the essential stability and permanence of the relationship, such media reports are unlikely to affect the friendly ties existing between the two countries.

[*Translation*]

pending Irrigation Projects

1650. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of irrigation projects both major and medium still pending with the Union Government for clearance, State-wise;

(b) the estimated cost of each project alongwith the reasons for delay;

(c) the funds provided by the Union Government as well as the foreign agencies to State Government during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKARVARTY): (a) to (d) Statewise details of 167 projects received from State Governments for appraisal alongwith their estimated cost and present status of appraisal is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Statewise details of Central Loan Assistance (CLA) released under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The status of financial assistance received as on March, 2000 from Japan and the World Bank to major and medium irrigation projects is given in the enclosed Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively. Clearance of these projects is linked with compliance of observations of various central appraising agencies by the concerned State Governments.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pulichintala Irrigation Project	Andhra Pradesh	Major	506.20	B
2.	Krishna Delta System Mod.	Andhra Pradesh	Major	659.16	B
3.	Bhima Lift Irrigation	Andhra Pradesh	Major	744.00	B
4.	Sriram Sagar Stage-II	Andhra Pradesh	Major	697.70	B
5.	Flood Flow Canal from SRSP	Andhra Pradesh	Major	1331.00	B
6.	Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	Major	545.82	B
7.	Chagalnadu Lift Irrigation	Andhra Pradesh	Major	43.05	D
8.	Vamsadhara Phase-I of Stage-II	Andhra Pradesh	Major	123.936	A
9.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-II	Andhra Pradesh	Major	275.74	B
10.	Pedderu Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	26.23	B
11.	Palemvagu	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	29.13	B
12.	Valligallu Reservoir Project	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	131.82	A

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Yerravagu	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	7.73	B
14.	Suddavagu	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	56.48	A
15.	Peddavagu	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	202.60	A
16.	Surampalem Reservoir	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	46.70	B
17.	Kovvadakalva	Andhra Pradesh	Medium	16.02	A
18.	Pagladiya Dam (Multipurpose)	Assam	Major	547.69	B
19.	Bursuti Irrigation Scheme	Assam	Medium	34.70	B
20.	Garufella Irrigation Scheme	Assam	Medium	36.35	A
21.	Deopani Project	Assam	Medium	29.77	A
22.	Punasi Reservoir	Bihar	Major	221.65	B
23.	Subernarekha (Multipurpose)	Bihar	Major	1428.82	B
24.	Ajoy Barrage/Siktia Barrage	Bihar	Major	248.10	B
25.	Punpun-Mohar-Dardha	Bihar	Major	85.66	A
26.	Kadwan Reservoir Project	Bihar	Major	1111.14	A
27.	Tilaiya Dadhar	Bihar	Major	301.79	A
28.	Upper Sakri Reservoir	Bihar	Major	437.94	B
29.	Kanhar Reservoir	Bihar	Major	1015.76	A
30.	North Koel Reservoir	Bihar	Major	836.11	A
31.	Konar Irrigation	Bihar	Major	350.551	A
32.	Modernisation of Machchu-I	Gujarat	Major	8.12	B
33.	Bakrol W.R. Project	Gujarat	Medium	23.90	A
34.	Western Yamuna Link Channel	Haryana	Major	28.41	A
35.	Khet Purali Dam Project	Haryana	Medium	16.92	A
36.	Satluj Yamuna Link Canal	Haryana	Major	61.76	B
37.	Proposal for construction and Extension of Minor (RIDF-I)	Haryana	Major	60.08	A
38.	Prop. For Const. & Extension of minors and flood Protection works (RIDF-II)	Haryana	Major	81.00	A
39.	Renuka Dam	Himachal Pradesh	Major	1224.64	B
40.	Balh Valley Left Bank	Himachal Pradesh	Medium	41.64	A
41.	Mod. Dadi Canal	J & K	Medium	10.91	A

1	2	3	4	5	6
42.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	J & K	Medium	18.42	A
43.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation Canal	J & K	Medium	35.43	A
44.	Mod. of Kathua Canal	J & K	Medium	15.68	A
45.	Mod. of Zaingir Canal	J & K	Medium	10.07	A
46.	Mod. of Nandi Canal	J & K	Medium	6.61	A
47.	Kandi Canal Project	J & K	Medium	42.07	A
48.	Mod. of Lar Canal (Pulwama)	J & K	Medium	37.05	A
49.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	J & K	Medium	7.96	A
50.	Mod. of Lar Canal (Budgam)	J & K	Medium	6.63	A
51.	Mod. of Sonaman Canal	J & K	Medium	4.58	A
52.	Mod. of Mavkhul	J & K	Medium	7.00	A
53.	Mod. of Martand Canal	J & K	Medium	17.72	A
54.	Remod. of Dab Canal Ganderbal	J & K	Medium	5.40	A
55.	Mod. of Babul Canal	J & K	Medium	4.77	A
56.	Uper Tunga Project	Karnataka	Major	558.00	A
57.	Upper Krishna Stage-II (Multipurpose)	Karnataka	Major	2786.17	A
58.	Markandeya Reservoir Project	Karnataka	Major	134.53	A
59.	Singatalur (Huligudda) Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	123.00	A
60.	Hippargi Irrigation	Karnataka	Major	186.70	B
61.	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Karnataka	Major	9.36	A
62.	Idmalayar Irrigation Project	Kerala	Major	107.00	B
63.	Karapra Kuriyarkutty Mult. Project	Kerala	Major	231.03	A
64.	Attapady Irrigation Project	Kerala	Medium	110.00	A
65.	Bansagar Unit-II (Canals)	Madhya Pradesh	Major	344.66	B
66.	Bargi Multipurpose Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	566.34	B
67.	Kolar Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	139.14	B
68.	Tanwar Tank	Madhya Pradesh	Major	24.38	B
69.	Pench Diversion	Madhya Pradesh	Major	184.04	B
70.	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	Major	39.00	B
71.	Omkareshwar Multi Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	1784.29	D

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	Rajghat Canal	Madhya Pradesh	Major	309.21	B
73.	Upper Narmada Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	211.92	A
74.	Madhya Pradesh W.R.C. Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	441.90	A
75.	Halon Irrigation Project	Madhya Pradesh	Major	211.92	A
76.	Dudhganga Irrigation	Maharashtra	Major	204.58	B
77.	Warna Irrigation	Maharashtra	Major	337.81	B
78.	Koyna-Krishna Lift Irrigation	Maharashtra	Major	259.10	B
79.	Arunavati Project	Maharashtra	Major	66.48	B
80.	Punad Irrigation	Maharashtra	Major	29.22	B
81.	Lower Wunna Project	Maharashtra	Major	87.55	B
82.	Human River Project	Maharashtra	Major	168.15	A
83.	Lower Wardha	Maharashtra	Major	61.99	A
84.	Gunjawani	Maharashtra	Major	86.77	A
85.	Sangola Branch Canal	Maharashtra	Major	44.00	B
86.	Talamba Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	289.09	B
87.	Lendi Irrigation Project	Maharashtra	Major	177.615	A
88.	Sakol	Maharashtra	Medium	10.88	B
89.	Raigavah	Maharashtra	Medium	9.51	B
90.	Jam Irrigation	Maharashtra	Medium	43.83	B
91.	Masalga	Maharashtra	Medium	17.47	B
92.	Kar	Maharashtra	Medium	44.71	B
93.	Tajnapur Life Irrigation	Maharashtra	Medium	18.19	A
94.	Chandrabhaga	Maharashtra	Medium	71.14	B
95.	Pentakali	Maharashtra	Medium	91.87	B
96.	Purna	Maharashtra	Medium	51.97	A
97.	Utwali	Maharashtra	Medium	35.77	B
98.	Sulwade Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	88.25	A
99.	Lal Nalla	Maharashtra	Medium	19.05	A
100.	Nawargaon	Maharashtra	Medium	8.72	B
101.	Renapur	Maharashtra	Medium	51.16	B
102.	Upper Manjra	Maharashtra	Medium	40.49	A

1	2	3	4	5	6
103.	Jangam Hati Lift Irrigation	Maharashtra	Medium	29.50	B
104.	Pothra Nalla	Maharashtra	Medium	36.95	A
105.	Chikotra	Maharashtra	Medium	89.38	A
106.	Prakash Barrage	Maharashtra	Medium	93.60	A
107.	Jambre	Maharashtra	Medium	55.72	A
108.	Chitri	Maharashtra	Medium	79.94	A
109.	Andhra Khore	Maharashtra	Medium	44.37	A
110.	Kirimiri-Darur	Maharashtra	Medium	4.14	A
111.	Wakod	Maharashtra	Medium	28.32	A
112.	Tipaimukh Dam Project	Manipur	Major	2899	B
113.	Jiri Irrigation	Manipur	Medium	48.24	D
114.	Dzuza Irrigation	Nagaland	Medium	49.0	B
115.	Ong Dam Project	Orissa	Major	217.73	A
116.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	Orissa	Major	330.896	B
117.	Manjore	Orissa	Medium	37.70	B
118.	Telangir	Orissa	Medium	106.19	B
119.	Rukura	Orissa	Medium	25.21	B
120.	Dhauragoth	Orissa	Medium	16.80	B
121.	Ret	Orissa	Medium	86.14	B
122.	Upper Lanth	Orissa	Medium	43.50	A
123.	Ib Irrigation Project	Orissa	Major	9666.03	A
124.	Brutang	Orissa	Major	188.70	A
125.	Upper Indravati Ext. Project	Orissa	Major	136.67	B
126.	Upper Kolab Ext. Project	Orissa	Major	71.66	B
127.	Samakoi	Orissa	Medium	38.41	A
128.	Cheligada	Orissa	Medium	43.05	A
129.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project	Orissa	Major	10.80	A
130.	Improvement of Taladanda Main Canal and Distributory No. 12	Orissa	Major	57.06	A
131.	Improvement to Sason Canal system of Hirakud Distribution System	Orissa	Major	33.14	A
132.	Drainage Development (Phase-I) in Mahanadi Delta Stage I & II	Orissa	Major	227.75	A

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	133. Punjab Irr. & Drainage Project Ph. III	Punjab	Major	1149.00	A
73.	134. Raising Lining of Bhakra Main Canal	Punjab	Major	16.02	A
74.	135. Kandi Canal Extension from Hoshiarpur to Balachaur	Punjab	Major	147.12	B
75.	136. Remodelling of Channels Upper Bari Doab Canal System	Punjab	Major	154.00	B
76.	137. SYL main canal Part-I	Punjab	Major	601.25	D
77.	138. Mod. project estimate of SYL canal Part-III	Punjab	Major	185.44	B
78.	139. Shahpurkandi Dam Project	Punjab	Major	1400.19	A
79.	140. Project Estimate of Installation of 245 nos. deep tube-wells Ph-II	Punjab	Major	48.80	A
80.	141. Mod. & Ext. of Badshahi Canal	Punjab	Medium	11.77	A
81.	142. Punjab Irrigation Project (Lining of Channels) under RIDF fund	Punjab	Medium	49.02	A
82.	143. Dasmesh Irrigation Project	Punjab	Major	4.50	A
83.	144. Pipalda Lift Irrigation	Rajasthan	Major	11.39	A
84.	145. Utilization of Yamuna water in Bharatpur District	Rajasthan	Major	172.96	A
85.	146. Util. of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Major	273.00	A
86.	147. Modernisation of Gang Canal	Rajasthan	Major	450.04	A
87.	148. Indira Gandhi Nagar Stage-I (ERM)	Rajasthan	Major	121.92	B
88.	149. Chakan Irrigation	Rajasthan	Medium	9.55	B
89.	150. Piplad Irrigation	Rajasthan	Medium	21.88	A
90.	151. Grarda Irrigation	Rajasthan	Medium	39.51	B
91.	152. Krishna WS to Madras Stage-I	Tamil Nadu	Major	176.46	A
92.	153. Irukkangudi Reservoir	Tamil Nadu	Medium	28.70	A
93.	154. Mod. of Cauvery delta Ph-I	Tamil Nadu	Major	78.80	B
94.	155. Bewar Feeder	Uttar Pradesh	Major	33.73	B
95.	156. Raising of Meja Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Major	65.0	B
96.	157. Bansagar Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Major	190.27	B
97.	158. Railghat Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Major	126.43	B
98.	159. Kanhar Irrigation	Uttar Pradesh	Major	341.45	A

1	2	3	4	5	6
160.	Krishan Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Major	4099.00	C
161.	Manlayam Dam	Uttar Pradesh	Major	125.16	B
162.	Chindigarh	Uttar Pradesh	Major	36.70	B
163.	Lining of Chanel in Bundelkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Major	57.37	B
164.	Modernisation of Agra Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Major	45.83	A
165.	Increasing Capacity of Bhupali Pump Canal	Uttar Pradesh	Major	64.86	A
166.	Eastern Yamuna (Hathnikund) Link Channel	Uttar Pradesh	Major	22.49	B
167.	Mod. of Kangsabati Res. (Phase-I)	West Bengal	Major	471.90	A

Status:

- (a) Under Correspondence.
 (b) Put up to Advisory Committee & Accepted Subject to Observations.
 (c) Deferred by Advisory Committee
 (d) Pending with Planning Commission for investment clearance.

Statement II

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

State	CLA Released 1997-98	CLA Released 1998-99	CLA Released 1999-2000*
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	74.000	79.670	65.015
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	7.500
Assam	12.400	13.950	14.540
Bihar	14.040	47.825	144.040
Goa	5.250	0.000	3.500
Gujarat	196.900	423.820	272.700
Haryana	12.000	0.000	0.000
Himachal Pradesh	6.500	5.000	21.178
J & K	0.000	0.000	4.680
Karnataka	90.500	94.500	157.140
Kerala	15.000	0.00	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	114.500	90.750	105.845
Maharashtra	55.000	50.860	49.875

1	2	3	4
Manipur	26.000	10.780	21.810
Meghalaya	—	—	2.694
Mizoram	—	—	1.433
Nagaland	—	—	2.730
Orissa	85.000	71.500	90.250
Pujab	100.000	0.000	42.000
Rajasthan	42.000	140.050	106.665
Sikkim	—	—	1.360
Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tripura	5.100	3.975	34.653
Uttar Pradesh	78.000	76.500	286.000
West Bengal	20.000	10.000	25.000
Total	952.190	1119.180	1460.6018

*The figures for the year 1999-2000 includes CLA released to Minor Surface Irrigation schemes of Special Category States also.

Statement III

Name of Project	Total Assistance as per Agreement	Reimbursement received	Effective Date	Closing date
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>				
K.C. Canal Modernisation	16049 Million Yen	1488 Million Yen (upto 3/2000)	3/96	3/2004
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>				
Rajghat Canal Project (MP)	13,222 Million Yen	1428.20 Million Yen (upto 3/2000)	2/97	5/2002
<i>Orissa</i>				
(1) Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	3,769 Million Yen	3114 Mill. Yen (upto 8/98)	1/89	7/98
(2) Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	3,744 Million Yen	3593 Mill. Yen (upto 8/99)	12/88	1/99

B. The overall financial and physical status (as on 3/2000) of the above mentioned projects is given below:

Name of Project	Latest Est. cost (Rs. in crore)	Expdr. (ant.)	% Physical Progress Achieved		Year of Start of Project	Target date of Completion
			Head works	Main Canal and Branches		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>						
K.C. canal Modernisation	1033/70	68.00 (upto 3/99)	25%	10%	1998	3/2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
Rajghat Canal Project (MP)	523.41	213.64 (upto 3/2000)	Not in the scope	40%	1979	3/2002
Orissa						
(1) Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	304.00	249.90 (upto 3/2000)	100%	100%	1976	Completed
(2) Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	718.70	422.90 (upto 3/2000)	100%	87%	1978	3/2002
(3) Rengali Irrigation Project	2443.16	622.98 (upto 3/2000)	100%	59%	1978	12/2002

Statement IV

Sl. No.	State Name of Project (effective date) (closing date)	Credit no.	Agency	Credit time slice			Project implementation period (Works)		Estimated cost	
				Starting month	Closing month		Total months elapsed	Months this cost	At appraisal (Rs.M) Baseline	Latest (Rs.M) Baseline
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	HARYANA Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project (24.06.1994) (31.12.2000)	Cr. 2592 -in	IDA	06/94	12/2000	12/2000	72	69	14483.60	14329.98
2.	TAMIL NADU Tamilnadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (14.12.1995) (31.03.2002)	Cr. 2745 -in	IDA	12/95	03/2002	03/2002	70	52	8401.00	8491.71
3.	ORISSA Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project (30.01.1996) (30.09.2002)	Cr. 2801 -in	IDA	01/96	09/2002	09/2002	74	50	9124.00	13491.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	ANDHRA PRADESH Third Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project (03.07.1997 (31.01.2003)	Cr. 2952 -in In. 4166 -in	IDA IBRD	07/97	01/2003	01/2003	61	30	14975.19	14975.19
5.	Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project Irrigation Component 26.02.1999) (31.3.2004)	Cr. 3103 in In 4360 -in	IDa IBRD	02/99	03/2004	03/2004	55	13	9326.00	9326.00
Total									56309.79	60614.84

Sl.	State Name of Project (effective date) (closing date)	Expendi- ture (Rs. M)	Total assistance		Reimbursement		Performance Percentage			Area bene- fited (ooo)
			SDR M	Equiva- lent (US)	SDR M	US \$M	Time elapsed	Expdr.	Reimbu- rsement	
1	2	12	13a	13b	14a	14b	15a	15b	15c	16
1.	HARYANA Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project (24.06.1994) (31.12.2000)	8225.61	187.30	(258.00)	102.51-	143.62	96	57	55	155
2.	TAMIL NADU Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (14.12.1995) (31.03.2002)	4452.28	181.90	(282.90)	67.81-	93.49	74	52	37	691
3.	ORISSA Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project (30.01.1996) (30.09.2002)	7236.65	194.80	(290.90)	97.05-	133.74	68	54	50	332
4.	ANDHRA PRADESH Third Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project (03.07.1997 (31.01.2003)	1550.84	108.10 IBRD	(150.00)	59.96-	81.27	54	51	25	318
5.	Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring - Project Irrigation Component 26.02.1999) (31.3.2004)		2582.50	—	132.10	—	39.74	24	28	30
Total			30047.88	672.10			491.86			

*[English]***Utilisation of Funds**

1651. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his department has not utilised its budgetary allocation fully during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the department has not been adhering to the time schedule of the various projects and this led to huge time and cost overrun;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

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): (a) and (b) The utilisation of Budgetary allocation during the last three years and the brief reasons for shortfall is as under:

Year	Budgetary Allocation	Actuals	Excess/Shortage	Reasons for shortfall
1997-98	2540.82	2907.29	(+) 366.47	Fully utilised
1998-99	3992.87	3793.42	(-) 199.35	The shortfall is mainly on account of time taken for establishment of technical procedure in the release of payment of Russian Credit which relates to preparation of DPR for construction of 2x1000 MWe VVER Type Nuclear Power Station proposed to be set up at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu. In addition, the difficulties encountered on the procurement activities due to sanctions imposed and making alternate arrangements for indigenisation, time taken for formulating and sanctioning new IX Plan Projects, suspension of operation of Heavy Water Plant (HWP), Baroda owing to change of operating technology at the fertilizer plant to which the HWP is linked, etc. has also attributed to the shortfall.
1999-2000	4518.38	4355.47	(-) 162.91	

(c) and (d) There had been delays in completion of nuclear power projects in the past due to significant efforts required in the indigenous development of technology, learning process in acquiring indigenous manufacturing capability and unforeseen technological problems. Also, Nuclear Power Plants are being set up indigenously in the global environment of restrictive control regimes in this field. The estimates of R&D projects did not provide for escalation in prices during the period of execution. As such revision of cost estimates becomes inevitable in some cases because of the inflationary pressures. Similarly, wherever imports of machinery and equipment are involved (mainly restricted to special materials and proprietary components not in the manufacturing range

of Indian industry due to economical reasons) fluctuations in foreign exchange rates have to be factored in.

(e) Significant experience in setting up of nuclear power projects has been gained. With the experience gained, there is a progressive trend of reduction in construction period. Measures as given below are being progressively adopted in the construction of Tarapur Atomic Power Project-3&4 (TAPP-3&4) to complete the project on schedule:

- Completion of adequate design and engineering before commencing the construction of the project.

- Timely manufacture of components/equipment in the context of the experience gained in the field.
- Adopting the concept of large supply-cum-erection/EPC packages to the extent feasible.
- Strengthening project management techniques and monitoring mechanism for controlling schedule.

In respect of the Projects under R&D Sector, Project implementation committees and steering committees for the larger projects have been constituted. Project coordinators for all projects have also been nominated. The physical and financial progress are also regularly monitored at the level of the Head of Unit. Enhanced delegation of financial powers has also been given recently to speed up procurement action, award of tenders etc.

Operation Flood Programme

1652. DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI RASHID ALVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Operation Flood Programme, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen this programme with a view to

increase milk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) implemented the Operation Flood (OF) Programme in three phases i.e., OF-I, OF-II, OF-III. The OF-III Programme ended on April 30, 1996. However NDDB, has continued to provide financial and technical support to the Milk unions and federations for sustenance of Dairy Development Programme. State wise progress with regard to key parameters as on March, 2000 is given in enclosed statement.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in Government of India is also supplementing the efforts of State Governments by implementing various plan schemes for increasing the milk production and to improve the status of the dairy industry in the country during the 9th Plan. The schemes are as under:—

- (i) National Project on Cattle Breeding.
- (ii) Assistance to States for Fodder Development.
- (iii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases.
- (iv) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication.
- (v) Assistance to co-operatives.
- (vi) Integrated Dairy Development Project.

Statement

The State-wise Progress under Major Heads as on March, 2000 is as under:—

States/UT	DCS Organised (Nos)	Farmer Members ('000)	Procurement (TKGPD)	Marketing (TLPD)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5167	734	872	731
Assam	125	2	2	7
Bihar	3371	173	281	316
Delhi	—	—	—	1591
Goa	163	18	29	80
Gujarat	10606	2147	4464	1701
Haryana	3305	180	251	94

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	278	20	14	19
Karnataka	8350	1473	1804	1445
Kerala	2331	608	579	608
Madhya Pradesh	4595	240	287	230
Maharashtra	6456	1411	3023	2572
Nagaland	66	3	3	4
Orissa	1353	105	70	96
Pondicherry	91	26	50	47
Punjab	6566	370	807	404
Rajasthan	6375	414	782	482
Sikkim	174	5	5	7
Tamil Nadu	8233	1937	1585	1278
Tripura	84	4	1	6
Uttar Pradesh	15025	632	709	389
West Bengal	1575	106	162	809
All India Total	84289	10608	15780	12916

TKGPD: Thousand kg per day

TLPD: Thousand litre per day

[Translation]

Officers on Deputation

1653. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of Indian Administrative Service on deputation in the Central Government as on date cadre and post-wise;

(b) whether any preference has been given to a particular cadre in postings on deputation in Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) A Statement indicating the number of officers of Indian Administrative Service, belonging to different States Cadres, presently on deputation to the Central Government is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*Post and Cadre-wise Distribution of IAS Officers at the Centre as on 28.7.2000*

Sl.	Cadre	Level of Posts						Total
		Secretary	Additional Secretary	Joint Secretary	Director	Deputy Secretary	Under Secretary	
1.	Assam Meghalaya	10	2	9	21	9	0	51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	8	15	9	4	0	43
3.	Bihar	6	5	28	34	12	1	86
4.	Gujarat	4	1	14	4	4	0	27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	11	10	5	0	29
6.	Haryana	5	3	10	4	2	0	24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	4	6	8	0	19
8.	Kerala	2	2	14	9	12	1	40
9.	Karnataka	3	5	15	10	9	1	43
10.	Maharashtra	4	6	18	8	6	0	42
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9	8	23	6	4	1	51
12.	Manipur-Tripura	1	0	14	12	10	1	38
13.	Nagaland	0	1	5	1	1	0	8
14.	Orissa	4	5	7	5	3	0	24
15.	Punjab	7	5	4	4	2	0	22
16.	Rajasthan	2	2	15	4	6	0	29
17.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	6	10	3	2	29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14	8	37	16	8	0	83
20.	AGMUT	5	3	14	13	8	3	46
21.	West Bengal	4	6	15	15	8	2	50
Total		96	73	279	202	128	12	790

*[English]***Fish Farming**

1654. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether brackish water fish farmers development agencies have been set up in every coastal State;

(b) if so, the number of such agencies set up, State-wise;

(c) whether small and marginal brackish water fish farmers have been given financial assistance in that States to develop fish farming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 39 Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Coastal Aquaculture" in all the Coastal States and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. State-wise list of BFDAs is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Assistance under the above scheme is provided through the State Governments for establishment of shrimp farms, shrimp hatcheries, training of shrimp farmers, establishment of demonstration-cum-training Centre as well as for strengthening of technical wings in the State Directorate of Fisheries. The pattern of financial assistance under the scheme is as stated below:

- (i) 25% of capital cost for construction/renovation and total cost of inputs for the first crop, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per hectare.
- (ii) Payment of stipend of Rs. 25 per day and traveling allowance limited to Rs. 140 per trainee for two months.
- (iii) Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per hatchery or 10% of the cost whichever is lower, to Private/Public Sector.

The cost of subsidy, payment of stipend for trainees and the administrative cost under the Scheme are shared between the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis. In the case of Union Territory, 100% cost is borne by the Centre. State-wise release of funds during the last three years is given in enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies

Sl. No.	State	Numbers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Gujarat	3
3.	Karnataka	2
4.	Kerala	7
5.	Maharashtra	4
6.	Orissa	7
7.	West Bengal	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	5
9.	Goa	1
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
Total		39

Statement-II

Central Assistance provided to the States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored scheme for "Integrated Coastal Aquaculture" Through Brackishwater fish Farmer's Development Agencies during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—
2.	Goa	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Gujarat	7.50	20.22	20.44
4.	Karnataka	16.50	12.88	14.34
5.	Kerala	45.00	25.47	64.53
6.	Maharashtra	—	23.07	16.492
7.	Orissa	3.07	16.36	41.55
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
9.	West Bengal	—	—	94.00
10.	A & N Island	—	—	—
Total		74.07	100.00	253.352

Production of Basmati Rice

1655. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Basmati Rice Research Centres in the country State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the new varieties of basmati rice developed by ICAR during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to make easily available the seeds of basmati rice to small and marginal farmers of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith total production of basmati rice during the last three years;

(e) whether ICAR has undertaken any research work or study for the production of better basmati rice in Andhra Pradesh and other rice producing States;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There is no research centre exclusively established for basmati rice research in the country.

(b) No variety of basmati rice has been released by the ICAR during last three years.

(c) and (d) Demand based seed production of basmati rice varieties is undertaken on year to year basis. Assistance is provided on certified rice seed so as to motivate farmers to grow newly released varieties under the centrally sponsored Integrated Cereals Development Programme of Government of India, and preference is given to small and marginal farmers.

The total rice production in the country during last three years is as under:

Year	Million Tonnes
1997-98	82.53
1998-99	85.99
1999-2000	88.25 (estimated)

Variety-wise rice production data are not recorded.

(e) to (f) The headquarters of All India Coordinated Rice improvement Project are located at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, but basically basmati rice research for Andhra Pradesh is not contemplated. Instead, emphasis is laid on hybrid rice research and development. Research on basmati is concentrated in basmati growing areas of the country.

Women Workers

1656. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the women are working under pathetic condition in the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the conditions of women workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the need to ameliorate the working conditions of women workers.

Several Laws have been enacted to secure reasonable working conditions for women workers and to prevent their exploitation. These include the Factories Act, 1948, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Building and Other Construction (Regulation of Employment of Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, etc. which provide inter alia, creche facilities for the benefit of women workers, time off for feeding children during working hours, separate toilets and washing facilities near the workplace, provision of maternity leave, etc. The Government has also enacted the Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for non-discrimination in the matters relating to payment of wages.

MSP for Wheat and Rice

1657. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN:
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the Minimum Support Price for wheat and paddy for the year 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are discrepancies in the remunerative prices fixed for paddy and wheat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The minimum support price (MSP) for wheat for the marketing year 2000-2001 has already been fixed as Rs. 580 per quintal. The MSP for paddy for the year 2000-2001 is at present under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) While fixing the MSP, among other things, the question of price parity among different crops is duly kept in view. This year also while finalising the MSP of paddy, this aspect will be duly considered.

[*Translation*]

Fund for N.G.O.

1658. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for Industrial Training Organisations during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether these agencies are misusing the funds in the name of industrial training; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) The Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) in the Ministry of Labour is the apex organisation responsible for vocational training at the national level. Vocational training being a concurrent subject, both Central and State Governments share the responsibility. Laying down policies, standards, norms and conducting of final trade test on national basis is the responsibility of DGE&T, whereas the Industrial Training Institutes are under the administrative and financial control of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Presently there is no Central Scheme to provide funds to Non-Governmental Organisations for establishing industrial training organisations.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[*English*]

Security of Kendriya Bhandar

1659. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of looting of Kendriya Bhandars in Delhi/New Delhi have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents took place during the last three years and the total amount involved therein;

(c) whether the Government have since contemplated any concrete steps to strengthen the security at Kendriya Bhandars in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) There have been a few incidents of theft/burglary in Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Nine incidents of the theft/burglary took place during the last three years. The total amount involved therein was Rs. 5,11,289.73.

(c) to (e) Kendriya Bhandar stores and godown are fully insured for its stocks value, the cash-in-transit is also insured. Security personnel have also been engaged by Kendriya Bhandar at certain important places to protect the property of Kendriya Bhandar. It is not possible for Kendriya Bhandar to position security personnel for all the stores because of the high cost involved.

Summit Meeting of EU

1660. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi security system was discussed in the summit meeting of European-Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The European Union Summit held in Feira, Portugal on 19-20 June, 2000 discussed a number of issues, including those related to regional and global security. Discussions were also held on the evolving Common European Security and Defence Policy and on consultation mechanisms with non-EU NATO countries. It was agreed that a capabilities commitment conference would be held in the second half of 2000 to work towards

the headline force goals earlier agreed upon with regard to European military capabilities.

I.L.O.

1661. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has criticised India for trying to hide the truth about the country's child labourers mostly engaged in hazardous occupation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The Committee on Application of Standards of the International Labour Conference in June, 2000 noted Government of India's commitment to elimination of child labour and in particular, forced child labour. It urged the Government to step up its activities. It called upon the Government to provide legal protection, in particular to children working in the unorganised sectors, i.e., in small scale units not covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Child Labour is a major social and economic problem in India and the Government is taking a number of measures to withdraw the children from the place of work and to rehabilitate them. The progress in this direction is continuously reported to the ILO.

Nuclear Test By Pak

1662. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report dated May 24, 2000 emanating from Washington that Pakistan is making preparations for another nuclear test;

(b) if so, whether the Government have obtained details of the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether the Government propose to take up the matter with the United States in the context of its likely impact on the security environment in South Asia; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has seen press reports regarding a possible nuclear test by Pakistan. Government has also noted that these reports were denied by Pakistani officials and termed as not credible by the US State Department spokesman.

(d) Government closely monitors all developments related to Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. Government remains fully committed to taking all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and national interest in accordance with its own threat perception.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Barjor Irrigation Project

1663. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated any fund for the completion of Barjor Irrigation Project, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the target date fixed along with the progress made in completion of the project, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Water Resources, there is no project by the name Barjor Irrigation Project in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Indira Lift Canal Project

1664. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared the Indira Lift Canal Project on the river Chambal, in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are taken up for implementation by the State Governments themselves out of their own resources and as per their own priorities.

Special Cell for Handicapped

1665. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
DR. V. SAROJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Special Cells for the handicapped persons in district level Employment Exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for opening of special cells for the handicapped in Bokaro, Dhanbad and Giridih districts of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal with the Government of India to set up Special Cells for the handicapped persons in district level Employment Exchanges.

(c) Proposals for setting up Special Cells for the handicapped within the Normal Employment Exchanges at Bokaro and Dhanbad was received by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from Government of Bihar vide letter dated 28.10.1999.

(d) A reply was sent to the Government of Bihar on 31.1.2000 stating that their proposal for setting up Special Cells could not be considered in view of the Government of India's decision conveyed to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations on 17.05.1994 that no new Special Cells are to be set up.

[English]

Establishment of Passport Office in Madurai

1666. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of EXTRENAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up passport office at Madurai in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c) There is already one full-fledged Passport Office in the region which is located at Trichy for collection as well as processing of applications and a Passport Application Collection Centre at Madurai for collection of applications.

The opening of a new Passport Office is governed by certain criteria such as the location of existing offices, volume of applications from a particular region and the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament of the Ministry of External Affairs that there should be at least 50,000 applications per annum from an area where new passport office is to be opened.

The number of passport applications received at the Collection Centre at Madurai was 14,323 in 1998 and 12,099 in 1999.

Employment Generation by KVIC

1667. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission fails to utilise the funds received for Rural Employment Generation Programme during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the employment generated by Khadi and Village Industries Commission through REGP during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government propose to create any agency to monitor the activities of KVIC; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of employment generated through the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) during the years 1997-98 & 1998-99 are as under:—

	1997-98	1998-1999
Khadi	14.01 lakhs	13.85 lakhs
Village Industries	42.49 lakhs	44.44 lakhs
Total KVI	56.50 lakhs	58.29 lakhs

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The monitoring mechanism of the KVIC is adequate.

ESIC

1668. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring unorganised workers into the ESIC scheme;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for it;

(c) whether there is any scope for including self-employed workers and labour into the ESIC scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor? :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The ESI Scheme is mainly financed by contribution from the employers and the employees. Accordingly the scheme has been conceived as compulsory scheme and its application/coverage is restricted to certain notified areas. Therefore, it has not been considered possible to include self-employed workers under the ESI Scheme.

[Translation]

Demarcation of Indo-Nepal Border

1669. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether boundary demarcation work has been initiated on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The task relating to the identification of the India-Nepal boundary is currently in progress.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by the year 2003.

(c) The expenditure projected by the Survey of India for carrying out its survey operations during the remaining three years is estimated at Rs. 4.5 crores approximately.

[English]

Storage of Copra

1670. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for the storage of copra in open market;

(b) if so, the total amount of copra is available in open market;

(c) the total quantity of copra has been collected by NAFED from the open market so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (d) Under the Price Support Scheme (PSS), the selected oilseeds and pulses (including copra) are procured by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) which is a Central Nodal agency, when the prices of these commodities fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). For the season 2000, Government of India declared MSP of Rs. 3250 per qtl. for milling copra and Rs. 3500 per qtl. for Ball Copra.

NAFED so far has procured the following quantities of copra in different States and made facilities to store the same:—

State	Qty. Purchased (MTs)
Kerala	45230
Lakshadweep	2004
Tamil Nadu	18986
Andhra Pradesh (FAQ)	55
(Spl. Grade)	2523
Total	68798

Out of the total quantity of 68798 MTs, a quantity of 64673 MTs has been deposited in the warehouses and the remaining is in the process of shifting to warehouses.

[*Translation*]

Poverty Elimination Agenda

1671. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn a heavy agenda regarding the poverty elimination from country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to implement the agenda; and

(d) the time by which this agenda is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Eradication of poverty and generation of adequate productive employment by giving priority to agriculture & rural development is one of the objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Government has adopted a three pronged strategy for reducing poverty. It comprises of (i) accelerated economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through

provision of basic minimum services; and (iii) targeted anti-poverty programmes.

Further, it is recognized that poverty can be effectively eradicated only with the active participation of the poor in the growth process. Therefore, social mobilization and empowerment of the poor through the Panchayati Raj Institutions, voluntary organizations and community based Self-Help Groups, and other user group, is being pursued in order to improve delivery of the various development schemes.

[*English*]

Genetically Engineered Crops

1672. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has developed genetically engineered crops, rice and pigeon pea that are resistant to devastating pests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these varieties are made available to farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of other projects undertaken by ICAR under National Agriculture Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed genetically engineered rice through transfer of gene *CryI Aa* from a bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), with the objective to impart resistance to stem borer. These transgenics are being evaluated, and the bioassay in the containment facility have shown that these carry the resistance to stem borer. These will be further evaluated in the containment facility followed by field trials before these are considered for release for general cultivation by farmers. In pigeon pea, no transgenic has been developed as yet. The work is at the initial stages (in tissue culture stage prior to transfer of gene).

(c) and (d) So far, no transgenic crop variety has been made available to farmers for general cultivation. Production of transgenics is only the first step in the development of genetically engineered crop varieties. Transgenics need to be evaluated for farm-worthiness and biosafety before these are recommended for adoption by farmers.

Keeping in view the growing importance of plant biotechnology, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated research in this field in important crops. The Research is being supported through Plan Projects, Cess Fund Adhoc Project and National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP). The mission mode project under NATP are:

- (i) Bt transgenic pigeon pea, rice and cotton for insect resistance.
- (ii) Isolation of plant genes and promoters for developing transgenic crop plant resistant to insect pests.

Central Ground Water Board

1673. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to constitute the Central Ground Water Board as a regulatory authority to check the indiscriminate boring and withdrawal of underground water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the directions of the court are being implemented strictly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 10.12.1996 had directed the Central Government to constitute the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority under Section-3 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(c) to (e) In pursuance of the orders dated 10.12.1996 of the Supreme Court, the Government have constituted Central Ground Water Authority vide notification dated 14.01.1997. As per the notification, the Authority have to exercise the following powers:—

- (i) Exercise of powers under Section-5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in Sub-section (2) of Section-3 of the said Act.

(ii) To resort to the penal provisions contained in Sections 15 to 21 of the said Act.

(iii) To regulate indiscriminate boring and withdrawal of ground water in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions with a view to preserve and protect the ground water.

Ever since its constitution, the Authority has adopted proactive approach and is sensitizing users at various levels with regard to the need for judicious use and scientific management of ground water resources through mass awareness programmes. The Authority has notified certain areas in NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Diu with a view to control depletion in ground water level.

Beedi Sector

1674. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring has been done on the impact of entry of foreign companies in beedi sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that detrimental policies are not implemented in this sector;

(c) whether USA has banned the use of Indian beedies in the country; and

(d) if so, the estimated loss occurred to the India's beedi industry due to such ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) There are no foreign companies operating in the beedi industry at present. However, as per the present guidelines, there is no restriction on their investment in the tobacco sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) subject to the provision relating to compulsory licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) and (d) U.S. Customs has issued detention orders against import of beedis from specific Indian Exporters namely M/s. Ganesh Beedi Works.

Exports of beedis during the past few years do not indicate any loss in the sales overseas. However, in view of the recent curbs by some external agencies, the earnings from such exports might be affected to some extent.

Vacant Posts in ICAR

1675. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a quite large number of senior and junior scientific posts are lying vacant in various institutes of ICAR;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There are few vacancies in the grade of Scientists at the entry level. However, some posts in Sr. Scientists grade are lying vacant. Filling up of the vacancies is a continuous and time consuming process as the posts of Scientists/Sr. Scientist are filled through direct recruitment on all India basis.

(c) In order to speed up filling of the vacancies of the Scientists at entry level the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has started conducting competitive examination on all India basis annually w.e.f. 1990 onwards except 1993. For filling up posts in the grade on Senior Scientists, ASRB is holding interviews at regular intervals.

Post based Rosters

1676. SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the services under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous/Attached/Sub-Ordinate Organisations under their control where the representation of persons belonging to the SC/ST categories has reached the prescribed percentage of reservation and because of which 'Post Based Rosters' have been introduced in place of 'Vacancy Based Rosters', category/grade-wise;

(b) whether the 'Post Based Rosters' are introduced in place of 'Vacancy Based Rosters' in those categories of services also where representation has not reached the prescribed percentage of reservation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

MPLADS

1677. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 6791 dated May 10, 2000 and state:

(a) the details of Lok Sabha Constituencies and the nodal districts where sample audits of expenditure made in respect of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme; and

(b) the finding of the audits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The details of Lok Sabha Constituencies and the nodal districts and sample districts covered under evaluation study are provided in the enclosed statement-I. The evaluation is not a formal audit. It aims at assessing the performance, adequacy of the implementation methods and the impact of the scheme. The study covers 57 Lok Sabha Constituencies and 28 Rajya Sabha MPs. Survey work of the study is in its last leg and the final report is expected by December, 2000.

Statement

Code list of State and Constituency for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha M.P.

Sl.No.	State	Code	Constituency	Code	Nodal District	Code	Selected District	Code
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	REG, Chandigarh Haryana	01	Sonepat (LS) Ambala (LS) Bhiwani (RS)	01 02 03	Sonepat (LS) Ambala (LS) Bhiwani (RS)	01 02 03	Sonepat (LS) Ambala (LS) Bhiwani (RS)	01 02 03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Himachal Pradesh	02	Hamirpur (LS)	04	Hamirpur (LS)	04	Hamirpur (LS)	04
			Shimla (LS)	05	Shimla (LS)	05	Solan (LS)	06
			Lahul & Spiti (RS)	07	Lahul & Spiti (RS)	07	Lahul & Spiti (RS)	07
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	03	Jammu (LS&RS)	08	Jammu (LS&RS)	08	Jammu (LS&RS)	08
			Ladakh (LS)	09	Leh (LS)	10	Kargil (LS)	11
4.	Punjab	01	Amritsar (LS)	12	Amritsar (LS)	12	Amritsar (LS)	12
			Patiala (LS&RS)	13	Patiala (LS&RS)	13	Patiala (LS&RS)	13
5.	Chandigarh	05	Chandigarh (LS)	14	Chandigarh (LS)	14	Chandigarh (LS)	14
6.	Delhi	06	South Delhi (LS)	15	South Delhi (LS)	15	South Delhi (LS)	15
			Karol Bagh (LS)	16	Karol Bagh (LS)	16	Karol Bagh (LS)	16
			Delhi (RS)	17	Delhi (RS)	17	Delhi (RS)	17
7.	REO Jaipur							
	Rajasthan	07	Jaipur (LS)	18	Jaipur (LS)	18	Jaipur (LS)	18
			Bhilwara (LS)	19	Bhilwara (LS)	19	Bhilwara (LS)	19
			Kota (RS)	20	Kota (RS)	20	Kota (RS)	20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	08	Surguja (LS)	21	Surguja (LS)	21	Surguja (LS)	21
			Satna (LS)	22	Satna (LS)	22	Satna (LS)	22
			Damoh (LS)	23	Damoh (LS)	23	Damoh (LS)	23
			Guna (LS)	24	Guna (LS)	24	Shivpuri (LS)	25
			Raigarh (RS)	26	Raigarh (RS)	26	Raigarh (RS)	26
			Jaspur (RS)				Jaspur (RS)	27
			Bhopal (RS)	28	Bhopal (RS)	28	Bhopal (RS)	28
9.	REO Lucknow							
	Uttar Pradesh	09	Nainital (LS)	29	Udham Singh Nagar (LS)	30	Nainital (LS)	29
			Akbarpur (LS)	31	Ambedkar Nagar (LS)	32	Ambedkar Nagar (LS)	32
			Sambhal (LS)	33	Muradabad (LS)	34	Bedun (LS)	35
			Mohan Lal Ganj (LS)	36	Lucknow (LS)	37	Lucknow (LS)	37
			Meerut (RS)	38	Meerut (RS)	38	Muzaffar Nagar (RS)	39
			Kanpur Nagar (RS)	40	Kanpur Nagar (RS)	40	Kanpur Dehat (RS)	41
			Deoria (RS)	42	Deoria (RS)	42	Deoria (RS)	42
10.	Bihar	10	Maharaj Ganj (LS)	43	Maharaj Ganj (LS)	43	Siwan (LS)	44
			Jamshedpur (LS)	45	East Singhbhum (LS)	46	East Singhbhum (LS)	46
			Araria (LS)	47	Araria (LS)	47	Araria (LS)	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Buxar (LS)	48	Buxar (LS)	48	Buxar (LS)	48
			Katihar (RS)	49	Katihar (RS)	49	Katihar (RS)	49
			Patna (RS)	50	Patna (RS)	50	Patna (RS)	50
11.	REO Calcutta							
	West Bengal	11	Darjeeling (LS)	51	Darjeeling (LS)	51	Darjeeling (LS)	51
			Bishnupur (LS)	52	Bankura (LS)	53	Bankura (LS)	53
			Hooghly (SL)	54	Hooghly (SL)	54	Hooghly (SL)	54
			Joynagar (LSS)	55	South 24 Parganas (LS)	56	South 24 Parganas (LS)	56
			Calcutta (RS)	57	Calcutta (RS)	57	Calcutta (RS)	57
			Burdwan (RS)	58	Burdwan (RS)	58	Burdwan (RS)	58
12.	Onssa	12	Koraput (LS)	59	Koraput (LS)	59	Rajagoda (LS)	60
			Bhadrak (LS)	61	Bhadrak (LS)	61	Bhadrak (LS)	61
			Jaipur (RS)	62	Jaipur (RS)	62	Jaipur (RS)	62
13.	Assam	13	Autonomous Distt. (LS)	63	Karbi Anglong (LS)	64	Karbi Anglong (LS)	61
			Guwahati (LS)	65	Kamrup (LS)	66	Kamrup (LS)	66
			Sibsagar (RS)	67	Sibsagar (RS)	67	Kamrup (RS)	66
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	Arunachal East (LS)	68	Lohit (LS)	69	Tirap (LS)	70
			Arunachal West (LS)	71	West Siang (LS)	72	West Siang (LS)	72
			Papum Pare (RS)	73	Papum Pare (RS)	73	Papum Pare (RS)	73
15.	Sikkim	15	Sikkim (LS&RS)	74	East Sikkim (LS&RS)	75	East Sikkim (LS&RS)	75
16.	A&N Islands	16	A&N Islands (LS)	76	A&N Islands (LS)	76	A&N Islands (LS)	76
17.	REO, Hyderabad							
	Andhra Pradesh	17	Kakinada (LS)	77	East Godavari (LS)	78	Kakinada (LS)	77
			Hindupur (LS)	79	Anantapur (LS)	80	Anantapur (LS)	80
			Rajampet (LS)	81	Cuddapah (LS)	82	Cuddapah (LS)	82
			Secunderabad (LS)	83	Hyderabad (LS)	84	Hyderabad (LS)	84
			Cuddapah (RS)	82	Cuddapah (RS)	82	Cuddapah (RS)	82
			Prakasam (RS)	85	Prakasam (RS)	85	Prakasam (RS)	85
18.	Karnataka	18	Bagalkot (LS)	86	Bagalkot (LS)	86	Bagalkot (LS)	86
			Dharwad North (LS)	87	Dharwad (LS)	88	Dharwad (LS)	88
			Tumkur (LS)	89	Tumkur (LS)	89	Tumkur (LS)	89
			Udipi (RS)	90	Udipi (RS)	90	Udipi (RS)	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	REO Mumbai							
	Maharashtra	19	Kolhapur (LS)	91	Kolhapur (LS)	91	Kolhapur (LS)	91
			Nandurbar (LS)	92	Nandurbar (LS)	92	Nandurbar (LS) Dhule	92 93
			Hingoh (LS)	94	Hingoh (LS)	94	Hingoh (LS)	94
			Pune (LS&RS)	95	Pune (LS&RS)	95	Pune (LS&RS)	95
			Ahmednagar (RS)	96	Ahmednagar (RS)	96	Ahmednagar (RS)	96
20.	Gujarat	20	Kutch (LS)	97	Kutch (LS)	97	Kutch (LS)	97
			Jamnagar (LS)	98	Jamnagar (LS)	98	Jamnagar (LS)	98
			Bharuch (LS)	99	Bharuch (LS)	99	Bharuch (LS)	99
			Ahmedabad (RS)	100	Ahmedabad (RS)	100	Vadoodra (RS) Sabarkantha (RS) Mehsana (RS)	101 102 103
21.	REO Chennai							
	Tamil Nadu	21	Krishnagiri (LS)	104	Dharmapuri (LS)	105	Dharmapuri (LS)	105
			Tirunelveli (LS)	106	Tirunelveli (LS)	106	Tuticorin (LS)	107
			Salem (LS)	108	Salem (LS)	108	Salem (LS)	108
			Pudukottai (LS)	109	Pudukottai (LS)	109	Pudukottai (LS) Thanjavur	109 110
			Vellore (RS)	111	Vellore (RS)	111	Vellore (RS)	111
			Kancheepuram (RS)	112	Kancheepuram (RS)	112	Thiruvallor (RS)	113
22.	Kerala	22	Kasargod (LS)	114	Kasargod (LS)	114	Kasargod (LS)	114
			Thiruvananthapuram (LS)	115	Thiruvananthapuram (LS)	115	Thiruvananthapuram (LS)	115
			Alappuzha (RS)	116	Alappuzha (RS)	116	Alappuzha (RS)	116

Horticulture Agro Processing

1678. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps to promote Horticulture Agro Processing in the North-Eastern Regions and Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects taken up in this regard during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Department of Food Processing Industries under its plan schemes provides financial assistance for promotion of food processing industries including horticulture processing throughout the country including North eastern region and Sikkim.

(b) The Department's schemes are project-oriented and not State specific. However, the details of project-wise financial assistance provided during the last three years to North Eastern Region and Sikkim is given in

enclosed statement. Besides horticulture projects, other projects assisted in North East Region and Sikkim are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sector	Assistance release (Rs. Lakhs)		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Meat, Poultry and Egg Processing	4.80	291.00	291.00
2.	Fish Processing	4.34	9.05	10.00
3.	Grain Processing	4.00	29.00	3.00
4.	Cold Storage	Nil	Nil	94.30
5.	Food Processing Training Centres	Nil	Nil	3.96

Statement

Status regarding assistance given during 1997-2000 In Fruit & Vegetable Processing Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Status	Project details	1997-98	
				Project Cost	Assistance Provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Providence Multi Purpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Takhellombo Leikai, Imphal, Manipur	NGO	Fruit & Vegetable Processing	30.00	14.43
2.	M/s Ardang Multi Purpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Kokokchung, Nagaland	NGO	Fruit & Vegetable Processing	28.16	10.50
					24.93

1998-99

1.	People Action for Rural Development Association Tamenglong Distt. Manipur.	NGO	Lemon Product	25.33	08.51
2.	Rural Area Development Association, Ukhrul Distt. Manipur	NGO	Bamboo Shoot	27.35	10.70
3.	Malom Tulyaima Development Association Malom Airport Road, Manipur	NGO	F&VP Processing	38.79	11.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000					
1.	M/s Rishang Keishieng Foundation for Management of Tribal Area (MATA) Thotchnram, Ukhrul Distt. Manipur	NGO	Ginger Processing	135.00	42.32
2.	M/s Jomthra Multi Purpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Cheu-Town, Distt. Mon, Nagaland.	NGO	Fruit and Vegetable Processing	66.27	05.72
3.	M/s Integrated Economic Development Society, Thonju, Kaithal, Imphal Manipur	NGO	Dehydration of Fruit & Vegetable	31.70	04.36
				52.40	

Agricultur Projects

1679. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign aided agricultural projects, State-wise, project-wise;
- (b) the money involved in these projects;
- (c) whether these projects are running satisfactorily;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) and (b) The number of foreign aided agricultural projects, State-wise, project-wise; and the money involved in these projects are given in the statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

Statement*Details of Foreign Aided Agricultural Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the project and State in which located	Name of the donor	Total cost of project
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills II) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.	World Bank	193.00 crores
2.	Bihar Plateau Development Project, Bihar	World Bank	132.20 crores
3.	U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project, Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	160.50 crores

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agriculture Services Project, Assam	World Bank	146.60 crores
5.	Agriculture Development Project, Rajasthan	World Bank	130.30 crores
6.	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation Project, Phase I & Phase II	World Bank	395.17 crores 1212.33 crores
7.	National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) All States	World Bank	861.30 crores
8.	Women Youth Training and Extension Project, Karnataka Phase I Phase II Phase III	DANIDA	4.73 crores 8.89 crores 15.74 crores
9.	Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture, Tamil Nadu Phase I Phase II	DANIDA	4.13 crores 33.92 crores
10.	Training & Extension for Women in Agriculture, Orissa Phase I Phase II	DANIDA	3.22 crores 11.85 crores
11.	Training of Women in Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh	DANIDA	6.24 crores
12.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	DANIDA	41.72 crores
13.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	DANIDA	13.00 crores
14.	Comprehensive Watershed Development, Madhya Pradesh	DANIDA	13.15 crores
15.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Karnataka	DANIDA	22.33 crores
16.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, Orissa	DANIDA	13.25 crores
17.	Livestock Development Project, Tamil Nadu	DANIDA	DKK 51.480 million
18.	Integrated Livestock Development Project, Orissa	DANIDA	DKK 19.9 Million
19.	Integrated Livestock Development Project, Madhya Pradesh	DANIDA	DKK 28.30 Million

1	2	3	4
20.	Doon Valley Integrated Watershed Management Project, Uttar Pradesh	EEC	23.7 ECU
21.	Coconut Development Project, Kerala	ECC	93.40 crores
22.	Kerala Agricultural Markets Project, Kerala	EEC	71.50 crores
23.	Project for Reclamation and Development of Alkali Lands Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	EEC	85.80 crores
24.	Rural Growth Centre Project, Bihar	EEC	33.78 crores
25.	Fresh Water Prawn Hatchery Gujarat	French Govt.	5.60 crores
26.	Fresh Water Prawn Hatchery, Maharashtra	French Govt.	3.59 crores
27.	Project of Cattle Breeding, Fodder Production and Dairy Development, Andhra Pradesh	Swiss Govt.	3.05 crores
28.	Project for sustainable land use, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Orissa	Swiss Govt.	3.30 crores
29.	Project for Animal Husbandry, Sikkim	Swiss Govt.	4.08 crores
30.	Indo German Bilateral Project on Watershed Management, H.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P., Tamilnadu, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa.	Germany	10.60 crores
31.	Integrated Watershed Development Project, Karnataka	Germany	45.90 crores
32.	Indo German Watershed Development Project, Maharashtra Phase I & Phase II	Germany	26.65 crores 81.74 crores
33.	Watershed Management Project Karnataka	Germany	55.08 crores
34.	Training of Farm Women in Agriculture, Gujarat Phase I Phase II	Dutch Assistance	4.92 crores 12.13 crores
35.	Andhra Pradesh Training of Women in Agriculture	Dutch Assistance	5.71 crores
36.	Agriculture, Man and Ecology Project, Phase IV, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	Dutch Assistance	20.70 crores

1	2	3	4
37.	North Bengal Terai Development Project, Phase IV, West Bengal	Dutch Assistance	23.02 crores
38.	Pilot Project for Reclamation of Watershed and Saline Land, Haryana	Dutch Assistance	8.36 crores
39.	Indo Dutch Network ORP on Drainage and Water Management for Salinity Control in Canal Commands, Haryana	Dutch Assistance	DFL 17775000
40.	Karnataka Watershed Development Project (KAWAD)	Deptt. for International Dev., United Kingdom	83.40 crores

Visit of Norway Envoy

1680. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Norway peace envoy visited India in May, 2000;

(b) if so, the issues taken up for discussion;

(c) the respective stand of both the Governments thereon; and

(d) the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (d) Mr. Eric Solheim, Norwegian Member of Parliament and Special Advisor to the Norwegian Foreign Minister on Sri Lanka, visited India on May 11 and 24, 2000, and on June 29, 2000 to exchange views on the situation in Sri Lanka and to brief Government on the Norwegian effort to facilitate talks. The Special Advisor agreed with Government's view on the need for a political settlement to the conflict within the framework of the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka, in a manner that would safeguard the aspirations of all communities.

Operation of Touts in RPO, Ahmedabad

1681. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of State for EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hassled passport applicants are turning to touts in Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, whether fake passports as well as unaccounted cash were obtained from the cupboards of the employees following CBI raids over there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of touts found operating from the premises of the RPO, Ahmedabad; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for smooth running of the RPO, Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) No, Sir. However, some applicants were using some travel agents to submit forged documents with the passport application.

(b) As per the preliminary enquiry report, no fake passports or unaccounted cash were recovered during the CBI raid on 30th June 2000 at the RPO, Ahmedabad.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Two touts were taken into custody. Around fifty travel agents were reported to be submitting applications on behalf of applicants at RPO, Ahmedabad.

(e) Government is addressing the root cause of the problems at the Passport Offices to streamline the issue of passports and eliminate the reasons for malpractices.

Government have already adopted several measures which, inter alia, include-increasing the availability of application forms by allowing printing, distribution and sale at nominal cost of passport forms by approved private printers; establishing 20 Passport Application Collection Centres to accept passport applications, in addition to the existing 28 Passport Offices; computerising processing procedures in 20 of the 28 Passport Offices; launch of the Central Passport Organisation website; holding of Passport Adalats etc. A 'Tatkaal' Scheme of issue of out-of-turn passports to eligible applicants has been launched and machine-writing of passport booklets at the Regional Passport Office, Delhi has been started. These measures are designed to reduce delays and pendencies.

At Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad, besides exercising greater vigilance, restrictions have been placed on the submission of applications by the travel agents. Passports granted on overdue or post-police verification basis have been restricted. Four officials of the Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad have been suspended.

Fund for Gujarat

1682. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has claimed compensation for Implementation of Prohibition in the State;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission is likely to consider this at the time of allotment of assistance to different States and to provide such amount to Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Gujarat Government has been occasionally raising the issue of compensation on account of prohibition existing in the State during the Financial Resources Assessment meetings. However, State has been intimated that the Planning Commission allocates block grants and loans to the States on the basis of Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula and compensation for

prohibition does not form a part of that Formula. Therefore, Planning Commission is not in a position to consider such requests from States for resources allocation. The appropriate forum for taking up such issues is the Finance Commission.

[Translation]

Amendments in Acts

1683. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make comprehensive amendments in the Industrial Disputes Act, Payment of Compensation Act, Payment of Bonus Act and Trade Union Act keeping in view the economic liberalisation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of labourers working in an Un-organised sector;

(d) whether these workers are being provided all facilities which are provided to the labourer working in the organised sector; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the labours of Un-organised sector, especially of those who are in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process and amendments/fresh legislations are made depending on the results of the review. A number of labour laws have been framed over a period of time to address a number of issues and problems that assumed importance and attracted pointed attention at a particular point of time. While many of these concerns are of continuing nature, some of them have ceased to be of erstwhile importance and may have indeed become obsolete and redundant. There is thus always a need to review comprehensively the labour laws so as to ensure both consistency of labour laws with the general changes taking place in the economic policy and also to provide for greater welfare of the workers. The Government have also set up the Second National Commission on 15.10.1999 which would comprehensively review the labour laws and suggest appropriate changes in the labour legislation/policy. The Commission would suggest rationalisation of existing labour laws relating to labour in the organised sector and an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors.

(c) to (e) According to 1991 Census, out of 286 million main workers, there were 259 million workers in unorganised sector constituting about 91% of the total workforce. A number of labour laws have been enacted to improve the conditions of labourers including those in informal sector. Some of these Labour Laws are: The Minimum Wage Act, 1948; the Equal Remuneration Act 1976; the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976; the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 etc. Workers engaged in iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, dolomite and mica mines, cine industry and beedi industry are also covered by the various welfare programmes undertaken under the concerned welfare funds. State Government have also launched insurance and social security schemes covering a large number of workers engaged in specific activities like handloom weaving, rickshaw pulling etc. The Government are also implementing a number of schemes like Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), etc. for the welfare and improvement of the conditions of rural unorganised informal labourers in the country. A new programme known as "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna" (SGSY) has been launched from April, 1999 by amalgamating existing schemes viz. IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA etc. The Government proposes to enact a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers which, inter-alia, provide for certain welfare/social security measures, including health care, maternity benefit, old age pension, children's education, housing, immediate assistance to the family of agricultural workers in case of death or injury etc.

[English]

AICRP HESA

1684. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project called All India Coordinated Research Project (Human Engg. Safety in April) AICRP

HESA targeted to start in July 1996 has not been started as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be started; and

(d) the funds allocated/utilised in regard to the said project till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The scheme was sanctioned in June, 1995 and has started operating since then.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) During 8th Plan Period (1992-1997) a provision of Rs. 57.14 lacs was made for this scheme, out of which Rs. 35.97 lacs was spent. During 9th Plan (1997-2002) the continuation of the scheme has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 294.00 lacs.

Heavy Water and Nuclear Fuel

1685. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several measures have been taken by the Government to increase the production of heavy water and nuclear fuel in the country; and

(b) if so, the achievements made by the Government in this regard during the last three years?

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): (a) Yes, Sir. Continuous efforts are made by the Department to ensure that optimum production levels of heavy water and nuclear fuel are achieved at lower cost.

(b) The percentage of target achieved during the last three years is furnished below:

% Target Achieved	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Heavy Water	97.48	99.60	120.60

[Translation]

Intensive Cooperative Development Programme

1686. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding implementation of Intensive Cooperative Development Programme (ICDP) in every district of Bihar is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has proposed to the Union Government to invest in computerisation in cooperative sector with the assistance of National Information Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Closing of Projects

1687. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to close down some projects after spending huge amount on them;

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

(c) the present status of those projects; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to recover the amount already incurred on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As on 31.3.2000, 52 projects have been kept in the list of projects to be frozen/dropped ultimately. Of these, 3 projects have been sold out to the private sector; one project has been mechanically completed but closed due to technology failure; 3 projects have been replaced; 2 projects have been completed and 6 have been leased. The total original cost of these projects is Rs. 4320.25 crores and the expenditure incurred till date is Rs. 1,034.54 crores.

(b) and (c) Funds constraint is the main reason for projects, particularly in the infrastructure sector, such as, Railways and Surface Transport, being frozen/dropped or given low priority for the time being. However, some of these projects, particularly in the Telecommunication Sector, are being executed on leased basis. Some of the frozen projects have also become unviable due mainly to market conditions or low demand for their products and services. They have been put on the frozen list. These may not be revived.

(d) The expenditure incurred on many of the projects is a small portion of the project cost. Some projects are being disposed to recover the expenditure incurred. The frozen projects would be taken up after ensuring availability of funds and their priority.

Human Development Reports

1688. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist the State Governments in preparing their own State Human Development Reports (HDRs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of amount provided to the States for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning

Commission is providing financial assistance to the State Governments that have decided to prepare their own State Human Development Reports (HDRs).

(b) and (c) So far nine State Governments have decided to prepare their HDRs. The names of the States and the amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) provided to them during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as follows:

1998-99	
State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	25
Assam	20
Arunachal Pradesh	20
Punjab	20
Uttar Pradesh	25
1999-2000	
Himachal Pradesh	17
Tamil Nadu	25
Sikkim	6
Rajasthan	12

The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have already prepared their HDRs without any assistance from the Planning Commission.

Production of Sunflower

1689. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sunflower in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has been assigned to procure the stock of sunflower from the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) A statement showing the State-wise production of sunflower in the country during the last three years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) is the central nodal agency of the Govt. of India for procurement of oilseeds including sunflower seed under the Price Support Scheme. The Statewise quantity of sunflower seed procured by NAFED during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is as under:

State	Qty in MT	
	1999-2000	2000-2001
Punjab	395	—
Bihar	125	—
Madhya Pradesh	2960	6702
Karnataka	17703	7776
Andhra Pradesh	—	11588
Gujarat	—	6
Total	21183	26072

Statement

Production of Sunflower during the last three years from 1997-98 to 1999-2000

State/UT	Production in '000 tonnes		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Advance estimates)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	183.7	237.0	227.0
2. Bihar	11.2	8.3	11.0
3. Haryana	50.3	115.0	45.0

	1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	293.7	354.0	229.0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3.0	3.1	9.0
6.	Maharashtra	140.8	249.0	196.0
7.	Nagaland	3.5	1.6	—
8.	Orissa	3.4	3.0	5.0
9.	Punjab	143.0	132.0	37.0
10.	Rajasthan	0.5	0.2	—
11.	Tamil Nadu	16.0	26.2	22.0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	35.7	40.6	20.0
13.	West Bengal	0.2	0.2	—
14.	Others	—	—	6.0
	All India Total	885.0	1170.2	807.0

[Translation]

Propaganda Against India

1690. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is engaged in hostile propaganda against India within its country and abroad on the recent developments in Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government have protested against it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pakistan routinely indulges in hostile anti-India propaganda. This is a reflection of Pakistan's compulsive hostility towards India.

(b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union. Apart of the territory of the State is under the illegal and forcible occupation of Pakistan. Government remains firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to preserve the security and territorial integrity of the country.

(c) and (d) Government have made it known, that Pakistan's hostile propaganda against India, as well as its sponsorship of cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in India is a violation of the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. Government have also, appropriately and effectively brought to the attention of the international community facts regarding Pakistan's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India. The international community now openly recognizes and expresses concern on the impact this has on the security of our country and the region.

[English]

Integrated Coir Development Project

1691. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned a total outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakh for a unit under the Integrated Coir Development Project in Karnataka;

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

(c) the progress made by this unit so far till date?

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): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In 1997-98, an Integrated Coir Development Project (ICDP) was approved for Karnataka at an outlay of Rs. 465.48 lakhs. The Scheme envisages:

- (i) setting up of 7 new primary cooperative societies;
- (ii) modernization and expansion of 9 existing cooperative societies;
- (iii) improvement of 4 cooperative societies etc.

in different coir societies in Karnataka over a period of 3 years.

(d) Under the ICDP, Karnataka, the construction of buildings for setting up of coir defibering units is in progress at 8 locations. Construction work is over at 8 locations and machinery is being procured.

[*Translation*]

Sixth World Hindi Conference

1692. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the resolutions adopted and recommendations made in the Sixth World Hindi Conference held in London;

(b) the amount received from the advertisements published in each of the publications of Conference and remuneration paid for the write-ups published therein indicating the names of the authors to whom it was paid;

(c) the reasons for irregularities in realisation of money from the advertisements and not paying the remuneration to the authors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The final resolution adopted during the VI World Hindi Conference contained the following main recommendations:

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University should be developed as an International Centre

for assimilating information pertaining to Hindi from all over the world.

- (2) World Hindi Secretariat should start functioning at the earliest.
- (3) Hindi should be made as one of the languages of the United Nations.
- (4) Information Technology in Hindi should be developed and standardized.
- (5) Modern Gadgets of Hindi should be liberally distributed.
- (6) Seventh World Hindi Conference would be organized in Fiji.

(b) and (c) ICCR had brought out a special issue of 'Gagananchal' on the occasion of the VI World Hindi Conference, which does not have any advertisement at all. The names of the authors whose articles were published and the honorarium paid to them is given in enclosed statement.

The Organisers of the Conference, i.e., Hindi Samiti, UK, Gitanjali-Bahubhashiya Sahityik Samudai, Birmingham and Bhartiya Bhasha Sangam, York had also brought out a Special Issue of the regular quarterly magazine 'Purvai'. The organizers had realised an amount of 1,200/- British Pound (Rs. 84,000/- approx). from advertisement. There was no irregularity. As per the normal practice of this magazine, no remuneration was paid to any of the authors.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Writers, whose articles were published in the Special Issue of VI World Hindi Conference of 'Gagananchal' and the honorarium paid to them

Writer S/Shri	Honorarium
1	2
1. Dr. Laxmi Mal Singhvi 18 Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi-110001	Rs. 500/-
2. Sita Ram Kesari, 7th Purana Quila Road, New Delhi-110001	Rs. 2000/-
3. Himanshu Joshi, 7/C-II, Hindustan Times Apartments, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Delhi-110091	Rs. 2000/-

1	2	1	2
4.	Padmesh Gupta, 10, Bell Meadows Dulwich Avenue, London SE 19 1 HP (UK)	US\$ 150/-	
5.	Ratan Lal Bhagat, Dy. Secretary (Hindi), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi-110001	Rs. 2000/-	
6.	Harish Nawal, 15C, Hindu College Bungalow, University Road, Delhi-110007	Rs. 2000/-	
7.	Dr. Virendra Sharma, D213, Ila Apartments, B7 Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi-110096	Rs. 2000/-	
8.	Dr. Satyendra Srivastava, Flat No. 25,8 Newton Street, London WC2 (UK)	US\$ 150/-	
9.	Prahalad Rajvedi, E 149, Shyam Vihar, Goyala Dairy Road, Deendarpur, Nazafgarh, New Delhi-110043	Rs. 2000/-	
10.	Sherjung Garg, G-261A, Sector 22, NOIDA-230301 (UP)	Rs. 2000/-	
11.	Prakash Manu, 545, Sector 29, Faridabad-121008	Rs. 1500/-	
12.	Ram Vilas Sharma, C-358, Vikasपुरी, New Delhi-110018	Rs. 1000/-	
13.	Kamleshwar, 5/116, Eros Garden, Suraj Kund Road, New Delhi-110044	Rs. 3000/-	
14.	Prabhakar Shrotriya, Director, Bhartiya Bhasha Parishad, 36A, Shakespere Sami, P.B. No. 16130, Calcutta-70017	Rs. 2000/-	
15.	Vishwa Mohan Tiwari, E-143, Block 21, NOIDA-201301 (UP)	Rs. 1500/-	
16.	Dronvir Kohli, E-163, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048	Rs. 2500/-	
17.	Dr. K.L. Gandhi, DII/364, Pandara Road, New Delhi-110011	Rs. 3000/-	
18.	Dr. Kamal Kishore Goenka, A-98, Ashok Vihar-I, Delhi-110052	Rs. 2000/-	
19.	Ms. Mamta Vajpayi, K-210, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi-110023	Rs. 1000/-	
20.	Lallan Prasad Vyas, C-13, Press Enclave, New Delhi-110007	Rs. 1000/-	
21.	Dr. Suresh Rituparna, 17C, University Road, Delhi-110007	US\$ 150/-	
22.	Manmohan Chadha, 7, Janki Shankar Ganajaya Housing Society, Kothrud, Pune-411029	Rs. 1500/-	
23.	Yutta Austin, 4 Pershore End, Lexden, Colchester Essex C03 5UZ (England)	US\$ 150/-	
24.	Suresh Uniyal, B-8, Press Apartments, 23 Indraprastha Extension, Delhi-110092	Rs. 1500/-	
25.	Vinod Agnihotri, H 103, Sector 27, NOIDA-201301 (UP)	Rs. 2000/-	
26.	Dr. Shriprakash Shukla, Assistant Director (OL), Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi-110011	Rs. 2000/-	
27.	Radhey Shyam Tiwari, F-119/1 Phase-II, Ankur Enclave, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-110094	Rs. 1500/-	
28.	Balram, 53C, Una Enclave, Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi-110091	Rs. 2000/-	

1	2	1	2
29. Ashok Gupta, B-11/45, Sector 18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085	Rs. 1000/-	40. Prof. Thad Ran Hu, Head, Deptt. of Eastern Languages, Beijing University, Beijing (China)	US\$ 100/-
30. Dr. Parmanand Panchal, 222A, Pocket I, Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi-110091	Rs. 1500/-	41. Prem Janmejaya, Visiting Professor (Hindi) West Indies University, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago (West Indies,)	US\$ 150/-
31. Dr. Kamlesh Singh, 41, White House, Panchavati, Ahmedabad-380006 (Gujarat)	Rs. 1500/-	42. Dr. Suresh Chand Shukla, Editor SPEIL, Bevernign 19, L-31/N-0596 OSLO, Norway	US\$ 100/-
32. Dr. V.P. Kunj Mettar, Visiting Professor, Gent University, Belgium	US\$ 150/-	43. G. Gopinathan	US\$ 100/-
33. Dr. Ved Prakash Vatuk, Folklore Institute, PO BOZ 1142, Berkley, CA 94701 (USA)	US\$ 150/-	44. Asgar Wazahat, 79, Kalavihar, Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi-110091	Rs. 2000/-
34. Dr. Tamio Mizokami, Professor of Indian Languages, South Asian Studies, Deptt. of Asia Studies, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Japan	US\$ 150/-	45. Abhimanyu Anant, Samvadita Trioley, Mauritius	US\$ 150/-
35. Rajesh Kumar, Associate Professor (Hindi), Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre, Embassy of India, Moscow (Russia)	US\$ 100/-	46. Maheep Singh, H-108, Shivaji Park, New Delhi-110026	Rs. 2000/-
36. Dr. Ludmila Khakhlova, Reader, Deptt of Afro-Asian Studies, Moscow State University, Russia	US\$ 100/-	47. Sushma Vedi, Columbia University, 608A, Cent Hall, New York-10027	US\$ 150/-
37. Eiyerapyetova Yelyenora Samoanola, Dy. Director (Foreign Languages) Hostel, School No. 19, (Hindi School), Novechdeyoramushkiskaya, 48, Moscow (Russia)	US\$ 100/-	48. Dr. Krishna Dutt Palival, B-203, 2-16-1 Kichijoji, Higashi-Cho, Musashino-Shi, Tokyo-180 (Japan)	US\$ 150/-
38. Ulphat Mukhilova, Deptt. of South Asian Languages, Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan-700047	US\$ 100/-	49. Rupsingh Chandel, 10A/22, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-110007	Rs 1500/-
39. Om Prakash Singhal, 61/5, Ramjas Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Rs. 2000/-	50. Jagdish Chaturvedi, C-II/32A Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035	Rs. 2000/-
		51. Ms. Kusum Ansal, Vishranti A148, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi-110017	Rs. 2000/-
		52. Dr. Ranjit Saha, Dy. Secretary, Sahitya Academy, Ravindra Bhavan, New Delhi-110001	Rs. 2000/-
		53. Gopal Chaturvedi, D-II/298, Vinay Marg, Chankyapuri, New Delhi-110021	Rs. 2000/-

1	2
54. Raj Kumar Gautam, 64, Panchavati, Delhi Cantt.-110010	Rs. 1500/-
55. Surendra Arora, E-202, Sagar Sadan, 113, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092	Rs. 1500/-
56. Divik Ramesh, B-II/95, Sector 20, NOIDA-201301 (UP)	Rs. 1000/-
57. Vijay Kishore Manav, A-34, Aruna Park, Shakarpur, Delhi-110092	Rs. 1000/-
58. Neelesh Raghuvanshi, 13B, Professors Colony, Bhopal	Rs. 1000/-
59. Raja Khungshal, E-146, Sector 27, NOIDA-201301 (UP)	Rs. 1200/-
60. Harjendra Choudhary, 61, Madangir Village, New Delhi-110062	Rs. 500/-
61. Uday Pratap Singh, C-II/37, Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi-110021	Rs. 500/-
62. Yatindra Tiwari, Visiting Professor (Hindi) Faculty of Foreign Languages, University of Bucharest, Bucharest (Romania)	US\$ 75/-
63. Dr. Vijay Kumar Mehta, 108-15, 68th Drive, Forest Hills, New York 11375	US\$ 75/-
64. Dr. Usha Thakur, PB No. 6631, Kathmandu	US\$ 75/-
65. Vinod Sharma, 195-D, MIG flats, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027	Rs. 1500/-
66. Dr. Harimohan Sharma, 194, Kadambani, Sector 9/19, Rohini, New Delhi-110085	Rs. 750/-

1	2
67. Girdhar Rathi, Sahitya Academy, Ravindra Bhavan, 35 Firozshah Road, New Delhi-110001	Rs. 750/-
68. Abdul Bismillah, 29, Muzeeb Bagh, Jamia Milia Campus, New Delhi-110025	Rs. 750/-

[English]

Development of I.T Sector

1693. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee of his Ministry has equal representation from various regions;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating composition and functioning of the Committee; and

(c) the details of the various technological advancements made and implemented in the I.T. field for different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Advisory Committee consists of doyens of the IT industry who have rendered yeomen service and there has been no regional consideration while constituting the same. The composition and functioning of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information Technology for development of IT industries is given in enclosed statement.

(c) Several technological advancements have been made and implemented in the IT field for different sectors in the country. The notable among them over the last few years are:

- (i) Param 10,000 Supercomputer developed by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). The computer has a peak computing power of 100 Gigaflops.
- (ii) Technologies for the use of computers in Indian Languages based on GIST (Graphics and Intelligence based Script Technology).
- (iii) Network technologies e.g. Internet, E-Commerce, E-Governance. Web-based distance learning.
- (iv) 4 Mev Linear Accelerator (LINAC) for Cancer Radiation Therapy.

Statement**Members of Advisory Committee of Ministry of Information Technology for Development of IT Industries**

1.	Minister of Information Technology	—	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology	—	Member
3.	Shri P.C. Kohli, Deputy Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services	—	Member
4.	Shri N.R. Narayana Murthy, Chairman & CEO, Infosys Tech. Ltd.	—	Member
5.	Shri Azim Premji, Chairman, Wipro Corporation	—	Member
6.	Shri Subhash Chandra, Chairman, Essel Group of Companies	—	Member
7.	Shri B. Ramalinga Raju, Chairman, Satyam Computers Services Ltd.	—	Member
8.	Shri R.S. Pawar, Chairman, NIIT Ltd.	—	Member
9.	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, CMD, BPL, Telecom Business Group	—	Member
10.	Prof. V. Raju, Director, IIT, New Delhi	—	Member
11.	Shri Dewang Mehta, President, NASSCOM	—	Member
12.	Shri Satish Kaura, Chairman, Samtel India Ltd.	—	Member
13.	Shri G.P. Goenka, President, FICCI	—	Member
14.	Shri Rahul Bajaj, President, Confederation of Indian Industry	—	Member
15.	Chairman, Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council	—	Member
16.	Shri Sunil Bharti Mittal, Chairman and Group Managing Director, Bharti Enterprises	—	Member
17.	Shri L. Lakshminarayanan, Joint Secretary, M/o Information Technology	—	Convenor

2. The Committee shall—

- (a) identify thrust/emerging technology areas and suggest measures/policies/actions for building expertise, human resource development and fostering Research and Development activities with the objectives of creating wealth, accelerating economic growth and generating employment opportunities so as to make India a super power particularly in the area of Information Technology.
- (b) Suggest measures for rapid development and spread of IT applications such as E-Governance, E-Commerce, Distance learning, Digital library etc.

3. The Committee will met once in two months and may co-opt any persons as special invitee.

Sardar Sarovar Projects

1694. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has conveyed its concurrence for revision of the SC/ST lists for accommodating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of the Sardar Sarovar Projects of MP and Maharashtra being resettled in Gujarat as per the provisions of Award of Narmada Water dispute tribunal;

(b) if so, reasons for the pendency thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat has taken up the matter with the Prime Minister recently to amend the SC/ST lists of Gujarat and to resolve this long pending issue;

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

(e) the time by which the matter is likely to be finalized?

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

(b) The matter is being examined in consultation with State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This issue is being examined in accordance with modalities approved by the Government on 15.06.1999 and no time frame can be assigned for the present as consultations are necessary with a number of agencies.

Agro and Rural Industries

1695. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn a list of Agro and Rural Industries entitled to various benefits/concessions and loans in the country;

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

(c) the total number of beneficiaries and the total amount of loans granted under each category during the last one year; and

(d) the number of applications pending for this purpose as on date, State-wise?

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): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) extends the benefits/concessions to viable agro and rural industries projects like Bee-keeping, Ghani Oil, Gur & Khandsari, Processing of Cereals & Pulses, Palmgur, Fruit Processing etc.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries implements Plan Scheme for the development of the Processed Food Sector. Under these schemes financial assistance in the form of soft loan and grants is provided to cooperatives, non-governmental organisations, public sector undertakings and private industries. The quantum of assistance varies from scheme to scheme. These schemes are project oriented and not Union Territory/State specific.

(c) The requisite details for the year 1998-99 with respect of the KVIC are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
1. Employment	13.85	44.44	58.29
2. Disbursement under Consortium Bank of Credit	—	—	14591.58
3. Disbursement under budgetary resources	737.41	544.33	1281.74

As far as requisite details under the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is concerned, loans were sanctioned to 2,50,554 applicants amounting to Rs. 1,62,489.10 lakhs. Disbursement of Rs. 82,594.92 lakhs have been made to 1,37,774 applicants (provisional) for the year 1999-2000 under the PMRY.

(d) No separate industry-wise and State-wise data on pending applications is maintained.

[Translation]

Programmes Run under Agro based Industries

1696. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

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

(a) the programmes being run for agro based industries and rural industries in the agriculture dominated areas through agro-rural industry;

(b) whether there is any proposal to launch new programmes by the Government during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any of the above mentioned schemes is being run in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(e) the number of such agro-based industries opened in every State specially in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years;

(f) the amount spent in every State during the above mentioned period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) under which financial assistance is provided in setting up industrial units in rural areas. Some of the sectors under which rural industries including Khadi units are set up, are as follows:

1. Mineral Based Industries.
2. Forest Based Industries.
3. Agro Based Industries.
4. Polymer and Chemical Based Industries
5. Textile Industries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The REGP is being implemented in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

(e) The State-wise, number of village industries including agro based industries set up in the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(f) and (g) The State-wise disbursement of grants and loans for the last three years is given in enclosed Statement ii and III.

Statement I

State-wise numbers of village industries including Agro based industries

S. No.	State/Union Territories	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	26	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04	05	05
3.	Assam	18	20	25
4.	Bihar	27	27	25
5.	Goa	21	21	21
6.	Gujarat	18	21	20
7.	Haryana	23	22	22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25	26	23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	21	22

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	25	24	24
11.	Kerala	25	25	24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27	25	27
13.	Maharashtra	27	28	28
14.	Manipur	21	20	22
15.	Meghalaya	16	17	18
16.	Mizoram	19	20	19
17.	Nagaland	22	22	21
18.	Orissa	26	26	23
19.	Punjab	22	23	20
20.	Rajasthan	23	24	25
21.	Sikkim	16	12	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	25	25	25
23.	Tripura	17	16	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28	26	26
25.	West Bengal	26	27	26
26.	Andman & Nicobar	10	11	09
27.	Chandigarh	15	13	13
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	22	21	20
31.	Lakshadweep	02	02	02
32.	Pondicherry	17	17	19

Statement II

Disbursement of Grants to Various States/Union Territories by KVIC during the last three years 1996-97 to 1998-99

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	273.95	685.78	174.29	737.29	275.35	340.75

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Arunachal Pradesh	—	125.41	0.87	—	—	—	—
2. Assam	52.55	12.70	35.06	6.30	59.79	6.72	—
3. Bihar	651.17	12.29	748.45	4.00	1196.53	33.96	—
4. Goa	0.60	45.35	1.00	9.84	—	40.36	—
5. Gujarat	922.70	519.17	1387.00	94.71	2554.96	268.56	—
6. Haryana	19.40	292.58	592.79	52.25	652.94	185.23	—
7. Himachal Pradesh	1.88	203.59	123.30	153.97	76.51	272.94	—
8. Jammu & Kashmir	70.29	263.48	81.92	40.53	182.50	352.13	—
9. Karnataka	255.57	653.33	438.63	561.35	1008.73	1228.32	—
10. Kerala	147.03	1175.18	322.60	15.58	205.45	395.94	—
11. Madhya Pradesh	100.60	720.64	367.27	319.06	178.49	1319.02	—
12. Maharashtra	260.82	795.04	32.93	285.31	310.59	308.97	—
13. Manipur	2.38	208.16	—	281.51	—	266.93	—
14. Meghalaya	4.88	232.43	—	—	2.36	44.93	—
15. Mizoram	1.13	1028.05	—	49.63	0.02	344.39	—
16. Nagaland	28.32	733.46	7.18	90.00	5.37	396.94	—
17. Orissa	45.25	396.94	30.99	60.50	172.53	87.02	—
18. Punjab	281.01	391.05	619.41	124.79	345.73	605.12	—
19. Rajasthan	86.003	636.87	105.26	314.15	1490.71	461.80	—
20. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Tamil Nadu	757.63	737.73	1268.80	58.77	2690.76	414.10	—
22. Tripura	0.50	90.31	0.02	—	0.50	—	—
23. Uttar Pradesh	2141.50	1589.33	1947.68	77.71	4201.30	1454.00	—
24. West Bengal	227.47	1011.77	235.00	7.60	595.10	20.49	—
25. Andaman & Nicobar	—	42.85	—	—	—	—	—
26. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. NCT of Delhi	321.06	73.11	22.29	10.74	669.27	31.34	—
29. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pondicherry	—	7.60	—	—	—	26.23	—
31. Lakshadweep	6.39	24.20	—	—	0.39	34.64	—
32. Departmental	229.43	3654.50	217.35	21567.01	752.48	7707.43	—
33. Other Schemes	—	4866.15	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7663.54	21224.05	8760.09	24922.60	17628.36	16648.26	—

Statement III*Disbursement of loans to various States/Union Territories by KVIC during the last three years 1996-97 to 1998-99**(Rupees in lakhs)*

S. No.	State/UT	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.	Khadi	V.I.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383.16	258.90	63.02	17.68	19.76	31.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.33	29.42	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	61.43	4.68	19.43	0.37	0.79	2.00
4.	Bihar	144.81	56.34	30.17	0.14	53.83	7.02
5.	Goa	36.65	11.30	—	31.32	—	1.55
6.	Gujarat	61.64	30.41	7.00	13.37	43.34	29.13
7.	Haryana	74.67	65.72	18.75	219.36	2.10	8.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.97	31.03	—	—	6.52	4.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.97	4.51	0.38	—	6.61	0.52
10.	Karnataka	170.98	56.66	170.75	68.05	102.75	61.58
11.	Kerala	108.82	21.87	3.15	1.46	35.48	13.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	153.26	49.27	1.21	48.88	8.18	12.11
13.	Maharashtra	87.68	220.24	10.84	48.68	7.62	41.96
14.	Manipur	7.42	2.84	—	—	—	0.34
15.	Meghalaya	6.75	36.04	—	—	—	0.86
16.	Mizoram	1.62	—	—	—	0.10	—
17.	Nagaland	16.78	2.73	—	2.00	—	—
18.	Orissa	116.46	9.52	18.95	3.87	6.10	8.34
19.	Punjab	72.00	6.10	—	2.50	11.45	1.21
20.	Rajasthan	218.24	18.79	28.59	26.21	19.70	23.60
21.	Sikkim	3.90	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	446.80	43.07	0.25	26.57	42.27	37.41
23.	Tripura	21.99	4.61	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	492.82	241.38	61.81	135.90	332.88	191.10
25.	West Bengal	138.32	69.55	43.15	4.97	36.28	48.54
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	NCT of Delhi	13.69	3.38	—	—	1.65	10.11
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	2.06	—	—	—	—	1.29
32.	Lakshadweep	—	5.10	—	—	—	—
33.	Departmental	—	—	—	—	—	7.67
34.	Other Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		2904.22	1283.46	477.45	651.33	737.41	544.33

[English]

Loan Under NSFDC

1697. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of persons belonging to weaker and backward sections of the society provided loans under NSFDC during last three financial years in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government have details of such loans category-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the funds released under the scheme during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Under Schemes implemented by NSFDC, loan is provided only to persons belonging to SC/ST. Number of persons sanctioned loan during last 3 financial years in Maharashtra is as under:—

1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1011	108	60

(b) and (c) Yes, details of category-wise loan sanctioned for last 3 years are as under:—

Loans Sanctioned

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
SCs	830.03	61.52	216.24
STs	220.50	38.25	Nil
Total	1050.53	99.77	216.24

(d) Funds released by NSFDC during last 3 years are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	1379.51	29.85	152.43

Increase in Annual Plan

1698. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have increased the Annual Plan outlay for Orissa in comparison to last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The Annual Plan outlay for Orissa for the year 2000-2001 has not yet been finalized.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Tobacco Seedlings

1699. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has any plan to upgrade the present tobacco seedlings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds allocated for this purpose;

(c) whether ICAR has supervised the work to be done in this regard;

(d) if so, the number of tobacco growing farmers likely to be benefited from this scheme; and

(e) the extent to which ICAR is trying to get high grade exportable varieties of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Exportable FCV tobacco varieties are in cultivation in different agro-ecological zones of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Important examples are Hema, VT-1158, Gauthami, CM-12, K-326 (NLS-4), Mc Nair-12, Bhavya Ratna, K-326 and Thrupthi. Likewise, exportable White Burley Tobacco varieties in cultivation in Andhra Pradesh are Banket A1 and Burley 21. Such varieties are released along with improved package of practices for the purpose of export to quality conscious countries.

Indo-Sino Co-Operation for Road Sector

1700. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has put forward a proposal for the construction of a Highway running through India, China and Burma in order to promote trade and tourism with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) There is no proposal from the Government of the People's Republic of China in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indo-Pak Gas Pipeline

1701. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Pervez Musharraf has stated recently that he is in favour of a joint India-Pakistan gas pipeline from Iran which could pass through Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports indicating that Pakistan would not object to an overland gas pipeline to India through Pakistan as it would be economically beneficial for Pakistan. The proposal of a gas pipeline from Iran to India is a bilateral matter between India and Iran. A Joint Committee consisting of officials from India and Iran has been constituted to consider all aspects relating to the transfer of Iranian gas to India.

Scheme to Unearth Black Money

1702. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission propose to introduce a scheme to unearth black money and benami holdings by public servants;

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

(c) the extent to which the scheme is likely to curb corruption amongst public servants in the country?

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): (a) to (c) The Central Vigilance Commission has circulated a scheme namely 'Benami Black Money Scheme' on 12th July, 2000 inviting the members of the public to report to it the matter regarding possession of black money or disproportionate assets by public servants which after scrutiny, if considered sufficient, will be forwarded by the Commission to the Central Bureau of Investigation/Income Tax Department. In suitable cases, the Commission may also advise the concerned authorities to move applications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act Ordinance, 1944 for confiscation of ill gotten money. The informants would also be eligible for suitable rewards directly from the Central Bureau of Investigation/Income Tax Department under their respective schemes wherein those who give information leading to successful unearthing of black money and benami properties, are suitably rewarded. The scheme also cautions the complainants against furnishing information which they know or believe to be false attracting provision of Section 182 of Indian Penal Code. This, according to the Commission, will act as a deterrent to corruption apart from ensuring that only genuine cases are reported.

Irregularities in ICAR

1703. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4815 dated 26.4.2000 regarding purchase of items without inviting tenders and state:

(a) if so, has the matter been examined by now and requisite information collected;

(b) whether information has also been collected in respect of USQ 1443 on the irregularities in ICAR dated 8.12.99;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in these matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The requisite information is still being collected.

(b) to (d) The assurance given to the House in respect of USQ 1443 has been fulfilled.

Soil Conservation

1704. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil conservation work is being carried out by the Department of Agriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the amount incurred thereon during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the funds are being misappropriated in the name of soil conservation by various State Governments;

(d) if so, whether the Government have verified the work performed and the amount spent in this regard;

(e) if so, the achievements thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government propose to set up a Commission to review the work in this regard; and

(g) if so, the time by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The soil conservation work in the country is being carried out by the State Governments under their own plan schemes. In addition, the State Governments also implement the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) The various soil and water conservation schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are as follows:

1. Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Food Prone Rivers.
2. Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas in N.E. Region.
3. National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas.
4. Reclamation of Alkali Soils.

A statement showing funds released to various States under these programmes during the last three years is enclosed.

The details of the Soil Conservation Programmes implemented by the State Governments are maintained

by the respective States.

(c) There is no instance of misappropriation of funds reported so far.

(d) to (g) The matter do not arise.

Statement

Statewise release of Funds under Soil and Water Conservation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation During 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1368.00	1551.50	1665.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.00	181.00	127.00
3.	Assam	145.00	170.00	120.00
4.	Bihar	98.00	125.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	966.00	2433.00	2480.00
6.	Haryana	180.00	465.77	245.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	770.00	1068.20	762.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	566.00	637.00	665.00
9.	Karnataka	3050.00	3115.00	3200.00
10.	Kerala	500.00	1502.88	390.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3028.00	4013.59	4750.00
12.	Maharashtra	3320.00	4360.00	1500.00
13.	Manipur	605.00	265.00	460.00
14.	Meghalaya	120.00	360.00	410.00
15.	Mizoram	525.00	1140.00	866.00
16.	Nagaland	460.00	1000.00	900.00
17.	Orissa	1300.00	662.39	500.00
18.	Punjab	242.60	321.00	123.00
19.	Rajasthan	4198.00	5559.00	5130.00
20.	Sikkim	90.00	150.00	200.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	1500.00	2230.00	2075.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tripura	261.00	480.00	551.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3255.40	4184.44	3575.03
24.	West Bengal	110.00	620.00	750.00
25.	Goa	0.00	8.00	3.00
26.	Andaman Nicobar Island	25.00	65.00	34.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.00	0.00
Total		26894.00	36668.77	31481.03

PF Pension Scheme

1705. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change the Provident Fund Pension scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these changes are likely to affect the cashew, tea and plantation workers of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) Review/ amendment of the Provident Fund related Employees' Pension Scheme is an ongoing process. The Scheme is accordingly amended as and when a need for the same arises. Recently, based on the recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, the Scheme has been amended providing, inter-alia, for payment of pension to the dependent parents, life-long pension to the disable children, enhancement of minimum children pension from Rs. 115/- to Rs. 150/- per month, minimum orphan pension from Rs. 170/- to Rs. 250/- per month and minimum widow pension to Rs. 450/- per month in respect of the beneficiaries of the ceased Family Pension Scheme, 1971. Consequent on the second annual valuation of the Pension Fund as on 31.3.98, an increase of 5.5% on pension in payment has been sanctioned to the pensioners w.e.f. 1.4.1998. These changes in the Employees Pension Scheme are beneficial in respect of all the employees including, cashew, tea and plantation workers of Kerala covered under the Scheme.

Irrigation Projects

1706. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government held any meeting recently for timely implementation of the irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources has been providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for accelerating implementation of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects on which substantial progress has been made and also the projects which are beyond the resource capability of the State Governments. During June, 2000, meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Water Resources, with various State Governments where in schedule of completion of projects included under AIBP was discussed and amount of CLA for individual project for current financial year was finalized.

Weaker Section

1707. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Union Government on various States for the upliftment of weaker sections during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the amount allocated/released to each State during the above period, Scheme-wise, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any monitoring agency to look after the implementation of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a), (d) and (e) The details of the schemes launched by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in various States for the up-liftment of weaker sections during the last three years are given in enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) A Statement-II indicating State-wise funds released and number of beneficiaries under each scheme for the upliftment of the weaker sections launched during the above said period is enclosed.

Statement I

The details of the schemes launched by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in various States for the up-liftment of weaker sections during the last three years i.e. 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

Disability Sector

The following two schemes have been approved by the Government in 1999-2000.

1. Setting up of Composite Regional Centres for persons with disabilities in different parts of the country to provide services to persons with disabilities as also creating infrastructure for training and manpower development, promoting research and generating awareness. The funds for this scheme are released to National Institutes working for the welfare of disabilities.

The implementation of the scheme is monitored by the Central Government.

2. Setting up of Regional Rehabilitation Centres for persons with Spinal Injuries and other orthopaedic disabilities to strengthen services. The funds for this scheme are released to National Institutes working for the welfare of disabilities.

The progress of implementation of the scheme is monitored by the concerned State Government.

Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

The following schemes were launched by the Government for the welfare and development of OBCs in 1998-99.

1. Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs:

Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded in the case of students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500/- per annum. The scholarships are to be given to the students in class I or any subsequent class of pre-matric stage in the case of day scholars and class II or any subsequent class of pre-matric stage in the case of hostellers. The scholarship will terminate at the end of class X. The duration of scholarship in an academic year will be 10 months. The scholarship will be available through such institutions and for such pre matriculation courses which have been duly recognised by the concerned State Government and Union territories Admn. 50% Central Assistance will be provided to the State Government under the scheme.

The performance of the scheme is monitored through the State Governments.

2. Post Matric Scholarship to the OBC students for studies in India

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the OBC students studying at post-matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. These scholarships are available for studies in India only. They are awarded through the State Government/UT Admn. to which the applicant actually belongs. 100% Central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Admns. for this purpose. These scholarships are given for study in recognised institutions. Unemployed students whose parents'/guardians' income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500 per annum are entitled for scholarship under this scheme.

The performance of the scheme is monitored through the State Governments.

3. Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls

The scheme aims at providing better education opportunities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes notified as such in the Central, State/UT Admn. list of OBCs, generally referred to as Other Backward Classes (OBCs). It would, however, not cover students belonging to the Creamy Layer as defined by the Government of India. Hostels under the

scheme will be constructed in the States/UTS. which have a large OBC population but inadequate hostel facilities. Under the scheme, 50% Central assistance is given to States for such construction. These hostels will be constructed for middle, secondary, college and university level students. Out of the Hostels to be set up under this scheme, at least one third will be exclusively for girls. Five percent of the total seats in these hostels shall be reserved for disabled students.

The performance of the scheme is monitored through the State Governments.

4. Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of OBCs

The aim of the Scheme is to involve the voluntary sector to improve educational and socio-economic conditions of the target group i.e. OBCs through skill upgradation and enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed.

The quantum of assistance is determined in each case on merit. The Government of India may, however, meet 90% of the approved expenditure of any or all of the specified items under the Scheme.

Monitoring of the projects, assisted under the scheme is done through the State Governments/UT Administrations, National Commissions, Tribal Research Institutes of State Government and any other agency so designated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for this purpose.

5. Scheme of Pre-Examination Coaching For OBCs

The objective of the Scheme is to coach/train candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes to enable them to compete on equal terms in various competitive/entrance examinations covering.

- (a) Recruitment to various services under the Central and State Governments, Public and Private Sector Undertakings Banks, GIC, LIC, etc. and Defence Forces, State and Central Police Forces and Para-Military Forces.

- (b) Admission to technical, vocational, engineering medical, agricultural Management Courses, etc.

The candidates whose parent's or guardian's total income from all sources including the income of the candidates is below Rs. 1.00 lakh annually is eligible for admission in the Pre-Examination Coaching Centre under the Scheme.

The Scheme is being implemented through national and State level professional coaching institutions of repute and possessing competence in the field. The Organisations are funded to the extent of 100%.

Monitoring of the projects, assisted under the scheme is done through the State Governments/UT Administrations, National Commissions, Tribal Research Institutes of State Government and any other agency so designated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for this purpose.

Statement II

Disability Sector

1. Setting up of Composite Regional Centres for persons with disabilities.

The funds for this scheme are released to National Institutes working for the welfare of disabilities. The Outlay and expenditure of the scheme during 1999-2000 was Rs. 2.80 crores and Rs. 1.50 crores, respectively. The beneficiaries under this scheme cannot be quantified at this stage.

2. Setting up of Regional Rehabilitation Centres for persons with Spinal Injuries and other orthopaedic disabilities.

The funds for this scheme are released to National Institutes working for the welfare of disabilities. The outlay and expenditure during 1999-2000 under this scheme was Rs. 4.68 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores, respectively. The beneficiaries under this scheme cannot be quantified at this stage.

Other Backward Classes

1. Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Funds Released	No. of Benef.	Funds Released	No. of Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	84.60	10,566	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	A.P.	Nil	Nil	325.00	70,000
3.	M.P.	64.00	8,957	Nil	Nil
4.	Tripura	1.40	Nil [^]	100.00	46,920

2. Post-Matric Scholarships to the OBC students for studies in India

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Funds Released	No. of Benef.	Funds Released	No. of Benef.
1.	Bihar	196.50	14410	Nil	Nil
2.	A.P.	116.00	3,259	324.26	26,151
3.	M.P.	149.00	10,426	Nil	Nil
4.	Tripura	3.00 [^]	Nil	55.00	4,570
5.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	118.00	11,073

3. Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Funds Released	No. of Hostels*	Funds Released	No. of Hostels*
1.	Bihar	120.53	3 (300)	Nil	Nil
2.	A.P.	Nil	Nil	144.26	19 (1900)
3.	M.P.	10.00	1 (50)	Nil	Nil
4.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	57.48	7 (175)
5.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	78.26	17 (985)
6.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	20.00	1 (50)

*No of Hostels (No. of students)

[^]The amount was unspent and utilized during 1999-2000.

4. State-Wise Details of Projects, Amount Released and No. of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of OBCs during the Years 1998-99 & 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.18	240	15.82	790

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	02.70	30	04.32	170
3.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	00.89	50
4.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	07.33	370
5.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	01.55	90
6.	Madhya Pradesh	08.50	210	Nil	Nil
7.	Maharashtra	27.65	1015	20.13	785
8.	Manipur	02.16	115	10.56	435
9.	Orissa	02.69	30	03.66	210
10.	Sikkim	01.73	125	Nil	Nil
11.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	00.95	50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	05.59	180	25.11	1195
13.	West Bengal	01.13	80	05.66	250
14.	Delhi	01.13	80	11.02	570
Total		64.46	2105	107.00	4965

5. **State-wise details of projects, amount released and no. of beneficiaries under the scheme of pre-examination coaching for OBCs during the years 1998-99 & 1999-2000**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Assam	06.78	120	Nil	Nil
2.	Kerala	03.33	40	Nil	Nil
3.	Madhya Pradesh	05.19	160	2.13	80
4.	Orissa	02.12	Nil	0.85	20
Total		17.42	320	2.98	100

Cultivation of Coconut

1708. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government to help the coconut cultivation of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the State Government has also submitted any proposal to increase the MSP of Ball Copra and Milling Copra; and

(e) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S.B.P.B.K. SATYANARAYANA RAO): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted proposal for Rs. 100 Crores during 1999-2000 for mitigating mite problem in Kerala, seeking additional assistance. Coconut Development Board has provided Rs. 589.025 lakhs to Kerala Government for mite control during 1999-2000 under the plant protection component of integrated farming programme. The Board will implement developmental programmes at a total cost of Rs. 492.1 lakhs during 2000-2001 for expansion of area under coconut, production and distribution of planting materials, aid to private nurseries, integrated farming in coconut holdings for productivity improvement and management of disease affected palms.

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala has submitted proposal for enhancement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milling copra and ball copra. The Government of India has, however, already fixed the minimum support price for milling copra of fair average quality at Rs. 3250/- per quintal and that of Ball copra of fair average quality at Rs. 3500/- per quintal for 2000 season, which is higher by Rs. 150/- per quintal for milling copra and Rs. 175/- per quintal for ball copra as compared to the minimum support price fixed over previous year.

Central Sector Project in N.E.R.

1709. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of investment and number of Central sector Projects running in the North-Eastern Region and Sikkim, State-wise and project-wise during the last four years; and

(b) the present status of such projects in NER and Sikkim; State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Twenty two projects are under implementation in the North-Eastern States. There is no project in the States of Sikkim and Meghalaya. 4 projects have been completed, and 4 projects are in advanced stage of completion, 4 projects do not have any definite date of completion and the other projects are progressing well. The anticipated completion cost of these projects is Rs. 12,228.29 crores. The State-wise details of costs of these projects, are given in statement-I. The status of these projects, State-wise/sector-wise, is given in statement-II.

Statement

Quantum of Investment and Number of Central Sector Projects in NE States

(As on 31.03.2000)

Sr. No.	State	No. of Projects	Latest				Exp. Till Previous Financial Year (Rs. Crs.)	Outlay 1999-2000 (Rs. Crs.)	Cum. Exp. Till Qtr. (Rs. Crs.)	Balance Expenditure (Rs. Crs.)
			Original (Rs. Crs.)	Approved (Rs. Crs.)	Now Anticipated (Rs. Crs.)	Latest Approved (Rs. Crs.)				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	468.78	831.74	1635.63	797.64	163.00	962.71	672.92	
2.	Assam	15	6598.41	6735.14	8017.41	3422.63	557.86	4082.31	3935.10	
3.	Manipur	1	578.62	578.62	578.62	4.37	1.00	6.59	572.03	
4.	Mizoram	1	368.72	368.72	368.72	5.47	59.00	9.95	358.77	
5.	Nagaland	1	96.31	331.59	758.70	522.69	110.00	654.22	104.48	
6.	Tripura	2	594.32	594.32	869.21	37.84	43.15	58.68	810.53	
	All India	22	8705.16	9440.13	12228.29	4790.64	934.01	5774.46	6453.83	

Statement II**Statewise and Sectorwise list of Projects in NE States (As on 31/03/2000)**

Unit : (Cost/Expenditure: Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Appro. Orgnl. (RVSD)	Date of Commissioning		Total Time Overrun (% on Revised)	Cost		% Cost Over Run on (Original Revised)	Cumulative Expenditure upto 3/2000	Physical Progress (%)
				Original (Revised)	Anti-cipated (L. Rep.)		Approved (Original Revised)	Anticipated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State: Arunachal Pradesh											
Sector: Power											
NEEPCO											
1.	Ranganadi HEP Subansiri Arunachal Pr.	MW 405	1987/04	1994/08 1997/07	2001/09	50 41	312.78 675.74	1479.63	373 119	962.68	516.95
Sector: Railways											
NL											
2.	Harmuti-Ita Nagar, NEFR Arunachal Pr.	KMS 33	1997/02	N.A.	2005/12	N.A. N.A.	156.00	156.00	0 0	0.03	155.97
State: Assam											
Sector: Civil Aviation											
AAI											
3.	Modern. Trml at Guwahati Guwahati Assam	Pax 1500	1992/03 1998/12	1995/10	2000/07	57 133	12.45 27.55	27.55	121 0	15.15	12.40
4.	Strengthening of Runway Guwahati Assam	1998/12	2001/07	2001/12	5 16	27.63	27.63	0 0	1.41	26.22	
Sector: Fertilisers											
HFC											
5.	Namrup Plant Revamp Namrup Assam		1997/10	2001/05	2001/05	0 0	350.00	350.00	0 0	29.88	320.12
Sector: Petroleum											
IOC											
6.	LPG Bottling Plant Guwahati Assam	TPA 22	1996/04	1998/10	1999/12	14 47	27.29	29.95	10 10	27.33	2.62 (Completed)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	New Solvent Dewasing Digboi Assam	TPA 49000	1997/06 1998/03	2002/11	2002/11	0 0	391.00	419.00	7 7	29.79	389.21
8.	Hydro. Plant at Guwahati Guwahati Assam	TPA 60000	1997/06 1997/2	2002/05	2000/05	0 0	483.00	497.00	3 3	54.18	442.82
9.	LPG Bottling Plant Digboi Digboi Assam		1998/06	2001/02	2001/02	0 0	45.55	45.55	0 0	1.10	44.45
State: Assam											
NRL											
10.	Oil Refinery at Numaligarh Assam	MMTPA 3	1992/07	1997/10	2000/06	32 51	1830.00	2489.12	36 36	2377.00	112.12
11.	Numaligarh Ref. Mktg. Trm		1998/07	1999/04	2000/03	11 122	235.52	235.52	0 0	216.00	19.52 (Completed)
Assam											
Sector: Power											
NEEPCO											
12.	Kopili HEP ST-II N.C. Hills Assam	MW 25	1997/07	2003/07	2003/07	0 0	76.09	76.09	0 0	14.75	61.34
Sector: Railways											
NL											
13.	B'putra BR, Bogibil & Link NEFR Assam	KMS 54.30	1996/04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	1000.00	1000.00	0	—	1000.00
GC											
14.	Lumding- Silchar NEFR Assam	KMS 198	1996/04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	648.00	648.00	0 0	11.74	636.26
NL											
15.	Jogighopa Guwahati, NF Assam	KMS 143	1984/03 1990/03	1994/06 1999/03	2000/03	12 7	117.30 238.93	637.00	443 167	639.50	-2.50 (Completed)
16.	Dipu to Karong, NEFR Assam	KMS 123	1999/08	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.	800.00	800.00	0 0	0.02	799.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State: Assam											
17.	Lumding-Dibrugarh RH Assam	KMS 628	1998/08	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	554.58 N.A.	735.00	33	664.46 33	70.54
State: Manipur											
Sector: Power											
NHPC											
18.	Loktak D/S HEP Manipur	MW 90	1999/12	2006/06	2006/06	0 0	578.62	578.62	0 0	6.59	572.03
State: Mizoram											
NEEPCO											
19.	Tuirial HE Project Aizwal Mizoram	MW 2*30	1998/07	2006/07	2006/07	0 0	368.72	368.72	0 0	9.95	358.77
State: Nagaland											
NEEPCO											
20.	Doyang HEP Wokha Nagaland	MW 75	1983/02 1985/03 1989/07	1992/06 1992/06 1997/07	2000/03	32 18	96/31 128.61 331.59	758.70	688 129	654.22 (Completed)	104.48
State: Tripura											
P. Grid											
21.	Agartala TR. System Agartala Tripura	CKM 126 KV 132	1993/10	1996/06	2000/12	54 169	19.32	20.21	5 5	17.55	2.66
Sector: Railways											
NL											
22.	Kumarghat- Agartala NEFR Tripura	KMS 119	1996/04	N.A.	2005/03	N.A.	575.00 N.A.	849.00	48	41.13 48	807.87

Legends

NEEPCO	: North Eastern Electric Power Corporation
NL	: New Lines
GC	: Gauge Conversion
AAI	: Airport Authority of India
HFC	: Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation
IOC	: Indian Oil Corporation
NRL	: Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
NHPC	: National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.
RD&BR	: Roads and Bridges

India's Claim for Submerged Land

1710. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is likely to stake claim before the UN convention of the Law of the Sea for its land submerged in the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) In terms of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, to which India is a party, the coastal states are expected to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and file claims before the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

(b) Such a claim is to be submitted with supporting scientific and technical data including details on the baselines which are necessary for measurement purposes.

(c) Benefits to India are expected to include exploration and exploitation of marine resources beyond its Exclusive Economic Zone.

[Translation]

Food Processing Policy

1711. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIK RAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main characteristics of food processing policy;

(b) whether the demand of processed food is increasing;

(c) if so, the manner in which this increasing demand is proposed to be met; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make available processed food items at fair prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) The proposed National Policy on Food Processing Industries would broadly cover issues relating to availability of raw material, backward linkages, processing facilities including post-harvest infrastructure, packaging food quality and safety, marketing of products—

domestic and export, awareness about processed foods and fiscal incentives.

(b) to (d) The domestic demand for processed foods has been increasing at a low pace mainly on account of consumer preference for fresh ones.

The present capacity utilization of processed food industries in general is low and in the case of the Fruit & Vegetables Processing, it is estimated to be around 50%. In view of our having a strong raw material base, meeting increasing demand may not pose any problem. Government of India has been taking several steps from time-to-time for the promotion of Food Processing Industries which includes stimulating the domestic demand for processed foods through generic advertisement. Department of Food Processing Industries provide financial assistance in the form of grant and soft loan to Non-Government Organisations, Cooperatives, Human Resource Development and Research & Development Institutions for the promotion of this sector.

[English]

Assistance for Food Processing Training Centres

1712. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide funds to State Governments for opening of food processing and training centres in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of industries and centres have been opened during the last three years; and

(c) the quantum of amount sanctioned during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the scheme for setting up of food processing and training centres, grant-in-aid is admissible to Central or State Government Organizations, educational institutions, NGOs and cooperatives provided the implementing agency is willing to make available the required accommodation, person power and other infrastructural facilities. Assistance up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs for equipments and Rs. 1.00 lakh for raw-material is admissible for a single product line FPTC. For multi product line FPTC the maximum assistance admissible is Rs. 7.50 lakhs for equipments and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for raw-material. A total number of 94 centres have been

assisted during the last 3 years as per details are given in enclosed statement-I.

(c) The quantum of assistance sanctioned State-wise during the last 3 years is given in enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Statewise details of FPTCs during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

Sl.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	1	—	Dinglipur
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	3	(i) Jadcherla (ii) Gandhi Nagar (iii) Karimanagar Town (iv) Nagar-Kurnool
3.	Assam	—	—	2	(i) Morigaon (ii) Kharapara & Jalukbari
4.	Bihar	—	4	4	(i) Sutihar-Navada (ii) Jaiprakash Nagar of Arrah (iii) Raghunathpur-Nagar (iv) Titauthur (v) Bhaktyanpur (vi) Nayatola (vii) Gulzarbagh (viii) Behat
5.	Delhi	—	3	—	(i) Patpapraganj (ii) Kanjhawala (iii) Ladpur
6.	Haryana	—	—	1	Tauru, Gurgaon
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1	1	(i) Udheywala (West Jammu) (ii) Shallmar Campus
8.	Maharashtra	—	4	8	(i) Chadgaon (ii) Theeba Palace (iii) Chakan, Pune (iv) Indira Nagar, Latur (v) Budhoda (vi) Ghulewadi (vii) Kandhar (viii) Kastrurbawadi (ix) Ashtvinayak-Nagar (x) Aurangabad (xi) Babhaleshwar (xii) Nandurbar
9.	Orissa	3	16	3	(1) Kuarmunda (2) Rasulpur (3) Nuapara (4) Pradhanpalli (5) Hosanga (6) Virasa (7) Neelgiri (8) Baidya Kathi (i) Ankoli Berhampur (10) Borida (11) New Jamuposi Sukinda (12) Belapadapatna (13) Aruhan, Chirulei (14) Mancheswar (15) Sarion (16) Raghunathpur (17) Chhatrapur (18) Dayavihar College of Kanas (19) Khalari (20) Balabhadrapur (21) Bantala (22) Balipatna
10.	Tamil Nadu	2	8	7	(1) Jawaharpuram (2) Samungapur (3) Nallamarkottai (4) Tuticorin

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(5) Ponnuthu (6) Ramavaram (7) Vikkira-Mangalam (8) Kovilangulam (9) Okkupatti (10) Kelambakkan (11) K.K. Nagar (12) Karpagam (13) Krishnagiri (14) Tamil Nadu Agri. University Building, Coimbatore (15) Nataranjapuram (16) Thanxdicombu (17) Rajapalayam
11.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	3	(i) Adarsh Nagar (2) Kapsethi (3) Kondhiyara (4) Fatehpur (5) Behat Khurd (6) Mau (7) Ashram Bihar (8) Devkali (9) Jamalpur (10) Saora-Bharosa (11) Rae bareli (12) Vikashpuram (13) Mahamodpur (14) Sardarpur-Sadat (15) Lorhan (16) Bir-Qazi of Phulpur (17) Guleria (18) Haldia (19) Lakawali (20) Bopara
12.	West Bengal	—	2	—	(1) Krishnagar (2) Kalagachiya
	Total	14	48	32	Total 94

Statement II*Quantum of Grant in Aid Released for Setting up of FPTCS During the Last three years*

Years (Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
1.	Orissa	11.35	68.90	25.475	105.725
2.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	22.43	20.983	47.413
3.	Uttar Pradesh	39.00	17.14	14.716	70.856
4.	Maharashtra	—	30.00	57.90	87.90
5.	Hayrana	—	—	7.50	7.50
6.	Assam	—	—	3.96	3.96
7.	Andhra Pradesh	—	2.00	12.50	14.50
8.	West Bengal	—	4.00	0.54	4.54
9.	Bihar	—	19.00	9.78	28.78
10.	J&K	—	7.50	7.565	15.065
11.	A&N	—	7.50	—	7.50
12.	Delhi	—	6.00	0.065	6.065
13.	Karnataka	—	—	0.065	0.065
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	0.065	0.065

**Centre for Development of Advanced
Computers (C-DAC)**

1713. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives taken in the Information Technology Sector for the development of the centre for the Development of Advanced Computers;

(b) the details of Software Technology Parks as on date in the country alongwith their locations;

(c) the funds allocated for the development of each such park and the achievement thereof; and

(d) the details of Software Technology Parks proposed to be started in the country in the near future, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) was set up as a national initiative of the Government of India to build capability in the country for design, development and deployment of high performance computers (also known as Supercomputers) based on parallel processing computing technology. The PARAM 10000 is the C-DAC's latest and most powerful supercomputer in India having a peak processing power of 100 Giga Floating point Operations per second (Gflop). C-DAC is currently implementing its Third Mission for the development of next generation of high performance computing technology and applications. C-DAC has over the years diversified its activities, transferring the expertise it acquired and technologies it developed in the high performance computing to develop and deploy Information Technology (IT) based solutions in the various sectors of economy and offer training in various areas of IT.

The other initiatives taken by C-DAC are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details in this regard are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Software Technology Parks (STPs) for the following locations have already been approved and are being set up by STPI:—

1. Guwahati in Assam
2. Gangtok (as a hub centre to STP Guwahati) in Sikkim

3. Srinagar in J&K
4. Vizag in Andhra Pradesh
5. Indore
6. Hubli

Other locations under consideration include Shimla, Nasik, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Mumbai, Gwalior, Bhopal, Rourkela, Pondicherry, Trichi, Madurai, Lucknow, Dehradun and Calcutta.

Statement I

Other initiatives taken by C-DAC include

1. Setting up of a National PARAM Super-computing Facility (NPSF) which houses the PARAM system that enables researchers and various users to access the system for their advanced computing requirements.
2. Development of technologies that enable the use of computers in Indian languages based on C-DAC's popular GIST technology.
3. Setting up National Multimedia Resource Centre for addressing the development needs in this area and popularise creation of multimedia titles among entrepreneurs and offer requisite training courses in this area.
4. Setting up a chain of Training Centres in the country for generation of skilled manpower to address the requirements of IT industry by offering specially designed courses.
5. Development and deployment of turnkey information technology based solutions. Specific areas where solutions have been offered include Hospital Information System, Electronic Governance, Load Despatch and Energy Management in Power sector, Banking and Financial market and Trading simulators, Telecom billing, Network and Internet applications.

In addition to the above, C-DAC also undertakes the research and development in a number of key areas of information technology. The projects currently in progress are in areas of network security, machine translation and language learning, multilingual multimedia technology, digital library, fault tolerant system, tele-medicine and e-Governance.

Statement II

Locations where Software Technology Parks have been set up and are operational as on date alongwith funds released by Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) for each Centre and achievement thereof are given below:

Sl. No.	STPI Locations	State	Released by the MIT (Rs. in Lakhs)	Exports (1999-2000) (Rs. In Crores)	Approved Units (Up to March 31, 2000)
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	462.00	1059.00	977
2.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	477.00	27.00	295
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	490.00	4321.00	746
4.	Manipal		50.00]	covered	
5.	Mysore		50.00]	above	
6.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	477.00	57.00	188
7.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	50.00	962.00	755
8.	Pune		341.00	572.00 covered	474
9.	Goa		100.00	under the STP Pune	
10.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	437.00 +45.00	89.00	152
11.	Mohali	Punjab	50.00	15.00	131
12.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.00	15.00	95
13.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	50.00	1890.00	535
14.	Coimbatore		50.00	covered above	
15.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	394.00	2450.00	1103
16.	Calcutta	West Bengal	Nil	150.00	131

Violence Against Women

1714. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether W.H.O. has reported that violence against women has been causing more deaths and disabilities of women the normal causes; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

Opening of New Hospitals

1715. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new central hospitals under labour welfare scheme for the benefit of industrial workers in the States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the areas identified for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) There is a proposal for construction of a 50 Bed ESI Hospital in old City of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Necessary action in this regard is already being taken by the ESI Corporation. However, there is no proposal to set up a new Hospital in Karnataka.

Illegal Immigration Racket

1716. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal immigration racket involving attempted smuggling out of Job aspirants was busted at IGI Airport, New Delhi in the month of May, 2000 when 26 persons were caught attempting to board an Aman bound Royal Jordan flight on the basis of forged documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the employment bureau found operating the job racket; and

(c) the steps taken to effectively prevent such rackets, exploiting innocent job seekers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) At IGI Airport, 26 Indian passengers, mainly from Chandigarh, Jalandhar and Ludhiana, having tickets and boarding passes for the Royal Jordanina flight bound for Aman on the night intervening 21/22/05.2000, were detained and handed over to local police for prosecution as they were carrying forged documents. A case was got registered vide FIR No. 174/2000 dated 22.05.2000 at P.S. IGI Airport and the 26 youth were handed over to the Delhi Police for further investigation and prosecution. Two persons namely, S/Shri Rakesh and Rejinder Singh of Delhi have been reported to be the agents involved with this incident.

(c) With a view to curbing the activities of unauthorised agents, Govt. have written to all the State Governments/Union Territories to keep a strict vigil on such agents and to register cases against them. As and when the incidence of unauthorised recruitment comes to the notice of the Governments, immediate action is taken to refer the same to the concerned police authorities for appropriate legal action.

NIRTAR

1717. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the planned and non-planned funds allocated for National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research;

(b) whether the Government are aware of financial irregularities being committed in the Institute; and

(c) if not, steps being contemplated to streamline the financial expenditure of NIRTAR situated at Bairoi of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Plan and Non Plan allocation for National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research for the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Plan	Non-Plan
1997-98	225.00	229.00
1998-99	241.00	258.00
1999-2000	408.00	280.00

(b) Financial irregularities by some employees have been reported and the Institute has initiated necessary steps in this regard.

(c) The expenditure incurred by NIRTAR is Audited by CAG regularly.

Annual Assessment of ESIC

1718. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual assessment of working of the Employees State Insurance Corporation hospitals has been made by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the standards being maintained in these hospitals particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Regional Director ESIC has been asked to closely watch the ESIC hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) Except in Delhi and NOIDA, responsibility, for administration of medical care under the ESI scheme vests in the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations. However the ESIC has prescribed norms/guidelines with regard to staffing and equipping of ESI hospitals. All ESI hospitals including those in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in providing services for general speciality and also the services for Cardiology, Neurology, Plastic surgery and Tuberculosis. The diagnostic facilities like Ultrasonography, auto-analyzer, tread-mill test, Computerised eye-test and Cardiac Monitoring System are available. Necessary tie-up arrangements with reputed medical institutions also exist for providing Super-speciality treatment to the insured persons. In order to facilitate that insured persons do get proper medical care, the Corporation has set up a General Purposes Sub-Committee (GPSC) which visits ESI hospitals/dispensaries in one or two States every year. The deficiencies/shortcomings in the working of these hospitals are brought to the notice of the concerned State Government for taking appropriate remedial action.

(d) and (e) Regional Directors, ESIC work in liaison with State Governments so as to ensure proper administration and maintenance of ESI institutions in the respective States. In addition, Regional Deputy Medical Commissioners have been appointed to monitor working of ESI institutions and administration of medical benefits in the concerned States.

National Vigilance Corps

1719. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has mooted a proposal for the setting up of National Vigilance Corps on the lines of the National Service Scheme;

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

(c) the status of the other proposals received by the Government from Central Vigilance Commission?

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): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission sought the suggestions from the Department of Education and the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports about how best the Youth Energy could be harnessed to fight the menace of corruption in the country. The Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs & Sports has felt that the manner and extent to which youth volunteers may be involved in the process of checking/exposing corruption would be a sensitive issue to be handled with due care. This suggestion was also discussed in the Conference of State Vigilance Commissioners/Chiefs of Anti-Corruption Bureau held under the chairmanship of the Central Vigilance Commissioner on 19th June, 2000 where several sensitive issues were raised in this regard which will need to be taken into account before any scheme is finalised.

(c) The status of some of the other important proposals received by the Government from the Central Vigilance Commission is as under:—

(i) Enactment of Whistle Blowers' Act

On the basis of the practice in Britain and other countries like the United States of America, the Central Vigilance Commission has addressed the Law Commission in this regard.

ii. Enactment of Freedom of Information Act

The Freedom of Information Bill 2000 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 2000.

iii. Enactment of Corrupt Public Servants (Forfeiture of Property) Act.

After examination of the 166th Report of Law Commission containing proposed legislation in this regard, the Department of Personnel & Training felt that provision for forfeiture of property illegally acquired by the public servants can be created within the frame work of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by carrying out suitable amendments. The Ministry of Law has agreed with the views of the Department of Personnel & Training. However, the matter is further under examination in consultation with legal experts.

iv. Implementation of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, (1988)

The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 was passed by the Parliament in the year 1988. The Act provides for prohibition of benami transactions and the right to recover property held benami. In terms of Section 8

of the Act, the Central Government is required to make rules for carrying out the purposes thereof.

The Department of Revenue has informed that rules could not be framed owing to legal shortcomings that were indicated by the Ministry of Law. However, modifications to the Act have been suggested by the Department of Revenue to take care of shortcomings in the Act and the proposal is stated to have been sent by that Department to the Ministry of Law for vetting.

Training to I.T. Professionals

1720. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Italy has sought help from India for training their information technology personnels;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between the Prime Minister and its Italian counterpart in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) During discussions between the Prime Minister and his Italian counterpart it was recognized that India has an extra-ordinary resource, namely the presence of its trained personnel in high technologies like the IT sector. Both sides agreed to explore possibilities of further cooperation in this sector. No agreement relating to IT sector was signed.

[Translation]

Schemes during Ninth Five Year Plan

1721. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes are being prepared by the Government to boost the small scale industries during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated to boost the small scale industries during Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans;

(d) whether the Federation of Small Scale Industries has requested the Union Government to provide several new incentives for the health growth of small scale industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The strategy for development of Small Scale Industries during the 9th Plan includes strengthening and continuation of the schemes/programmes and also preparation of some new schemes. These relate to improving the supply of credit, fiscal exemptions and concessions, technology upgradation, infrastructural development market development, entrepreneurial development and creation of information technology network etc.

Recently, in order to provide loans upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs without collaterals, a Credit Guarantee Fund has been created. A scheme of support for Technology Upgradation in specified industries is being formulated.

(c) The amounts allocated for the promotion of Small Scale Industries during 8th & 9th Five Year plan are Rs. 1629.55 crores and Rs. 4303.85 crores, respectively.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (FASII) in its representation submitted on 5th July, 2000 has urged the Government to provide fresh incentives for the growth of SSI sector which include assured access to credit to SSI particularly tiny units, creation of a viable credit guarantee scheme, earmarking of funds by Small Industries Development Bank of India for modernisation of SSI units at concessional rates, nursing of sick units, marketing support, legal reforms etc. The Government is aware of these issues which affect the health of the SSI Sector and has already initiated necessary action in this regard.

[English]

India-Kuwait Ties

1722. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kuwait have signed recently an MoU to chalk out common strategies on international issues of mutual interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results which are expected to be achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Memorandum of Understanding signed at Kuwait on 9th July, 2000 provides for regular consultation at senior levels to strengthen cooperation in bilateral and international matters. There are provisions for holding meetings alternately in India and Kuwait and setting up of working groups to discuss specific areas of common interest.

(c) The MoU will consolidate Bilateral Relations and facilitate regular exchange of views and cooperation on regional and international issues.

Land to Landless

1723. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have distributed vacant Government lands to the landless families in the country during 1991-92;

(b) if so, give details of such families, district-wise of each State and Union territory;

(c) whether some financial assistance on loan basis has also been made in cases as in (a); and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and Union territory-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Accidents in Gold Mines

1724. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accidents in Gold mines are increasing every year;

(b) if so, the number of accidents took place during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have taken measures to check such accidents in the said mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to modernise the Gold mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) The following trend of accidents in Gold Mines during the last three years indicates that there has been no increase in accidents:

Year	Number of Accidents
1997	86
1998	79
1999	61

(c) and (d) Detailed Safety measures are given in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. The safety laws are reviewed and amended from time to time. The Directorate General of Mines Safety issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the managements for improving safety measures in the mines. These safety provisions are required to be complied with by the mine management. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety inspect the mines periodically to oversee the status of compliance with the safety provisions, and to take action as provided for under the Mines Act, 1952 in case of default.

Besides the legislative measures, the Government is promoting a number of other initiatives, such as:—

- (a) Conference on safety in mines.
- (b) Self-regulation by managements.
- (c) Workers' participation in safety management.
- (d) Tripartite and Bipartite reviews at various levels.
- (e) Training of work persons.
- (f) Observance of safety weeks and safety campaigns etc.
- (g) National Safety Awards.

(e) In the Central Sector there is only one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) namely, Bharat Gold Mines

Ltd. (BGML), with headquarters at Kolar Gold Fields. This being a sick unit was referred to BIFR in 1992. BIFR has passed final orders on 12.06.2000 recommending its winding up. In the circumstances the question of taking any step for modernisation of BGML does not arise.

Old age Homes

1725. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals seeking annual grants for construction of Old Age Homes destitutes physically handicapped and women hostels from various State Governments and NGOs during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the need of Old Age Homes over the next five years in the country;

(d) if so, steps being taken to abridge the gap between the available space and likely requirement;

(e) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive policy for the all round welfare of aged/ senior citizens;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) steps being initiated for implementation thereof?

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

(b) Details are given in statement-I, II, III.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Older Persons was formulated and announced by the Government in January, 1999.

(f) and (g) Details giving the requisite information are in statement-IV.

Statement I (a)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Pending Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	3
8.	Nagaland	22
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2
13.	Delhi	1
Total		40

Statement I (b)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		No.*	Amount	No.*	Amount	No.*	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	47.79	4	26.64	5	45.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	—	—	1	04.76	1	04.99
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	2	04.37	3	18.26	1	01.12
6.	Haryana	2	51.72	1	10.60	3	44.52
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1	2.122	—	—
9.	Karnataka	18	193.44	21	253.85	12	116.17
10.	Kerala	8	45.60	12	125.62	17	172.85
11.	Maharashtra	15	90.90	15	78.67	8	60.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	11.95	2	12.81	2	03.79
13.	Manipur	1	06.50	1	01.33	2	17.54
14.	Nagaland	1	05.47	1	01.46	2	13.25
15.	Orissa	1	09.27	4	37.99	2	10.76
16.	Punjab	1	12.45	2	15.24	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	3	09.95	1	02.11	1	00.71
18.	Tamil Nadu	9	82.46	10	60.66	4	32.99
19.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	41.14	4	37.85	2	24.21
21.	West Bengal	5	56.51	3	35.35	6	103.42
22.	Delhi	2	80.33	1	28.43	2	39.91
23.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	1	12.37
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	1	03.03
Total		75	750.00	88	773.71	72	708.13

Statement II (a)

The sanctioned & pending proposals during the last three years under the scheme of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisations/Self Help Groups for Construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres for Older Persons

S. No.	State/UT	Number of Pending proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	11
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	3	18.	Rajasthan	3
9.	Kerala	6	19.	Tamil Nadu	10
10.	Maharashtra	3	20.	Tripura	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21.	Uttar Pradesh	33
12.	Manipur	8	22.	West Bengal	16
13.	Meghalaya	3	23.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
14.	Mizoram	4	24.	Pondicherry	1
15.	Nagaland	2	25.	Chandigarh	1
16.	Orissa	1	26.	Delhi	2
17.	Punjab	4		Total	164

Statement II (b)

Number of cases along with the amount released under the Scheme of Construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Stae	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. A.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	50.00
2. Assam	—	—	1	2.50	4	38.94	2	28.86
3. Haryana	—	—	4	10.00	3	23.50	3	29.00
4. H.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.00
5. Kerala	—	—	1	2.50	5	17.50	—	—
6. Maharashtra	26	130.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Orissa	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
8. Punjab	—	—	1	10.00	3	20.50	4	31.50
9. Rajasthan	—	—	1	2.50	1	5.00	1	10.00
10. Tamilnadu	—	—	1	2.50	1	12.00	1	10.00
11. U.P.	—	—	—	—	2	24.49	2	27.00
12. W.B.	—	—	—	—	1	3.70	1	10.00
13. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	1	6.00	—	—
14. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.00
15. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.00
16. New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.00
Total	26	130	9	30	22	155.13	23	236.36

Statement III*Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities*

Amount Rs. in lacs

Name of State	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Assam	1	1.00	—	—	—	—
Delhi	2	4.00	1	2.76	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	2	4.00	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	1	2.00
Karnataka	1	1.00	—	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	1	1.20	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	1	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	1.00	—	—
Punjab	—	—	1	2.00	—	—
Rajasthan	1	2.00	—	—	1	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1	2.25	2	4.25
Total	5	8.00	7	13.21	5	9.25

Note: No Proposal is pending under the scheme.

Statement IV

(f) The policy provides a broad framework for inter sectoral collaboration and cooperation both within the Government as well as between Government and Non-Governmental agencies. In particular the policy has identified a number of areas of intervention including financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare protection of life and property etc. for the well being of older persons in the country. The policy recognizes the role of the NGO sector in providing user friendly affordable services to complement the endeavours of the State in this direction. While recognizing the need for promoting productive ageing, the policy also emphasizes the importance of the family in providing vital non-formal social security for the older persons. To facilitate implementation of the policy the participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, State Governments and different Departments of the Government of India is envisaged with the coordinating responsibility resting with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

- (g) (i) National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been set up on 10th May, 1999 to operationalize the Policy. The first meeting of NCOP was held at New Delhi on 13th June, 2000. The members discussed the draft Action Plan for implementation of the National Policy on Older Persons. The process of finalization of Action Plan is in progress.
- (ii) Aadhar has been set up to function as Secretariat of NCOP. It is being administered by Agewell Foundation, an NGO, with the financial assistance from the Ministry. The major activities of Aadhar include receiving and taking follow up action on representations, the complaints and grievances of older persons.
- (iii) Both the ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Welfare of older persons have been reviewed and revised in the light of the National Policy.
- (iv) The Ministry commissioned a project called OASIS (an acronym for Old Age Social and

Income Security) and appointed an 8 Member Expert Committee, headed by Dr. S.A. Dave, former Chairman of UTI, to examine policy questions connected with old age income security in India and submit its recommendations to the Government. The Committee submitted its final report on 11.1.2000.

- (v) On the request of this Ministry, Chief Justice of India advised Chief Justices of all High Courts in the country to ensure expeditious disposal of Court Cases involving Older Persons.
- (vi) Union Health Ministry has issued instructions to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for provision of separate queues for older persons at all stages.
- (vii) At the initiative and with the financial assistance of this Ministry, a Telephone Helpline for older persons has been started by an NGO called Agewell Foundation. This Helpline is functional from April, 1999.
- (viii) National Institute of Social Defence has started a three months course for home care of elderly disabled persons. This course will help to prepare a cadre of Geriatric Animators to render comprehensive care to the aged in their homes and in the community.

Lifting of Ban on Indian Nationals

1726. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to lift the ban imposed on Indians to work as domestic staff in Kuwait and some other Arabian countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reasons for banning it earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) The ban on deployment of housemaids and male domestics in Kuwait was imposed by the Government in view of the complaints relating to harassment, non-payment/delayed payment of wages etc. The ban on deployment of male domestics has since been lifted. The question of lifting the ban or otherwise on deployment of housemaids in Kuwait can

be considered only after Government is assured that such deployment would be as per the terms and conditions of employment.

Project for Street Children

1727. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of projects have been launched by the Government for the welfare and rehabilitation of street children;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof;
- (c) the total number of street children at present in the country;
- (d) whether all the street children in the various States will be covered under these schemes;
- (e) whether number of complaints have been received by the Ministry regarding implementation of schemes;
- (f) if so, the Ministry has decided to initiate training for the allied system and integrated child protection issues into the curriculum, besides liaising for better access to service;

(g) whether the Government have also constituted a national core group which was eliciting the support of State Government; and

(h) if so, the success achieved in this regard so far?

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

(b) The Ministry is supporting projects being run by NGOs for the benefit of street children under its scheme, "An Integrated Programme for Street Children". The objective of running these projects is to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets and to try to reintegrate them with their families. The projects attempt to provide a range of services for the benefit of these children which may include establishment of 24 hours drop-in shelters with facilities for night stay, bathing, recreation, first aid etc. Some of the projects run non-formal education programmes and impart vocational training, facilitate enrolment in regular schools, provide meals and preventive health services, counseling and guidance etc. which are considered necessary for the full and wholesome development of such children.

(c) No such survey has been conducted by the Government.

(d) The projects are implemented by Non Governmental Organizations in various States. The Ministry on receipt of proposals examines and approves them keeping in mind area specific problems and availability of funds in the budget. Care is taken to ensure that there is wide geographical representation in the projects approved by the Ministry. At present the Ministry is supporting 102 projects in 18 States/UTs for benefiting approximately 1,34,551 children. Some NGOs are also running projects for the benefit of street children utilizing their own resources.

(e) and (f) Complaints received from time to time are enquired into and action taken accordingly. The National Institute of Social Defence undertakes periodical training programmes for improving coordination amongst different organizations and departments with an aim to improving service delivery and awareness of such projects.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Munich Conference

1728. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of resolutions passed at the 36th Munich Conference held on February 6, 2000; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The Munich Conference on Security Policy is a consultative forum where participants—high-level Government representatives, representatives of defence industry, academics and journalists—discuss security-related issues. No resolutions are considered or voted upon and none was passed by the Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Child Labour

1729. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have failed in checking the child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of children working as labourers as on date and the manner in which it compare with the previous three years;

(d) the quantum of money spent on rehabilitation of child labour during the last three years;

(e) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) and (b) Government has a National Policy on Child Labour which contains an action plan for dealing with the problem of child labour. It envisages:

- A legislative action plan,
- Focussing on general development programmes for benefiting children wherever possible, and
- Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of child labour engaged in wage/ quasi-wage employment.

Government is committed to the goal of eradication of child labour in all its forms. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual, sequential approach has been adopted to withdraw and rehabilitate child labourers.

(c) Authentic information on child labour is generated during the decennial census. As per the 1991 census, the total number of working children in the country is 11.28 million.

(d) to (f) The total expenditure for all the child labour schemes during the last three years is Rs. 7845.75 lakhs.

Education for Deaf & Dumb

1730. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the deaf and dumb segment of the population do not have adequate access to education in the country;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government for setting up special educational facilities for them;

(c) funds allocated and spent during the current year and the last three years;

(d) whether the Government plan to encourage private organizations and State Government to establish special schools and colleges for deaf and dumb children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OR THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducted National Sample Survey 47th Round: July-December, 1991. Literates for the purpose of this survey were those who could read and write a simple message with understanding. Those who were unable to do so were considered as illiterate. In rural India about 70% of persons with disabilities, including speech and hearing impaired, are found illiterate as against 46% in the urban India. Only about 4% of the persons with disabilities, including speech and hearing impaired, in rural India have reported educational level (secondary and above) as against about 12% in urban India. There is an urban bias in literacy. It is more pronounced in the persons with disabilities probably because of full and better educational facilities in general and existence of special schools for the persons with disabilities in the urban sector in particular.

(b) to (e) There are more than 550 special schools for speech and hearing impaired. The level of special schools is pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education. In order to meet the requirement of trained teachers, a number of training courses, such as, diploma, degree and post-graduate level are being conducted by various Teachers Training Institutions.

As per National Education Policy and also under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, children with disabilities are to be given education in general schools as far as possible. To facilitate this process, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) which provides educational opportunities for disabled children (both boys and girls) in the general school system to facilitate their retention and ultimate integration in this system. Under the scheme, assistance is given for books and stationery, uniforms, salary of resource teachers, helpers and training of teachers, etc. At present, the scheme is being operated in 28 States and UTs. During the current year, 2000-2001, the budget provision (Plan) of Rs. 15.00 crore has been made for this scheme. Out of this, Rs. 4.50 crore has been spent till 26.7.2000. The grant-in-aid released during last three years, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is Rs. 998.63 lakhs, Rs. 880.18 lakhs and Rs. 1,290.02 lakhs respectively.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also implementing Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities under which voluntary organizations are given grant-in-aid for, inter alia, running special schools-cum-Vocational Training Centres for children with disabilities, including speech and hearing impaired. During the current year, 2000-2001, grant-in-aid of Rs. 2.26 crore has been sanctioned to voluntary organizations working in the field of speech and hearing impaired. During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, Rs. 7.74 crore, Rs. 3.45 crore and Rs. 7.61 crore respectively were released.

[Translation]

MPLADS

1731. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: V... the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases have come to the notice of the Government regarding irregularities committed by the officers in the utilisation of funds under MPLADS during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) During the last three years, some instances of irregularities were brought to the notice of this Ministry. As and when such irregularities are brought to the notice of the Government, these are taken up with the concerned State Government for investigation and remedial measures.

[English]

Basic Minimum Services

1732. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing facilities is being provided to destitute poor people under the Basic Minimum Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government have provided any financial assistance to the State Governments for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details of financial amount of assistance provided to each State particularly to Bihar during the last three years;

(e) whether any effective plan has been formulated for the implementation of this programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Basic Minimum Service (BMS) Programme was launched in 1996 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers Conference in order to provide seven identified basic services for all the people in the country. The services are Safe Drinking Water, Primary Health Care for all, Universalisation of Primary Education, Housing for the Shelterless poor, Connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations, Nutrition and Streamlining the Public Distribution System with a focus on the poor.

Planning Commission provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for the BMS during the last four years. However, it was entirely up to the States and UTs to decide their component-wise

allocation of ACA among the seven basic services as per their own priorities.

(d) The allocation of ACA for BMS Programme as a whole to the States including Bihar and the UTs during the last four years is given in enclosed statement-I.

(e) and (f) The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) has been launched in all the States and the UTs in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. The PMGY envisages allocations of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The ACA for PMGY has replaced the ACA for BMS from the current year. The allocation for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is Rs. 5000 crores. PMGY has two components, namely, Rural Roads with an allocation of Rs. 2500 crore and the Other Programmes of PMGY with an equal allocation. The Other Programmes of PMGY include Primary-Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. The State-wise allocations of ACA for the Other Programmes of PMGY has been decided by the Planning Commission, a copy of which is given in enclosed statement-II.

The Rural Roads component of the PMGY is being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. In so far as the Other Programmes of PMGY is concerned, the concerned Central Administrative Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy, Family Welfare, Drinking Water, Rural Development and Women and Child Development have brought out guidelines for implementation of the other sectoral programmes of the PMGY. While the Other Programmes of PMGY would be monitored by the concerned Central Governments, the overall monitoring of the PMGY would be carried out by the Planning Commission.

Statement I

Allocation of Additional Central Assistance for the Basic Minimum Services Programme to the States/UT's for the Year 1996-97 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Rs. in crore)

A. None Spl. States		ACA 1996-97	ACA 1997-98	1998-99	ACA 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140.52	170.59	179.61	196.34
2.	Bihar	225.67	364.07	383.32	419.04
3.	Goa	1.55	1.55	3.63	3.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	52.58	72.58	76.42	113.54
5.	Haryana	19.08	19.08	40.09	26.96
6.	Karnataka	59.40	99.42	104.68	114.43
7.	Kerala	69.64	78.69	102.85	110.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	144.09	210.00	236.10	265.34
9.	Maharashtra	96.78	132.23	159.22	152.19
10.	Orissa	79.26	147.45	164.25	190.31
11.	Punjab	25.59	35.59	36.94	40.37
12.	Rajasthan	87.63	132.98	140.01	153.05
13.	Tamil Nadu	82.36	119.80	141.13	137.88
14.	Uttar Pradesh	317.33	456.84	500.99	575.81
15.	West Bengal	150.00	203.57	214.33	234.30
B. Spl. Category States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.18	62.18	90.47	71.57
2.	Assam	154.14	163.80	172.46	188.53
3.	Himachal Pradesh	64.41	64.41	113.45	109.14
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	156.52	156.52	164.80	180.15
5.	Manipur	44.30	44.30	64.30	72.64
6.	Meghalaya	37.03	37.03	38.99	63.62
7.	Mizoram	36.87	36.87	49.96	51.43
8.	Nagaland	37.53	37.53	49.51	67.19
9.	Sikkim	25.65	25.65	47.25	49.76
10.	Tripura	46.37	46.37	55.37	59.92
C. Union Territories					
1.	NCT of Delhi	9.00	14.20	14.95	16.34
2.	Pondicherry	3.90	6.13	7.45	7.06
3.	A & Island	8.00	13.19	17.17	15.19
4.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.87	6.18	6.76
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.71	1.80	1.97
6.	Lakshadweep	1.44	2.27	2.39	2.62
7.	Daman & Diu	0.86	1.36	1.43	1.57
Total		2244.46	2963.83	3381.50	3699.22

Statement II**Allocation of ACA for PMGY 2000-2001**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	ACA 2000-2001
1	2	3
Non Special Category States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14206.00
2.	Bihar	28725.00
3.	Goa	78.00
4.	Gujarat	6479.00
5.	Haryana	1678.00
6.	Karnataka	7513.00
7.	Kerala	6908.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11377.00
9.	Maharashtra	9913.00
10.	Orissa	9855.00
11.	Punjab	4040.00
12.	Rajasthan	9640.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	10479.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34891.00
15.	W. Bengal	16782.00
Sub Total		172564.00
Spl. Category		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6817.00
2.	Assam	17957.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7061.00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	17158.00
5.	Manipur	4856.00
6.	Meghalaya	4059.00
7.	Mizoram	4041.00
8.	Nagaland	4113.00
9.	Sikkim	2811.00

1	2	3
10.	Tripura	5083.00
Sub Total		73956.00
Union Territories		
1.	NCT of Delhi	1105.00
2.	Pondicherry	477.00
3.	A & N Island	1027.00
4.	Chandigarh	456.00
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	132.00
6.	Lakshadweep	177.00
7.	Daman & Diu	106.00
Sub Total		3480.00
Grand Total		250000.00

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Seventeenth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the years 1996 and 1997, under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2128/2000]

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): I beg

to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2000.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 172 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2129/2000]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2130/2000]

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2131/2000]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Telephone and Secretarial Facilities) Amendment Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2000 under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Act, 1998.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2132/2000]

12.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.01¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the 1st and 2nd sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on 9 March and 11 May, 2000.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Second Report

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions (Thirteenth Lok Sabha).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Zero Hour. Shri Kirt Somaiya.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker Sir, we have given a notice on the matter relating to the handling of the whole sensitive issue regarding the Attorney-General, the former Law Minister, and the relation between the Executive and the Judiciary. This is a notice under Rule 184. We would like you to kindly accept that notice so that it can be discussed under Rule 184 in this House. We would like to have your response to

[shri Madhavrao Scindia]
 this....(Interruptions) A number of our colleagues have given this notice....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide it later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, you hear us first and then you decide....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday the Government has also agreed to discuss the matter. We will decide the form in which we will discuss it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide it today.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, this notice under Rule 184 has been given in the morning today. By now, Sir, you might have come to a decision....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will be taking up the Zero Hour. We will decide it later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, this is not a new matter....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this matter was taken up yesterday by Shri Madhavrao Scindia....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Scindiaji, yesterday also we had a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, this matter is going on for two or three days....(Interruptions) By now, you may please come up with your response to this....(Interruptions) Sir, are you admitting our notice or not?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Government also has no objection in discussing this matter. We will decide later in what form we will discuss it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: You want to discuss it under what rule?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stated yesterday....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, we will discuss it later on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We should discuss it today. You have to give your ruling....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday also, you raised the matter. The Government also responded. The Government has also no objection to discuss the matter. We will discuss later under what form it has to be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will finalise it, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia, we will finalise the matter later. Please understand this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): We want to discuss it today....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, people who have been killed as yet during Amarnath pilgrimage. Their family members are asking when they will get dead bodies....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, Amarnath pilgrims have been killed by the terrorists. How many people have been killed by them. Please tell us the number of the people killed....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: First of all, it should be discussed. The intention of the Government should be clear....(Interruptions) Whatever the Government

is doing....(Interruptions) The matter related to Jethmalani should be discussed. This wan't do....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of the Amamath pilgrims who have been killed by the terrorists, should come. Information about the pilgrims should be given to their families....(Interruptions) When will they get their dead bodies, when will their family members come to know about them....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record please.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? One can raise the matter. But how can it be by so many at a time?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has agreed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.07 hours

At this stage, Shri Saiduzzama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. How can I speak? You are not allowing the Chair to speak. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 P.M.

12.08 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at 14.05
hrs of the clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Matters under Rule 377.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrorists in Pahalgam have killed the Amamath pilgrims....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BĀSU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 184....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes, you should hear the Chair also as to what the Chair is telling.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the names of the killed people should be announced on the Radio and Television....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity to speak on the matter at 16.00 p.m....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people are asking us about it on the phone....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, it was decided that at 4 o'clock, the Minister of Home Affairs is going to make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Minister is present here. Thousands of pilgrims have been killed in Amamath yatra....(Interruptions)

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): The identification work of the dead bodies is being carried out. We will tell their names when the bodies would be identified....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You want full information.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of motion under rule 184 from Sarvashri Rupchand Pal, Hannan Mollah, Basudeb Acharia, M.O.H. Farooq, P.R. Dasmunsi, Mani Shankar Aiyar and P.H. Pandian regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House in respect of certain remarks made by the former Law Minister.

As per provision of rule 190, notices received under Rule 184, after admission are published in Bulletin Part II as No-Day-Yet-Named Motions and are placed before the Business Advisory Committee for allotment of time for discussion.

The notices are presently under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You please call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee early....(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Please call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, even if I admit the notices, the Business Advisory Committee has to decide about the time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, we just want the assurance that you will call the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee immediately because this is a matter of urgent public importance. The hon. Prime Minister has made a statement. This is a matter relating to relations between the Executive and the Judiciary....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377. Dr. Sanjay Paswan to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given a notice....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, while raising the matter in the House you should also follow what the procedure is.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am just asking you to please tell us that you will call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can the Chair give a ready-made answer as to when the Business Advisory Committee is going to meet?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: My request to you is that in view of the urgency of this matter, if this is the procedure, then please call the meeting urgently....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They are under any consideration.

Now, we will take up Matters under Rule 377. Dr. Sanjay Paswan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have also given a notice....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me examine. Now, Matters under Rule 377. Dr. Sanjay Paswan.

14.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to run Brahmaputra and Doon Express Trains on Kiul-Gaya rail sector in Bihar.**

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (Nawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no Express or Super fast train is still being run on the Kiul-Gaya line, which was built before independence situated in Danapur Division under Eastern Railway. It is known that in the East Tinsukhia Express (Sampriti, Brahmaputra Express) which is bound from Guwahati to Delhi, had been started on this route but after some days it was stopped. Till today no train is being run on this route. Through you I want to request the Minister of Railways that Brahmaputra Express and Doon Express

should be run on this route so that thousands of passengers who go Howrah and Delhi daily by bus from these areas will be benefited from these trains and this area will be developed economically and the terrorism in the area will diminish.

So I request that in the Kiul-Gaya rail Division, a train for Delhi (Brahmaputra Express) another train, for Howrah (Doon Express) and the third are proposed Varanasi Vaidyanath Express, train should be started immediately.

- (ii) **Need to post adequate coast guards for the security of sea coast bordering Gujarat with Pakistan.**

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gujarat State is such a state which has its international borders connected with Pakistan. Its coastal area there is 1600 km in length. Rann area is important in the coastal area of Gujarat. That is such an entry way for infiltration in India from where foreign elements specially ISI may infiltrate. The security of this long coastal area is not easy. During the past days the agents of Pakistani intelligence Agency's ISI gave challenge to our security by pressurising in many phases. I urge upon the Central Government that coast guards should be deployed there in adequate number equipped with state of the art weapons and sources. There should be ultra modern boats to keep vigil in the sea which not only should be able to control the activities of ISI but also may be able to root out them. Coast guards in large number should be deployed at the earliest in the coastal area of such a sensitive part of Gujarat so that the created problem could be solved.

- (iii) **Need for recruitment in army in Mahendragarh and Rewari districts, Haryana through open rally method.**

DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV (Mahendragarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the recruitment in the army in the southern Haryana zone. Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Rewari districts which cover Southern Haryana Zone, have a tradition to be recruited in the army. A number of families in every village of the area belong to army. The youths in this area have a traditional flair to join the army. The army men here always fulfilled their duties by sacrificing their lives. Twenty army men in this area sacrificed their lives in the Kargil war also.

According to the new scheme Defence Ministry in the month of April this year has made a provision for open rally. But not a single recruitment rally has been

organised as yet in Mahendragarh and Rewari district due to which the youths have to go to other districts for recruitment which is not only inconvenient but many youths get discouraged also. Recruitment rally should be organised in these districts for the recruitment of youths of Mahendragarh and Rewari districts so that the shortage or non-availability of these recruitment offices in these districts may be fulfilled. This way the tradition to be recruited in the army in this area would be strengthened. The organisation of camp for the youth would work as inspiration centres to serve the country by the army.

- (iv) **Need to ensure remunerative price to onion and potato growers for their produce.**

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are not getting remunerative price for potatoes and onion for the last six months. The farmers particularly the farmers from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are suffering a loss due to not getting remunerative price. The farmers have drawn the attention of the Government to this. Government decided to export the onions but the farmers have not got relief. The farmers are being heavily exploited.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take effective steps to give the farmers remunerative prices for their crops.

- (v) **Need to include *Parivara* and *Talavara* Communities in Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Tribes.**

[English]

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore): Sir, the *Nayaka* community belonging to Karnataka State has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes when the list was updated on all India basis. But the synonyms of *Nayaka* have been left out from the list of Scheduled Tribes. So, in 1984, the State Government of Karnataka had brought it to the notice of the Union Government and requested for the inclusion of the synonyms of *Nayaka*, namely, *Parivara* and *Talavara* in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, the Government was pleased to include in the list the *Nayak* synonyms, namely, *Valmiki Beda*, *Naik*, *Nayakda* and *Nayaka*. But, unfortunately, *Talavara* and *Parivara* (*Raj Parivara*) have been left out. These communities even hold marriages of their children as they are synonyms of *Nayaka* community and their culture is the same. In this regard, I would like to submit that a number of Members of Parliament from Karnataka State had submitted a memorandum to the

[Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar]

Central Government in 1988 to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The people of these communities are really very much agitated as these two communities have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The students and Government employees belonging to the above synonyms are put to difficulties. They are deprived of the facilities in educational institutions and Government services.

As such, I demand that these synonyms *Parivara* (*Raj Parivara*) and *Talavara* communities be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes immediately.

- (vi) **Not to charge Users Development Fee from passengers Boarding international flights from Calicut Airport.**

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): Sir, I would like to raise a matter regarding withdrawal of Users Development Fee from Air Passengers at the Calicut Airport. According to the Order No. AV 200 36/8/91 VB dated 22.9.1994, issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, it has been decided to collect Users Fee from passengers boarding on international flights from Calicut at the rate of Rs. 500 per passenger. Collection of Users Fee has been started from 1.10.1995 and this levy is continuing for almost six years now. The Calicut Airport Authority has already collected an amount of Rs. 55 crore from the poor Gulf Malayalees for a total of Rs. 32 crore as Users Fee. Such an illegal and unreasonable collection of Users Fee is not seen at any other airport in India except Calicut. At present, the Gulf Malayalees are facing acute financial problems, problems of job security, etc. Hence, collection of Users Fee from them is not fair and justifiable. The development of runway is indefinitely prolonging and the passengers are forced to pay this Rs. 500 while extension work is delayed. I, therefore, request the Government to withdraw the collection of Users Development Additional Fee and expedite the work of runway extension.

- (vii) **Need to set up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Palghat district, Kerala.**

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, the district of Palghat in Kerala is the most important agriculture area of the State. All the assistance from the Government for the farmers of the district is required most for further development. Now the Ministry of Agriculture has declared setting up of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras in each district of the country. Generally the State of Kerala does not have many Krishi Vigyan Kendras in comparison with other States. The infrastructure for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendra is available at Palghat.

So, I urge upon the Government to take immediate and necessary steps to set up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Palghat in Kerala.

- (viii) **Need to provide more Railway Facilities at Chitrakutdham Karvi Railway Station in Banda Parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Sir, Speaker, Sir, Chitrakootdham Karasoi Railway Station in my constituency, Banda is a major and famous railway station in U.P. under Jhansi Division of Central Railway. Passengers in large number through this place daily with religious fervour and as a tourist. There is a heavy rush every month on the occasion of "Amavasya" and special trains have to be run to carry passengers. People are forced to travel on the roof-tops of the trains due to scarcity of trains. Two trains halt simultaneously at this railway station. Commuters face difficulty due to lack of second platform and third rail line (loop line). Elderly people, children-women often get hurt. Accidents take place. People get hurt and killed. A few days back on 15th July, 2000 a constable of Government Railway Police on duty got killed while getting down from train No. 5010. Financial assistance should be provided to his kith and kin immediately and a new railway line (loop line), another platform and a pedestrian bridge should be constructed at Chitrakootdham Karawi Railway Station. Arrangements should also be made to safeguard the life and property of the passengers.

- (ix) **Need to ensure that primary education is imparted in mother tongue.**

*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): Sir, in a country like India, which has several races and languages, the democratically elected Governments—both at the Centre and at the States—have a role to protect the cultural heritage of its national races. Hence the Government must endeavour to ensure universal education through mother tongue. Even after 50 years of Independence, primary education through respective mother tongues has not been made mandatory. Children can develop their thinking process only by instruction through their mother tongue especially at primary level. Hence, there must be a uniform approach throughout the country. In the pattern like that of Tamil Nadu, the Centre must also take initiative in this regard. Instruction in mother tongue in all the primary schools must be made compulsory.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to evolve a national policy in consultation with all the States in this

**Translation of the matter originally delivered in Tamil.*

regard. This is necessary to safeguard the interests of the younger generation, respective national races and of the country as a whole.

(x) Need for adequate storage facility for grains particularly in Punjab and Haryana.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is an agriculture based country and even today a major part of the country's population depends upon agriculture. The farmers of the country, especially from Punjab and Haryana have not only tackled the problem of starvation of the country but have also filled the grainaries of the country with additional foodgrains with their hardwork and unique determination. Foodgrains are available in the country in plenty but it is a matter of regret that there is no proper arrangements for its storage. Godowns of Punjab and Haryana are overflowing with foodgrains. When paddy crop will come in about two months time, there would not be any storage arrangement in these States. Lack of storage arrangement would reflect in the wastage of foodgrains and thereby the hardwork of the farmers.

Therefore, I request that arrangements for despatching the foodgrains from Haryana and Punjab to other States may be made in time where they can be utilised. Godowns should be emptied in time so that next paddy crop can be purchased in full and the farmers get remunerative prices of their crop.

(xi) Need to upgrade the T.V. transmitter at Bagmundi, West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, a large number of Bengali speaking people in the western part of Purulia district, West Bengal do not get the opportunity to witness and hear Bengali programmes from DD-7 of Calcutta/Asansol Doordarshan Kendra. A very low power transmitter centre has been set up at Bagmundi. But this Centre cannot cater to the needs of the people.

I have raised this issue several times in Parliament. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to upgrade the Bagmundi very low power transmitter centre to a low power transmitter centre.

(xii) Need to provide special package for the overall development of North Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi. So, the seniors are not leaving even matters to be raised under Rule 377 to the juniors.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, because of the seniority, many a time, I have lost the opportunity to raise matters pertaining to my constituency. That is the problem with all the Chief Whips.

In North Bengal, Development Council has been constituted one month ago. North Bengal is having a serious regional imbalance for not having any positive growth in road infrastructure, health, rural electrification, industry and agriculture potential. Crisis of Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda districts are beyond imagination. Unemployment is also rising alongwith some ethnic Scheduled Caste problem. Flood management in this region has not received adequate attention for the last 23 years resulting in disaster in Malda and Dinajpur districts, both South and North.

The only National Highway No. 34 is somehow acting as a corridor between the North-East and the rest of India without expansion of network and regular maintenance. Road over-bridges at the railway level crossings are required at several places like Samsi, Dalkhola, Kishanganj etc. I have urged the hon. Prime Minister and the Planning Commission to bring out a White Paper on North Bengal to understand the shortcomings and the deficiencies that have caused a serious regional imbalance.

I, therefore, once again draw the attention of the Government for a special plan of action for the Ninth Plan in so far as North Bengal is concerned and to provide special resource packages to North Bengal Development Council to the tune of Rs. 500 crore as an *ad hoc* grant to respond to the flood management, rural electrification, road infrastructure and the education infrastructure and health at this stage.

14.25 hrs.

BIHAR REORGANISATION BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to item no. 8, Shri L.K. Advani to move Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 for consideration and passing.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, population of Bihar is 10 crore and two-third of India's history is that of Bihar....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh ji, let us listen to him first.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD PADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order is about the bill which has been brought here; in the context of financial memorandum there is a clear mention in rule 69. I quote:

[English]

Sub-rule (4) of Rule 65 says:

"The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 69 or 70."

Sir, Rule 69 (1) says:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also given an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have drawn your attention towards sub-rule (2), because:

"The Speaker may disallow a notice of a Bill in case the Bill does not comply with the requirement of sub-rule (2) of this rule, or rule 69 or 70."

There is a provision in sub-rule of rule 69—

"Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall be printed in thick type or in italics:"

"Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is inadvertently not printed in thick type or in italics, the Member incharge of the Bill shall, with the permission of the Speaker, bring such clauses to the notice of the House."

Therefore, I brought it to the notice of the House. This is the original copy of the bill. There is no detailed explanation of the financial memorandum given in it. Therefore, I object to it under this rule. I would like to say that it should be referred to a select committee or a joint committee where it should be properly scrutinised.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rose to speak on the very issue which has been raised by Hon'ble Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav regarding the financial memorandum. I fully support the technical issue raised by him but Legislative Assembly of Bihar and the Legislative Council have amended the financial expenses to the tune of Rs. 1,79,900 crore for Bihar....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It's not a point of order.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Their party numbers have also given it. We have brought all the documents and we will correct them today....(Interruptions) On the basis of all the documents and proof, I would like to say that Jharkhand is not going to develop with this arrangements, it will remain poor and Bihar will also remain poor. They are forming a new State for political reasons. If you are not forming it on political consideration but for development, why then are you spending so meager? Shri Devendraji has raised the issue that every thing should have been explained in the financial memorandum, but it's not so. Therefore, I demand that this bill should be withdrawn and it should be referred to a standing Committee, a joint committee or a joint select committee. Then only it will work in country's interest, State's interest and welfare of the people.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Financial Memorandum does not contain the package which was approved by the Bihar State Assembly. The Resolution contains the package also.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, anyway you are participating in the debate. At the time of discussion, you can raise all these things.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it also involves the expenditure to be incurred on that package. Therefore, my suggestion is, this is a very important Bill, and it should not be brought in this way. It should be referred either to a Standing Committee or to a Select Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a request that technical points have been raised by the Hon'ble Members and it is the sentiment of this House and the people of Bihar that it should be referred to a select committee....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please give your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will give my ruling. Hon'ble Minister is explaining first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am addressing Hon'ble Speaker and not you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI.) Sir, in legislation of this kind, a Financial Memorandum is a must under the rules. In fact, if the Financial Memorandum had not been there or had been improper, then the Bill itself would not have been allowed to be introduced, what to say of taking it up for consideration.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, we raised this objection at that point of time also.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair heard your point at that time.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, reference was made to some special package suggested by the Bihar Assembly. I can only say that all these States' Reorganisation Bills till now have had a financial memorandum approximately of the same kind that has been included in this. In this particular case, the Government of India regarded as an imperative that when Jharkhand is constituted, we should give special care to the State of Bihar as it remains. Therefore, for the first time, the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that:

"The Government has set up a Unit in the Planning Commission under the direct charge of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to deal exclusively with matters relating to the development of the rest of Bihar consequent upon the formation of the State of Jharkhand."

This exclusive attention given to the rest of Bihar is for the first time in the history of the States reorganisation, and therefore, I think, insofar as the technical objection is concerned you can certainly decide about it and so far as the substance is concerned, I have mentioned it....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is vague....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order could be considered at the time of passing the Bill and not at this stage when the Minister is seeking to move the Bill for consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Hon. Minister has said(Interruptions) -

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, you can raise all these points during the course of the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am speaking about the financial memorandum....(Interruptions) My main objection is regarding financial memorandum....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise all these points during the course of the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you have not given your ruling on whether this Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee or not. What is your ruling on this?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill has already been introduced.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, can the State be divided without spending money....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise all these matters at the time of discussion. Now, the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing, other than what the hon. Minister if saying, would go on record.

...(Interruptions)"

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is not proper....(Interruptions) It would have been better had it been referred to the Standing Committee....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, I have already replied to your point of order. Your point of order relates to the passing of the Bill and not at the consideration stage. You please go through the provisions contained in clause 69 (1).

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Now, Amendment No. 1—Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th December, 2000."

(1)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 2— Shri Vilas Muttemwar—Not present.

Amendment No. 3— Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 10 November, 2000."

(3)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 4— Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri L.K. Advani
- (2) Shri Ajoy Chakraborty
- (3) Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
- (4) Shri Rupchand Pal
- (5) Shri Amar Roypradhan
- (6) Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
- (7) Shri Swadesh Chakraborty
- (8) Shri Hannan Mollah; and
- (9) Shri Basu Deb Acharia

With instructions to report by the first day of the first week of the Budget Session, 2001".

(4)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Amendment No. 5— Shri Prabhat Samantray.

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Prasanna Acharya
- (2) Shri L.K. Advani
- (3) Shri Bikram Keshari Deo
- (4) Shri K.P. Singh Deo
- (5) Shri Jagannath Mallik
- (6) Shri Jual Oram
- (7) Shri Arjun Sethi
- (8) Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab; and
- (9) Shri Prabhat Samantray

With instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session."

(5)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 6— Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Basudeb Acharia
- (2) Shri L.K. Advani
- (3) Shri Swadesh Chakraborty
- (4) Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora
- (5) Shri Rupchand Pal
- (6) Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
- (7) Shri Beni Prasad Verma

(8) Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav; and

(9) Shri Ramji Lal Suman

With instructions to report by the 15th January, 2001*

(6)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 9— Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 12 members, 8 from this House, namely:—

(1) Shri L.K. Advani

(2) Shri K.P. Singh Deo

(3) Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab

(4) Shri Jagannath Mallik

(5) Shri Jual Oram

(6) Shri Prabhat Samantaray

(7) Shri Arjun Sethi; and

(8) Shri Prasanna Acharya

And 4 Members from Rajya Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 4 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

(9)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 10— Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th November, 2000."

(10)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 17. Shri K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 15 members, 10 from this House, namely:—

(1) Shri Prasanna Acharya

(2) Shri Trilochan Kanungo

(3) Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab

(4) Shri Jagannath Mallik

(5) Shri Hannan Mollah

(6) Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad

(7) Shri Rupchand Pal

(8) Shri Kumudini Patnaik

(9) Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani

(10) Shri Prabhat Samantaray

And five Members from Rajya Sabha

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by 16 January, 2001;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

(17)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 18— Shri Trilochan Kanungo.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee

[Shri Trilochan Kanungo]

consisting of 9 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri L.K. Advani
- (2) Shri Prasanna Acharya
- (3) Shri Padmanava Behera
- (4) Shri K.P. Singh Deo
- (5) Shri Rupchand Pal
- (6) Shri Prabhunath Singh
- (7) Shri Ramji Lal Suman
- (8) Shri Beni Prasad Verma
- (9) Shri Trilochan Kanungo

With instructions to report by the 15th December, 2000".

[Translation]

SHRI THOMAS HANSDA (Rajmahal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill....(Interruptions)

14.36 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I thank the Government, the Hon'ble Prime Minister alongwith the Chief Minister of Bihar and Sonia Gandhiji for clearing all hurdles to ensure that the new State of Jharkhand is created. I would also urge upon the Hon'ble Members not to raise any controversy in this regard. Every one should supper the creation of Jharkhand State, as it was a long pending demand. The struggle for the creation of a new State dates back to pre-independence days. Today, I would like to thank the leaders who struggled for a long time, and I also remember those who gave their lives. Why Jharkhand should be created? The reasons for its creation have not been adequately highlighted. I would highlight them. This is due to two reasons—one is due to the mistake of State Government and the other is due to the mistake of the Central Central Government. I will not speak on the mistake of the State Government here. I will speak on the mistake of the Central Government. Here, Central Government's lapse should be discussed. Government is present before us. The mistake is this that Jharkhand consists of two regions—Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana. In this region there are two Acts in force relating to farming—the S.P. Land Tenancy Act and Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act. These Acts and their jurisdiction have not been mentioned in this Bill. Will these Acts continue to remain

in force or new jurisdiction would be determined? This should be discussed. Customs and usage have a strong hold on the society there but this has not at all been mentioned in the Bill. The society there is based on the Pradhan Pargana order. Whether or not to hold Panchayat elections there, has been a controversial issue and it is pending for a long time. This should also be discussed. There is no mention of this in this Bill. There is an important issue relating to the Central Government. When a new State in formed, any shortcoming should be removed at the earliest, so that there is no problem in the coming days. This concerns the Central Government, therefore, I am raising it here. Dumka city, Santhal Pargana and Hazaribagh have no rail link. From Dumka-Sahebganj and Pakud a person has to spend 18 hours to travel to Ranchi, by road. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken immediately in this regard. Earlier Ranchi had a High Court Bench. Similarly, a High Court Bench should be set up at Dumka. A national highway should be constructed linking Sahebganj, Pakud and Dumka. Today when we see existing transport service, we find that transport Corporation has failed in Bihar. If, this transport corporation is retained in Jharkhand also then there will be chaos. Not a single bus will run. Therefore a new transport corporation should be set up otherwise there would be problems. People there would face great inconvenience while travelling from Dumka to Ranchi. Regarding hospitals, I would like to state that in that region, if someone falls ill, he either has to go either to Patna or to Calcutta. It involves a lot of problems. The Government should immediately open a medical college at Dumka, to provide relief to the people there. In that region hilly people and Adivasis live. Medical facilities should be provided to them so that they do not have to go to Patna or Calcutta. Moreover, a bridge should be constructed on the Ganga River at Sahebganj.

You would be surprised to know the situation regarding electricity. About ten kilometres away, there are two thermal power plants—Kahalgaon and Farakka. But they are supplied electricity from a place which is at a distance of 120 kms. No where in the world does this happen. Therefore, immediately grids should be constructed at the three places namely Sahebganj, Pakud and Dumka, so that people there could get electricity. There are several places which are not getting electricity for the past 15 years, such as Buwarjor, Pakuriya, Berhat, Udhwa, Maheshpur and Maharajpur etc. Power was supplied during the regime of Indiraji. Thereafter, it was stopped. Therefore, grid station must be constructed. You would be surprised to know that the train running in Sahebganj, Pakur and Burdman-Birbhum districts was known as loop line. This is the only train in these areas. There is no other train to provide link with Delhi and

major Headquarters. This is unfortunate. Earlier, there used to be only one train—13 UP and 14 Down, which ran from Sealdah to Danapur, and sometimes it was extended upto Mughal Sarai. Government would have to remove these shortcomings. And a train should be started immediately from Rampur to Delhi. If you want to see the people of Jharkhand happy, and remove the shortcomings then provide a package for Jharkhand. Package should be announced for those who are backward. And not for those who are well-off. Package should be announced for the new-born State so that it can stand on its own. It should have been like this alongwith the announcement of Jharkhand State. Rajdhani train should have been started from Ranchi then as would have understood development work being executed actually.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some points. You sanction Rs. 20 thousand under Indira Awas Yojana for plain areas, but since in hilly areas people have to pay Rs. 5 for transportation of a brick. This work can not be done in this amount. Therefore, different rates should be fixed for hilly areas. As far as question of handpumps is concerned, the ground water in plain areas can be joined below 40 feet, whereas in hilly areas it can not be founded even below 200 feet. Therefore, this amount should be decided according to the areas. My area is rich in minerals, but agricultural production is not very high, we should be given royalty on coal on its price, so that people of the area could be given benefit.

If you would remove these shortcoming, then I assure you that in future, you will see Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana as prosperous as Japan, and will lead entire India on the path of development. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Sir, today we are having discussions over the Bill seeking partition of Bihar into two separate States. I am thankful to the Government of India as well as the Legislative Assembly of Bihar for presenting this Bill. It is a long pending demand. If we glance at the history of this, we will find that even in British era this part has been subject to exploitation and so the demand was being raised ever since that the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana region of the State should be free from economic and social exploitation. If we make calculations of all such things we will see that the people of that region has been struggling for food forest and culture for the last one hundred and fifty years. There will be hardly any State that would have fight for so long. Numerous people have laid down their lives in

this struggle, since no record of such sacrifice was kept at that time. Those days, firing took place, people get killed and the dead bodies were either thrown away or consigned to the flame or thrown away into the rivers. Thousands of people lost their lives like this. Today Jharkhand is going to come into existence as a State after numerous sacrifices made by the people to achieve it. Today we pay homage to all those martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the development of this region.

Sir, even after independence this region is socially, economically, educationally and socially exploited as has been done prior to independence. It has still not scaled down. I will like to cite an incident. During secondary Board Examination a student appeared in examination from a Ranchi. In the examination hall the student was found using unfair means. Later an invigilator asked him why he was using unfair means. The student give a bold reply. We told the invigilator that there is no physics teacher in his school and is taught by a Sanskrit teacher for the last three years. It means Sanskrit scholars are taking physics class in our Bihar. It happened in 1999. The same thing is happening in our region even today. That is why the people are in great distress. The budget ratio should be of 30 to 70 in proportion to the population of Bihar; i.e. 30 per cent amount of the total budget should be spent on Jharkhand—while the 70 per cent should go to remaining Bihar against non-plan budget. If we exclude 10 per cent share of Bihar Electricity Board from it, only 20 per cent share out of total budget is left to us. In such a way and in proportion to the population we get hardly 20 per cent share of the budget estimate for Bihar while the remaining part of Bihar gets 80 per cent share. Apart from it irony is that in newspapers there are unabating scandals over the last ten years like-Fodder scam, plantation scam, medicine scam....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If there is a discussion over the scandals, we, too, will show somethings....(Interruptions) All scandals will come into light....(Interruptions)

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: We are showing simply figures of 20 per cent amount which was spent as an expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity, please be seated.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: In this way, the amount which should have been spent on the development works has been spent only on papers, not in practice funds were not properly utilised instead of that they were pocketed by few. Therefore, the people are fed-up. It is the demand

[Shri Kariya Munda]

of 2.60 crore people of that area. Time and again they have demanded that unless they were not separated from Bihar, they will be compelled to leave the place to somewhere else in view of the situation prevailing there. They say since the people are gentle and hard working the region is a very good place to get easy money and exploit people exorbitantly on the part of Ruling classes as well as of Bureaucrats. Moreover a good climate and healthy atmosphere are prevailing there. But, contrary to all these, the administrative set-up is not functioning smoothly there. Hon'ble Thomasji was saying we are dying of hunger while the rest of people are laughing at us. I would like to say that the democracy makes a guarantee of equal development to all so that the uniformity should be upheld in our society....(Interruptions). When the matter was under discussion about the formation of a separate State of Chhattisgarh it was being said that 6 tribal populated districts may be merged with this newly created State. It was then stated by an Hon'ble Member. But now if 80 per cent population of the region including Scheduled Tribes is demanding a separate state to be created, what objections you have in this regard. What's wrong with this demand. All M.Ps or M.L.As who are elected from this region, when they went to Patna they are treated as slaves. They are not allowed to enter the room. Among them those who are the members of the cabinet are mostly shifted to medicine, fodder and tribal welfare departments. Are they fit only for tribal welfare departments? They all are given similar portfolios. They are not given major portfolios. We have no minister who is holding P.W.D. department...(Interruptions). We are neglected everywhere, politically, socially or educationally. We are neglected even after so many years of independence. It was hon'ble Krishna Ballabh Sahay alone who representing that region....(Interruptions) so many persons are lying there who could have the edge over the present Chief Minister, but nobody is given a chance for representation....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Pandit Vinodanand Jha and hon'ble Bhahwat Jha Azad may also be associated.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No running commentary please. It is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: It is true that late Vinodanand Jha and Bhagwat Jha Azad were born in Jharkhand land but they did not work for that one. My point is that why

the people of this region are holding banners in Patna. Are the people of that area are not fit for it? Areas of Bihar and Jharkhand are the same, so why not the representatives of Jharkhand area are able to become Chief Ministers? In this way, the people of that region have been continuously exploited so far politically....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Kariya Munda's Speech.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: So, the demand to create a separate State by the people of this region is proper.

All conditions are fulfilled by the Jharkhand land to a separate State. Raj Bhawan is lying there. Once upon a time there used to be summer session of Legislative Assembly. It has its own Assembly, mini-secretariat and A.G. office. They are lying in Ranchi even today. But later their some parts were shifted to Patna. Apart from them Chief Minister's residence and Ministers flats are already lying there. As far as the resources are concerned, about 80 per cent resources out of total ones which Bihar is getting come from Jharkhand land. We are competent from financial point of view and we are lagging a little behind from rest of Bihar in view of geographical boundary. Our total population is about 2 crore and 60 lakhs. In view of this we are far ahead of newly created states having population from ten lakhs to one crore. And so far the social amalgamation is concerned, we are living in a healthy atmosphere. No caste and class conflicts are there. We do farming in fields together, go to market together and participate in marriage ceremony freely. So, the demand to create a new State is proper from every point of view and it should be observed. Some people are talking about a special package. To what extent this demand is proper or improper—will tell the Central Government. We continued to feed the whole Bihar for the last 50 years. In view of this how much incompetent we are now—is there anybody who has concern about it? Government may give them package we have nothing to say on it. Give them as much as they demand it, fulfil the demand half or whole—it is all upto the Central Government. There has been a complete injustice to us for the last 50 years, it should also be observed. Previously appointment of third grade and fourth grade employees were made. On commissioner and district level in our region. In 1995, a law was enacted in Bihar that all appointments of third

*Not recorded.

and fourth grade employees will be in Patna. If our villagers will go to Patna, nobody could tell us where they will be lost. For example, an interview was held in the past for the appointment of teachers. Our people had to travel a long distance. The interview was held at Darbhanga and Arrah. I cannot say whether they visited there or not. In this we had been exploited even from educational point of view. Supporting this Bill, I request you all of the people that we are not lagging behind in view of economy geographical boundary and population. Our region is fit enough to be created a new State from all points of view. So the Bill may be accepted unanimously. Today, the people of that region have a lot of expectations from us as they assume the central Government and their public representatives are concerned about them, we have considerations of their demands and we are sympathetic to them. They may not think that we are doing things otherwise. We have to live together, we have to go together even in future. Keeping this thing in view, the Bill should be passed wholeheartedly. At last, I express my gratitude to the Central Government, Bihar Legislative Assembly and M.Ps.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today a very serious issue is being discussed and it is a matter of great concern especially for the people of Bihar, which forms a large area of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly object to the Bihar Reorganisation Bill because it is not in the interest of the people of Bihar, our nation and the people of Southern Bihar. The people over there are being exploited on the large scale and it is against the interest of the Dalits, the poor, the Adivasis, the Minorities. The demands which have been discussed here are the long pending demands. But everyone is aware of the fact that when the struggle for freedom started, first of all Birsa Munda, Sidhu Kaanu had fought against the British Imperialism from the Southern Bihar. In that freedom struggle, lakhs of Adivasis, Dalits and Minority people who were brimming with the feeling of patriotism had raised their voice against the imperialistic exploitation. They sacrificed their lives for this noble cause. It never occurred to them that they should have acted against the will or interests of the people of Bihar. Their struggle was only against the English thalrdom. At the same time, they were struggling against the people who were engaged in strengthening the English rule, the exploitation by the English, the big landlords and the Mahajans. When exploitation and the atrocities against them increased, they declared their struggle. They

started their struggle against the British Rule, when their lands were usurped, the incidents of exploitation and the atrocities by the big capitalist increased. This is our very ancient tradition, which has been written, in the golden words not only in the history of whole of the Bihar but also that of the entire country. And this is being written, too. We are proud of that. Today, with this Bill, the demand for removing that page of the history and bringing that tradition to an end is being made. The poor, dalits, the exploited and the affected people, therefore, should get united and start their struggle against the exploitation and the atrocities being inflicted upon them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are certain forces, which do not like the freedom of our country this way or that way. These forces dislike the unity and integrity of our country. There are forces, which want to establish the empire of exploitation and atrocities against all the poor people within the country. Such forces propagate communalism. They are adding to the poison of casteism. In the name of regionalism, secessionism, they are grinding their axes. Acts of dismantling the unity of the country are being done by them.

This Bill has been brought for these people only and, therefore, there is no concern about what will happen to the poor people of those areas. Today, everyone is aware of the fact that a large number of the adivasis have been displaced from there. Minor or major schemes over there have affected the lives of our adivasis, non-adivasis brothers. Today no mention has been made about the problem of their displacement. There is a rule of mafias on a large scale. They are known as Coal Mafias and Jungle Mafias. Their eyes are fixed on all the natural resources in order to add to their coffers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the way the Government of India has pursued the economic policies; in the same way there is pressure on the Government to bring into existence a new State. This is the demand of the upstarts because as a result of formation of the new State, they will be the people who will reap the maximum benefits and that is why they are mad after such kind of demands. Nobody is concerned with their welfare and a large number of adivasis and poor people have become landless. Today, they have been completely removed from the forests, their abode. Their sisters and mothers are being exploited even today and they have to work in the distant areas whether it is brick-kin or something else. They are obliged to do any kind of work for the sake of their survival. Nobody is concerned about them. The poor people of Bihar are being neglected. All of a sudden, the Government of India has decided about the formation of

[Shri Subodh Roy]

a new State. But it never thought of the 68 lakh acres of land which get destroyed every year by the flood in Bihar. If the rivers flowing from Nepal are not taken care of, the devastation caused by these rivers would continue forever. The Government of India has never taken care of the 68 lakh acres of land which is a gold mine for the people of Bihar. It has never thought as to why it gets destroyed and devastated. Why they have to face the evil consequences of these floods? Nobody is concerned with that. A large number of projects are lying pending in Bihar. The Union Government had to play a great role in this matter. Why they have been neglected so far. Why the Government of India has not done something worthwhile for the development of many districts of Bihar where the projects of the Government of India are in operation, especially in the districts of Poorvanchal, Dakshinanchal, Mithilanchal and other districts. No such scheme has provided to them as could satisfy or benefit the people of Bihar. This needs the foremost attention of the Government in this matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it makes us tickle. Some of our friends sat down after saying a few words about it as if they have performed a ritual. They demanded a package for Bihar. They have demanded a package worth Rs. 1 lakh and 79 thousand crores. How can you make such a demand? The Government, which itself is heavily burdened with domestic and foreign debts and is looking very pitiable shall not be able to form policies for the eradication of poverty in Bihar. This Government has no strong will-power to take effective steps to eradicate this problem. Please desist from dodging the people of Bihar anymore.

I want to say that Ranchi, Hazaribagh, the forests of Chatra and the areas of Plateau, the parts of 1230 Kms. long northern Kamapura valley are included into these areas of Southern Bihar. Still the country's 8 per cent coal reserves are there. Whose eyes are fixed on these coal reserves? The eyes of big multinational and imperialistic companies are fixed on them. With whose help they want to enter there? Would it not add to poverty, destruction and devastation the way the efforts are being made for privatization and the entry of the multinationals in the Koylanchal? Would it not be like playing with the lives of the people from a part of the country? Nothing has been said about the problems of adivasis, the problem of their language, the problem of the culture thereof, the problem of their traditions, the problem of their security, the vanity thereof in this Bill. Nobody is concerned with these problems because when the agenda of Hinduism is to be introduced, another culture, or ritual cannot be thought of and the work of division of the States is being carried out under the well-planned policies of the BJP.

This is the problem which would not allow any good atmosphere to prevail there in any way. This Bill will add to regionalism and secessionist tendencies and this will bring such powers into existence who will have no responsibility towards the unity and integrity of the nation. So, I would like to say to you that the way this Bill has been presented, a number of our friends have objected to it. Keeping in view this objection, it should be seriously discussed and this Bill should be rescinded because it is not going to establish any new and healthy tradition. This is establishing a wrong tradition altogether. This will encourage the communal powers, and the regional powers.

With these words, I conclude and I oppose this Bill.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this day is going to add a new page in the History of Bihar. Bihar as a glorious past. It has been the place of many gods and goddesses, Rishi-Munis and seers, Tirthankars like Gautam Buddha and Mahavir. Vaishali in Bihar itself is the mother land of democracy. The division of Bihar, on which, we are holding a discussion today, is going to add a new page to Bihar's History.

I would like to inform that I have from the very beginning been opposing the very thought of division of States. I have been fortunate to be a member of Bihar Legislative Assembly several times. Whenever there was a discussion in the Assembly on this matter, I strongly opposed the move of division.

I have always strongly opposed any division, but in the meeting of Parliamentary Group of Samata Party, the party to which I belong. Nitishji, who is present here now, advised us not to oppose the move on division of Bihar. He said that a special package for the next of Bihar would be asked for after the said division. All the Members of our party of the 12th Lok Sabha met hon. Prime Minister under his and Mr. Fernandes's leadership. We apprised the Prime Minister of our agonies. We requested him to allocate a sum of Rs. 50,000 crores for the development and progress of rest of Bihar taking into account the geographical condition of that area so that the people there could be prosperous. Therefore, we agreed to any move of creating the Jharkhand or Vananchal State. We did agree to that and on the basis of that very concurrence, this Bill has been brought forward in the House. We extend our conditional support to this Bill. We do have a condition and it does not make-sense. It is not a condition for a conditions sake. This respects the agony of our hearts. I say so because I was born on that soil. I spent my childhood there. On

that very soil, I became young and if I have the privilege to be a Member of Parliament today, it is only because of the gift of that land. All this is out of well-wishing and benedictions of the people of that land. Hence I know their feelings.

Jharkhand is the heart of Bihar. The importance of Jharkhand own its origin not to today but to the days of Tretayuga. According to our scriptures when the Pandavas were in exile and Bhagwan Shri Krishna went to the Kauravas with the demand of only five villages, he asked for Jharkhand Tisshut, Patna, Kabhi for educational affairs and similarly, Hastinapur for regimental affairs. Jharkhand has been important since that point of time. It is like the heart in our body. Today, this heart is being separated from our body. It agonises us. This agony is not a new one. Despite all this, we have supported this division and supported it conditionally.

A colleague of ours from Congress's side was talking of some exploitation made in that area. He said since they were subjected to exploitation a special package should be given them. I would like to say that it is actually we, who deserve the special package. And why—let me tell that. Deodhar in Bihar is known by the name of Lord Shiva and some 15-20 lakhs people from various places alongwith their kanvars go there on pilgrimage in this very month of Sawan. They travel a vigorous journey out of their hard bound faith in the deity. Only tomorrow, we will go to Jharkhand to physically worship our Lord Mahadev, who is there in Deodhar. Now it is not in Bihar. We are simply losing our primary piece of land. We used to go to Hajariabagh to worship Goddess Chhinna Masta. It's only yesterday we used to have Ma's darshan there. We used to feel the Goddess's very presence there filled with compassion, but now—when we will be reaching there, we will be travelling in Jharkhand, not in Bihar. We will go there to worship a deity.

I would also like to tell that 55 districts are there in Bihar. A separate State of Jharkhand is being created by including 18 districts out of those 55. The rest of the district viz. 37 districts remain there in Bihar in this way. As per the 1991 census, the population of that area was 863.74 lakh out of which 218.44 people will be taken away according to new equations. This is the census of 1991. If a fresh census is done today it would be seen that Bihar has a population of more than 10 crores. The population in the rest of Bihar area has increased while it has decreased in Jharkhand area. It was only on the basis of this population count that Bihar has been getting its financial assistance from the centre and from the head of that State i.e. the Chief Minister as well. It is well put here by one of my colleagues that except Shri K.V. Sahai,

no other person could make it to become the Chief Minister of the State from this important area.

He was mentioning the name of Babu Vinodanandji. Though Vinodanandji was born in Deodhar, but his constituency was somewhere else. So only one Chief Minister came from that area. He may be right, but attention has also to be paid towards the fact that all the Chief Ministers who hailed from Northern and Central Bihar, spent maximum money out of the State's revenue in Jharkhand very honestly. They deserve congratulations for their kind gesture. They spared no pains for this cause. A lumpsum share of the central assistance was spent in that area for the cause of tribal development, there by overlooking the interests of the rest of Bihar. All big industries whether it is Bokaro Steel Plant, the Hatia Plant in the public sector, Tata's concern in the private sector were installed there. At that time, these establishments were not meant for Jharkhand, but they were for Bihar's development. The amount earmarked for Bihar was spent only for Bihar's cause. That heart of ours is being separated for us today.

Please look at page No. 43 of this Bill. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to please have a look at these institutions opened in Bihar. BIT Sindri, RIT Jamshedpur, Government Polytechnique Dhanbad, Government Polytechnique, Ranchi, Government polytechnique Adityapur, Government Polytechnique, Khutri; Government Polytechnique, Latehor; Government Women Polytechnique, Jamshedpur; Government Women Polytechnique, Ranchi, Government Women Polytechnique, Bokaro; Institute of Mines, Dhanbad; Institute of Mines, Bagha; Institute of Mines, Kodarma; Government Polytechnique, Dumka; Government Women Industrial College, Ranchi; Government Women Industrial College, Hajariabagh; Government Women Industrial College, Dattarganj; Military School, Tilaiya; Netrahat School; Indian Gandhi Girls Schools Hajariabagh—all these institutions are in Jharkhand area. I would demand the hon. Home Minister for a special package for a new Bihar, which will come into existence due to the separation of our heart place Jharkhand, which we developed with our sincere efforts. It is a justified with a special package so that we may enshape Bihar as a developed State.

The Hon'ble Home Minister had said that this has never happened in the history. We have made provisions for remaining Bihar. It has been mentioned in the Bill. Following the creation of Jharkhand State the Government has set up a special unit in the Planning Commission under the direct charge of Vice Chairman of Planning Commission for the implementation of matters relating to

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

the development of remaining areas of Bihar. I just want to say that this Bill was introduced during the previous session and in all these four months span what has been done for that part of Bihar by the special unit of Planning Commission. If it did any work, why was that not reflected here. We wanted that if two more lines are added to it, it would be a good gesture. It should be clearly spelt as to what is the package and by when will it be given. We would have been grateful to you. We shall abide by Government's decision and our Government on its part should understand our sentiments and also understand our plight. We are placing our sentiments, pains and misery before the Government while one hand tomorrow it is going to make one part prosper, on the other it should not put a begging bowl in our hands so that we start begging from door to door. Nowadays people of Bihar are migrating to Assam, Bengal, Gujarat and Delhi to earn their livelihood. The reason being that remaining parts of Bihar have been badly hit by natural calamities. On the one side when Motihari Betia, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and Madhubani are affected by flood and the farmer's capital, his labour over the year goes in vain. On the other side Chapra, Siwan, Gopalganj, Vaishali in Northern Bihar are affected by water-logging.

Farmers can not get anything despite putting hard labour and investing their capital. Other part is Gaya and hilly areas, where soil is not fertile. Again, from Jehanabad to Aurangabad there have been a series of massacres. There people are compelled to migrate to other regions for their livelihood leaving their hearth and home. Please try to understand our sentiments and feel the same. We do not demand this and that but request to try to understand the emotions of the natives of Bihar and make a review accordingly. Please make provisions for the remaining Bihar so that they may not be compelled to beg. In my view there have been some lapses knowingly or unknowingly, page number 26 and 27 may be seen. The way in which constituencies have been demarcated it seems that, there have been geographical errors. When Dargarh has been carved out of Banka. One more Lok Sabha constituency can be constituted by including Gaya and Munger which consist of seven Assembly segments. When seven Assembly segments constitute one Lok Sabha constituency the representative the constituency do not face any difficulties however and there will be some other difficulties. Similarly, Imamganj is adjacent to Aurangabad and the distance between Imamganj and Obara is 125 kilometres. I am not able to understand as to why Imamganj has been included in Aurangabad. Similar is the case with Nawada. Fatehpur has been included in Nawada and Nawada would be a Lok Sabha constituency comprising seven Assembly segments and

its Member of Parliament is the Bhartiya Janata Party....(Interruptions) Hon'ble Home Minister has said that he has asked for a review. There must be some error and he is going to rectify that in that case I have nothing more to say in this regard, still there are some constituencies consisting of five Assembly segments each. Aurangabad, Nawada, Gaya and Munger consist of seven Assembly segments each and Chatra, Hazaribagh and Bhagalpur comprise five Assembly segments each. I agree that somewhere there has been geographical error. I want that it should be taken seriously and action taken accordingly. In Jharkhand there were 28 sugar mills earlier. Out of which, 18 have been locked out and remaining ten are on the verge of closure. There is no industry at all. Factories in Barauni also are on the verge of closure. Similarly, in Merora in Chapra district, there was a sugar mill and a distillery all of them have been closed down and people there have become helpless now. Lakhs of families who were earning their bread, are unemployed now and have fallen prey to hunger. They are lacking out a living in Delhi with a meager income of Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1500 only a month. Everybody knows that cost of living in Delhi is very high and one can imagine meagre sum of how a person earning a meagre sum of Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1500 a month can maintain his livelihood. I would like to request all the 54 Lok Sabha Members of Bihar especially to apprise the hon'ble Home Minister of their sentiments so that the Government could understand Bihar's sentiments and with this feeling Bihar could get its right and due share. With these words I would like to conclude. I extend my support to this Bill and believe that today the Hon'ble Home Minister will convince us that he would give a special package to us after thinking seriously over these points.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the All-India Anna DMK Party, I would like to make the following submissions about the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. Yesterday, when the Minister of Home was replying about the formation of Uttaranchal, he mentioned that the aspirations of the people had been fulfilled. Now, I would like to ask him what are the aspirations of the common people in this Bill. My feeling is that the aspirations of the people are: adequate means of livelihood, food, shelter and employment. If we are not able to satisfy these aspirations, what is the use of forming the new States? Do you mean to say that with the formation of new States, the aspirations of the people are going to be fulfilled? Do you mean to say that they would get employment by this amendment? Do you mean to say that the people are going to get food, shelter, employment and other opportunities in the future. The future is not assured.

About 50 years ago, our late leader Anna had raised a demand for a separate *Dravida Nadu*. During the Indo-China war, he gave up that demand. While advocating for that demand, he had said on the floor of Rajya Sabha that 'North-East' is prospering but 'South' is not prospering. I would like to say that when leaders from Kanyakumari to Kashmir had the same sense of unity, integrity and sovereignty, why should there be a demand for formation of a new State? We from the AIADMK Party are of the firm view that if the existing States are administered properly and if the existing States are able to carry out the constitutional obligations towards the people, that is enough. The existing States are not able to discharge the constitutional obligation of protecting the lives and properties and providing the necessities of life. Therefore, I would say that these Bills are a political exercise. On political considerations, these Bills have been brought forward in this House to satisfy a section of the people. We are whipping up feelings of fissiparous and divisive tendencies to get these Bills passed.

I do not know about Uttaranchal and Jharkhand except that I read a case about Jharkhand during Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's time. That is all. But from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, it belongs to each and every citizen of this country. Shri Prabhunath Singh said that he was born in the land of Bihar. I also have a feeling that I belong to the land of his State. The land is one. It is all Indian land. There is no Bihar land or Jharkhand land nor is there Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu land. All the land belongs to each and every citizen of this country. With that feeling of integrity, I would say that a senior statesman or politician like the Minister of Home, Shri L.K. Advani, should not have brought forward these Bills during his time. If these Bills are allowed to be debated and passed, there will be hundred States in India during the next ten years. India will not remain united. It will be disintegrated. Now, in the border States, we have problems from Pakistan and China. So, to preserve independence and sovereignty, I would like to appeal to the Minister of Home that it is not very late and he could withdraw this Bill.

Sir, dividing and sub-dividing of States is not going to strengthen our country. Czechoslovakia or Soviet Russia are different, their population is different. You have a population of 17 crore in Uttar Pradesh and 10 crore in Bihar. Why should it be divided? Distance is not a criteria to do that.

Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister said that from one part of Madhya Pradesh to another part of Madhya Pradesh, it is very difficult to administer. From Kanyakumari if a person is elected as a Member of Parliament, does it mean that this Parliament should be

divided into South and North? No. We should have a united India. For that United India, this Bill has no meaning.

At this juncture, I would like to say that we are of the firm view that there should be devolution of powers to States. There should be equality among States. Yesterday I said this and today I am going to reiterate the same thing. Even regarding article 370, if article 370 is recognised for Jammu & Kashmir, the same powers and privileges available under article 370 should be given to all the States. Each State should be independent. Why should there be a separate Constitution for one State? Why should not a Constitution be adopted for all the States? In the same way there should be equal consideration in all the States. One State should not be privileged. So, we oppose this Bihar Reorganisation Bill on these grounds. We do not have anything personal against anybody except attending a Presiding Officers' Conference in 1965 in Patna, we did not know about the Jharkhand problem. Local problems should be sorted out in a different way, in a constitutional way and not in this way.

If this division is going to satisfy a section of people, the other States will also demand, the other sections of people will demand the same things. In Karnataka, in Andhra, they will ask for division....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): We will not ask for it.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: They will not ask, but their children will ask. I would like to say that if this trend continues, in another ten years there will be hundreds of States and each State will be eaten up by a border foreign country.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): What about the imbalance in development?

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, if this division is going to be a development criteria, do they mean to say that for the last fifty years we have failed?...(*Interruptions*) It should not be administrative convenience. If this is administrative convenience, we should sit in Chennai. The Parliament Session should be conducted in Chennai. Another Parliament Session should be conducted in Hyderabad, Bangalore. Why in Delhi?...(*Interruptions*) Yes, why should a section of people be deprived of seeing this Parliament....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Paranjape, please let him complete now.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: I would request them not to develop that analogy and not to sow the seeds of division and sub-division in the minds of generations.

With these words, I oppose this Bill on these grounds.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am going to speak in Oriya. I have given a notice to that effect. I am sure the interpretation has already been made....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I have also given a notice to speak in Bengali. I hope it will be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

15.40 hours

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*)

*SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Those who love me and want to hear my views, I would request them to kindly put on the earphones.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to oppose the formation of Jharkhand State. I had made it very clear at the introduction of Bihar Reorganisation Bill. Sir, Jharkhand is part of Bihar State and a portion in that was taken away from Orissa. I am referring to Seraikela and Kharsuan which were under the feudatory States in Orissa and which were never in Bihar. If you look at the political situation and administrative system at that time you will feel and realise how hastily and in unjust manner Seraikela and Kharsuan were kept under the administrative control of Chhotanagpur which subsequently formed part of Bihar.

Sir, I am not saying about entire Singhbhum. I am not saying about other Oriya speaking areas in Chhatisgarh of Madhya Pradesh or Ichhapuram of Andhra Pradesh where lakhs of Oriyas are living. I am only saying about Seraikela and Kharsuan. Some wily politician at that time hastily took the steps to keep Seraikela and Kharsuan in Bihar which were in Orissa. Whatever great they may be but these two Oriya speaking areas remained in Bihar as a result of their hasty decision. The Oriyas living in different parts of India and the entire world feel for their brothers and sisters of Seraikela and feel that a great injustice has been done to them. The Centre took these areas on 6th of May, 1948 and brought them under the administrative control of Bihar on 18th May that year. Thus Seraikela and Kharsuan remained in Bihar by the hasty decision of a few politicians who were at the helm of affairs at that time. Seraikela Subdivision, Kharsuan Police Station and Kudheikela Gram Panchayats were in Orissa. Under pressure one may not express but every Oriya feels that Seraikela and Kharsuan were taken away

from Orissa by Congress Government. These two areas merged with Bihar on 18th May, 1948 for a temporary period. After that no attempt was made to transfer back these two areas to Orissa. Then the Government of Orissa asked the Centre as to why these areas which were first taken over by the Centre and subsequently kept with Bihar were not given back to Orissa. Then the Government of India was to set up a tribunal. It was said that a tribunal would be set up, headed by a Judge of Bombay High Court. But actually the tribunal was not set up. Then in 1953 Botish sat on fast for the creation of separate State of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of that the next day Madras was divided into two States and a separate State of Andhra Pradesh was formed on the basis of language. After that the State Reorganisation Committee was set up to recommend the reorganisation of States on the basis of language. The State Reorganisation Committee was set up in 1953 to demarcate the boundaries of each State. Mr. Fazal Ali was a member of the Commission. It was expected that justice will be given to Orissa and the boundary of the State will be clearly demarcated with inclusion of Seraikela and Kharsuan. But it is regrettable that Mr. Fazal Ali did not interfere in the matter since he was a Governor of both Bihar and Orissa. Thus the matter was kept pending. In the absence of any decision of State Reorganisation Committee the political leaders at that time continue to keep a small part in Bihar without caring for the sentiments of people in those areas and also the feeling of the people of Orissa. Sir, we have been raising this issue in different forum since this issue is very much agitating us. But it is a tragedy that nobody care to listen to us. Sir, when I was elected to this august House, I was very much hopeful that this is an appropriate forum where I will raise this issue and this House will facilitate the re-merger of Seraikela and Kharsuan with Orissa. We will get justice from the Government we are the partner of NDA Government. So, the Government will give us back the small areas, i.e., the Oriya speaking areas. Seraikela and Kharsuan. Majority of people there are Oriyas and then comes Bengalis and rest are other Hindustanis till today. I would like to say that nobody is taking any interest for the Oriyas residing in Seraikela and Kharsuan. The people who do not get any employment there comes to Orissa. There the jobs are reserved for them. There is one Shri Debi Prasad Bagchi who is a Secretary of Government of India and he is from Orissa cadre. His father comes from that area. He went to Orissa and started working there.

Sir, why are you ringing the Bill? You are not able to follow what I am saying. Had you used the earphone you could have followed something. Sir, if anybody asked Shri Devi Prasad Bagchi today, he will say that he is Oriya and belongs to Orissa.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please many speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are so many speakers.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Please listen to me. I will be speaking only for two or three minutes more. I will not speak more than that.

So, Sir, our only demand is that the Seraikela and Kharsuan should be given back to Orissa. Sir, I felt very happy when the Hon'ble Home Minister stated the other day while replying to the debate on the reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh Bill that the pros and cons in each of these Bills will be reconsidered after the formation of these new States. The matter will be referred to the Law Department for reconsideration. He further stated that he will review the administrative set up and then he will come back to us. In that connection, I would like to say and hope that the Hon'ble Minister will study the real situation in Seraikela and Kharsuan and keeping in mind their genuine problems he will reconsider the re-merger of these areas in Orissa and for that he will come back to the House.

Sir, Orissa is a peaceful State and Oriyas are also peace loving people. They have never revolted against the Centre. They do not want the division of any State. But they want their brothers and sisters of Seraikela and Kharsuan should stay with them. If Seraikela and Kharsuan re-merged in Orissa, Jharkhand State will not lose anything. Bihar would not have lost anything. So, my demand is that Seraikela and Kharsuan should be given back to us. Bihar had committed a historical mistake. History is taking revenge against that State today. I am not happy for that.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Can the Hon. Home Minister understand Oriya? Unless he wears the earphone, he cannot hear the translation.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: My friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is definitely understanding all the words of mine.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Sir, Bihar is getting divided today. History will take revenge against Bihar. If not they, their children will face the revenge. It is going to happen in the case of Bihar today. In 1948, when the Seraikela and Kharsuan were transferred to Bihar the then ruler of Seraikela had already signed in the Instrument of Accession.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

There are so many members. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Oriya speaking people will feel frustrated and neglected. They were neglected in the past. I would like to request for another thing to the Hon'ble Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Hon. Member Shri Ramji Lal Suman. Kindly take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: One more minute.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramji Lal Suman. If you are not speaking I will call another member.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: There should be no time limit.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude and finish. That is not the way to pressure the Chair....(Interruptions) There is no recommendation in Parliament. Sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: One minute.

Sir, my point is Seraikela and Kharsuan were two feudatory States. Their relations are occupying some seats in both the sides of this House. If you ask them they will say how the people of Seraikela are living today. Their culture is similar like Oriyas. Orissa is a State where there is no caste conflict or differences between SC/ST or any other communities. The tribal have become Chief Minister thrice in that State. Orissa is one State where there is no clash between castes. But you have separated them by segregating the Oriya speaking areas. There is no provision for proper education for those people in those areas. They come to Orissa for jobs. Therefore I appeal to the Government to reconsider the re-merger of Seraikela and Kharsuan with Orissa and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we held a discussion on Uttaranchal yesterday. The debate was focused on Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar only. We are debating Jharkhand today. I think the situation is same in regard to Sarai Kela and Kharsawan. The Government are in a hurry to pass it as the Prime Minister has to make an announcement about the creation of three new States on 15th August from the red fort.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is being done without taking people into confidence and hence it will prove fatal in future. Shri George Fernandes is not present here. He made a statement at the time of mention of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar during debate on Uttaranchal Bill that the committee having Chief Minister of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh as its members had said that the people of Udham Singh Nagar want to be included in Uttaranchal. But there is a statement in the press by Punjab Chief Minister today that it is personal statement of Shri George Fernandes and not the opinion of the Committee. It has been published in the newspaper.

[English]

"Akalis upset, claim George misled Lok Sabha."

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has no relevance to this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing Jharkhand, which is being constituted with 18 districts. This region is contributing 60 per cent of revenue. That is why, Shri Prabhunath Singh has demanded 50 thousand crore rupees and the Government of Bihar is demanding one lakh 80 thousand crore rupees. It is a very serious matter. As far as economic package is concerned, it was asked yesterday in case of Uttaranchal also. My objection in this regard is that the Government is in crisis and the country is also in crisis. We should deliberate upon it seriously as there is demand of economic package from every State. The Government is under debt is millions of rupees.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a referendum should be made in Sarai Kela and Kharsawan to know the wishes of the people there. It will be in national interest. I request the Government to send this Bill to the select committee, since it is a disputed matter.

SHRI TILAKDHARI PRASAD SINGH (Kodarma): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. Today, the people of Jharkhand are watching TV and listening radio as to what will ultimately happen to the Jharkhand Bill. The people belonging to every party in each sector and category are concerned as to when the separation of Jharkhand from Bihar will take

place. As has been rightly said by several hon. Members already that when people living in a family are separated, it is definitely a matter of sorrow. I don't want to discuss about all these old issues but I must say that Late Smt. Indira Gandhi wanted to develop this tribal area and a sub-plan was chalked out for this purpose. I think the Hon. Home Minister knows that the amount allocated for the development of that area could not be spent fully.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Home Minister was to make a statement at 4 o'clock on Amarnath Yatra.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Home Affairs is going to make a statement. Shri Tilakdhari Prasad Singh, you please resume your seat. Mr. Minister, are you ready?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Perhaps, copies of the statement are not available. I have got a copy with me. Sir, if you permit, I can read it later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his speech. Then, you can make the statement.

[Translation]

SHRI TILAKDHARI PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Prime Minister and Home Minister, who belong to the National Democratic Alliance and hon. Soniaji also.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, yesterday, the day before yesterday when I was listening to Hon. Home Minister, he was repeatedly saying that as long as the Legislative Assembly does not pass it, we can't do anything. Had the Bihar Legislative Assembly not passed it then probably this Bill would not have been brought here. Therefore, Sonia ji has made great efforts to pass this Bill in the Legislative Assembly. So I thank Lalooji also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many things to be said in this regard, for example developmental works have not been done and people were tortured. However, a new State is to be created, therefore, at least some improvements will have to be made. I would like to raise some more points. Bihar Assembly discussed in regard to package. I firmly demand that Bihar should be given package. Capital Ranchi is in Chhota Nagpur region and the Governor's House is the residence cum secretariat of Chief Minister. There were only 6 districts in Jharkhand, now 18 districts have been carved out of them. New

districts were created but residence facility for the officials were not provided. Therefore, there is a need to make arrangements for fund.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now one of our colleagues spoke about it and when this Bill was being moved and we were listening to the statement of Hon. Home Minister, we wanted that no one should be blamed. When I went through the Bill and as the discussion has been held, the Election Commission conducts delimitation of Lok Sabha seats but during this process nothing was taken care of in this regard. During this discussion, on page 27, Shri Prabhunath Singh said that some Parliamentary constituency have five assembly constituencies and some have seven. In Chhotanagpur's 14 Lok Sabha seats, Hazaribagh district is the only district which comprises only one parliamentary constituency. There is not a single Parliamentary constituency wherein two-three districts have not been carved out. Without any political motive atleast the opinion of the Members of Parliament of Chhotanagpur region should have been consulted.... There is one more provision on page 5 which says that Members of Assembly council of Jharkhand region shall continue to be the Member of Bihar Assembly council till their retirement. I do not understand the justification behind this rule. We want that Hon. Home Minister should pay attention to it. When we are being separated why these Members of Legislative council are left with Bihar State. A council for Jharkhand should be constituted. When Jharkhand is being separated from Bihar State, naturally every thing is divided. Why should we remain attached to that State. This aspect should also be looked into.

16.04 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise one more point that there should be a demarcation of civil services, IPS, IAS and IFS when the new State is created. These officers should be asked to exercise their options with regard to the State they want to remain with. This facility should be extended to the civil services as well as state services and this issue should be discussed with the Governments of both the States. The opportunity to exercise option should be extended to them also. As the Hon. Home Minister admitted yesterday that the distance between various areas of Jharkhand is even 400-500 kilometres. In Jharkhand, Assembly constituencies spread over 50-100 kilometres. The number of Assembly constituencies should be increased. The present proposed State Assembly should be increased by at least 20 and made 101. Reservation should be provided therein.

I want to request again that cordial atmosphere should be maintained after the Bill is passed. People say that, it is very painful to part with but as I said provision for package should certainly be made.

16.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incidents of killings in Jammu and Kashmir on the intervening night of 1st and 2nd August, 2000

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a series of ghastly incidents perpetrated by militants taking a toll of as many as 80 lives have been reported from Jammu and Kashmir on the night of 1st-2nd August, 2000.

In the first incident, at about 6.45 p.m. last evening, on 1st August, a group of terrorists fired indiscriminately at Pahalgam where Amamath Yatris were camping. The incident took place across Lidder Nallah on the road leading to Aroo when terrorists fired at two Langars and CRPF personnel. The firing was retaliated by the CFPF. Twenty seven persons including two police personnel have been killed and 50 injured. Two militants responsible for the firing were also killed on the spot. From them the following recoveries have been effected: AK Rifles—2; AK Magazines—19; Rifle grenades—8; Hand grenades—2; Grenade launcher—1; Rounds—55; Transistor—1.

In the second and third incidents, militants had attacked two brick kiln labour camps, one at Mir Bazar, Quazigund in Anantnag district, the other at Mir Nowgam (Achhabal). Nineteen labourers were killed at Mir Bazar and seven labourers at Mir Nowgam. During the same night in Pogal Paristan in Ramban area (Doda district) another group of militants killed 14 persons. In the same district in village Keyar eight members of a village defence committee were killed by terrorists. The sixth incident took place at Kalaroos (Kupwara district) where five members of a Muslims family were massacred.

The State Government has initiated precautionary and relief measures. Special Secretary in the Department of J&K Affairs, along with D.G., CRPF have been deputed to J&K to review the situation and the security arrangements along with the security forces in the field.

Consequent on the cease-fire declaration made by the Hizbul Muzahideen and the Government's positive response to this offer, there have been reports that some of the militant outfits with a large component of foreign mercenaries who were unhappy about the offer of Hizbul

[Shri L.K. Advani]

Muzahideen may create problems and escalate violence. The security forces had been alerted of this and have been asked to be more vigilant. It is because of this vigilance that the security forces had foiled an attempt of the militants to attack the Amarnath Pilgrims in a Jammu camp on the morning of 1st August. In this clash one militant was killed and another injured.

No words would be too strong to condemn these outrageous incidents of violence which are no doubt part of the continuing proxy war being waged against us by a hostile neighbour. But Government feels that this latest outburst of violence is also a determined bid by those upset at the prospects of peace to abort the initiative taken by the Hizbul Muzahidden last week.

Government is determined to continue the Amarnath Yatra with renewed security measures and to provide all necessary protection to the common people. Besides, Government will persevere in its efforts to bring normalcy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by engaging in a dialogue with peace-loving people....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, it is more than a proxy war....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sonia Gandhi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, this is a serious matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Congress Party and on my own behalf, I extend my deep-felt condolences to the members of the families who have lost their dear ones in this outrageous act.

Now, following the Government's decision to initiate talks and announce a cease-fire with various militant outfits in Jammu and Kashmir, it was but expected that some of these groups would indulge in carrying out such acts. The Government, as we have just been told by the Home Minister, was indeed aware that such acts were likely to take place. Why is it then that the Government failed to ensure the maximum security, particularly on the Amarnath route which is an obvious soft target area because thousands and thousands of pilgrims travel on that route everyday? What is the Government going to do? We would like the Government to spell out in detail what it intends to do to safeguard the lives of the yatis and of all other people in Jammu and Kashmir.

Now, the Congress Party and, I am sure, many of our colleagues here are extremely concerned. We are extremely worried because on the last instance, during the Lahore Yatra instance, there was a great deal of enthusiasm and that enthusiastic moment was actually followed by Kargil. While the Congress Party certainly welcomes the action taken by the Government to initiate a process of restoring peace to Jammu and Kashmir, at the same time, we urge the Government not to lower their guard as they had done at the time of the Lahore Yatra. We urge the Government to remain fully alert and ensure the security and the safety of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all condemn, and no doubt all sections of the House condemn unreservedly these most barbarous attacks that have taken place and so many lives have been lost in those incidents. I join the Leader of the Opposition in conveying our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families. But Sir, several questions have arisen. Eighty lives have been lost. I believe, everybody had anticipated that once this peace process had started—everybody supports that—such incidents would happen which would try to stall the peace process. It is reported that there were some intelligence reports of such likely incidents to happen. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether there were such reports and if there was any, then what special steps were taken?

Sir, it is amazing that when 25 pilgrims lost their lives and 50 were injured, two policemen were killed. How long did this firing take place? What were the security forces doing that only two militants could be killed? How many militants were there?

We do not understand as to what sort of forces were there and what retaliatory steps were taken. It seems, totally inadequate security arrangements have been made, and the pilgrims were the softest targets there. Therefore, it requires an explanation that how could such incidents take place, and why there was no adequate retaliatory action.

Now to say that forces have been provided to protect the pilgrims for their future journey, Sir, is hardly satisfactory. At the same time, it seems that in so many places such incidents have taken place. Therefore, I would like to know very specifically from the Home Minister as to whether there was anticipation or apprehension of such attacks, what steps were taken, and whether there were intelligence reports on that. At the place where these incidents took place, at Pahalgam, what was the security force, how could they not prevent any such incidents

and how could there be a very minimum casualty on the other side? There seems to be a total failure, and too much of complacency appears to have been there. I do not know as to what the State Police force was doing. What is a very serious matter is that out of this, communal considerations are being brought about. This is a very serious matter which we wish to condemn. This should not be treated as a communal matter which will vitiate the entire process. But there appears to have been clear failure of security in this matter.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us as to what has actually happened.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Home Minister has said something in this regard. I have just watched the news on Star plus at 3.30 pm. The death toll has been stated to be more than 90. Similar number of persons have been injured. This heart rending incident has shocked the whole country. More than 93 innocent persons have been killed at 6 different places during the last 24 hours. I do not remember any such incident that within a span of 24 hours such serious incident has occurred. We asked security forces to maintain peace after the ceasefire declaration as one of the terrorist groups was supporting this move. I think that this is an act of such terrorist groups, who are against this peace process. We have asked our security forces to exercise restraint which we should not have done. We should have asked them to remain red alert as they have been asked now.

There were mass killings at six places simultaneously. As we have been told that only one terrorist has been killed in the encounter. It means that security forces did not face the terrorists except at one or two places and terrorists kept on massacring people easily.

I want to bring forth a few points to your notice. A resolution should be adopted in the Lok Sabha giving warning to Pakistan and expressing condolences towards the deceased. The second point which I am saying repeatedly since morning is that more than hundred people have called me up and have asked me to give information about their relatives. Hon. Home Minister had said in the morning that deceased are being identified. If any accident occurs, the list of deceased is published in the newspapers. The list available should be published by evening. Arrangements should be made so that people could reach to bring dead bodies or dead bodies should be sent to their relatives.

It will be a good work and they will get relief other wise dead bodies will remain unclaimed and we will not be able to condole to the families of the deceased. I request that pilgrims of Amarnath should be provided full security so that this kind of incident is not repeated. The families of the deceased and injured persons should be given adequate compensation....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: They have given notices for this in the morning.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Terrorists ambushed Amarnath Pilgrims in Pahalgam of Jammu and Kashmir and according to the information of Khuranaji more than 90 people have been killed. This is a very sad incident and we condemn it. We had given adjournment motion on it. Amarnath Yatra takes place every year and Government takes precautions also. Government claims that security arrangements are full proof but this incident clearly shows that Government have failed. The arrangement of the Government was not only loose but worse. Tight security arrangements should have been made where people were having their meal. If Border security force would have made counter attack, 10-20 people would have been killed from both side. The Government is having discussion with one group and the second group did not agree and did it to nullify the Government efforts. To provide security is the duty of the Government. The Government is having discussion with a group and another is creating disturbances. That's why security forces should not be lenient. We think that the Government was cheated. There are many groups of terrorists. Is there only one terrorist organisation? One terrorist group involves the Government in discussion and the other attacks the innocent pilgrims. The Government should assure the House that this type of incident is not repeated. Who is responsible, where were the loopholes. People across the country are terrorised. This is a very sensitive issue and we are worried about. Government should give clarification as to who are responsible and see that this type of incident is not repeated.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the incident that has taken place is extremely tragic and we all are unanimous on it. No matter how should we place the figures. These terrorists have not been discouraged to the extent they should have been so. Today it has been published in the newspapers that a special team having expertise in dealing with terrorism is in Islamabad these days and it is at the instance of

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

America. Pakistan too is cooperating in it. Discussion is about to begin with the people of Hizbul Mujahedeen and Hurriyat Conference as well. Such type of news have been published in today's newspapers. I think that there was no single leader for all the terrorist outfits. Every terrorist outfit is functioning on its own and certainly they have tried to send a message that talks should have started by taking all of them into confidence otherwise they could act to any extent.

Newspapers have reported that the Lashkar-e-Toiba was involved in it. I just want to submit that the Government should talk to the terrorist outfits involved in such activities. You should make the intelligence agency and local intelligence agency more alert otherwise the possibility of having such sort of incidents in near future cannot be ruled out.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I express my profound grief on the killings of innocent persons in large numbers by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir personally and on behalf of my party.

Sir, I myself have heard the news at 2 p.m. which is almost known as the official news, and it has been said that the terrorists have attacked at six places killing 84 persons. It is unfortunate that the terrorist outfits killing innocent persons in large numbers while Government is talking to these outfits in order to maintain peace in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government should think seriously about it. Killings of innocent persons are continuing since yesterday and people are being killed in large numbers. I think that the Central Government, specially the hon. Home Minister should keep the Central Government, specially the hon. Home Minister should keep the intelligence agency on alert and they should not neglect it at all. The terrorist outfits should be sternly dealt with. The intelligence agency should maintain constant vigil on those terrorist outfits who have intruded from Pakistan. Such type of incidents would continue to take place in the area unless and until you nab such terrorist outfits and take stern action against them. Labourers from Bihar who had gone to work there have been killed in large numbers. In this way, neither the lives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir nor the people visiting the 38 States are safe. You should try to find out some solution to it. I think that the Bahujan Samaj Party would fully support any steps that the Government wishes to take to ensure the atmosphere of peace in Jammu and Kashmir and to take stern action against the terrorists, otherwise peace would not be restored there. It is necessary for the Central Government to take stern step there, this is my request to you.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Hon. Speaker Sir, I strongly condemn the merciless massacre of the Amamath yatis by terrorists and express my deep felt grief for the pilgrims killed in it.

Sir, the first incident, as the Home Minister has informed the House just now, took place at quarter to 7 p.m. and it was reported in the BBC and star news at 11.00 p.m. The Government did not issue any statement in this regard till then. Sir, more than 90 people have been killed in different incidents and as per my information even today 12 people have been killed in Doda district. When the first such incidents took place only four terrorists were involved at that time, and they walked away after the killing. The Government says that it had made full security arrangements.

Sir, the Lashkar-e-Toiba has owned the responsibility for such incidents. They have taken its responsibility. The Government is talking to the terrorists....(Interruptions). As per my information they are not armed. They do not have any other option but to surrender to the Government, talks for peace are going on only to distract the attention of the Government. They want peace. Sir, one terrorist outfit talks for peace and another one attack the Amamath pilgrims. We need to deal sternly with terrorism, stern action is needed to be taken against them. Terrorism is not going to end unless we deal it with iron hands.

Sir, the refugees in Jammu and Kashmir and Udhampur are living in different colonies. As per my information there is no security arrangement there. Approximately around five to seven thousand refugees live in Jammu, there is no arrangement for their security, terrorists can attack on them. They can attack on the refugees living in Udhampur tomorrow or such incident can take place against the yatis present there. Such attacks are continuing.

Sir, two years ago when the Amamath Yatra was going to take place there terrorists had threatened that they would not allow the yatra to take place. At that time, Chief of our Shiv Sena Shri Balasaheb Thakre had warned that in case Amamath Yatra does not take place, he would not allow even Haj Yatra. You first please listen to what I am going to say ...(Interruptions) You please listen to my views fully....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak on the subject.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, this is not proper.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please. We are discussing a very serious subject.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily creating trouble?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Hon. Mulayam Singh ji, you first listen to me....(Interruptions) Hon. Speaker Sir, firstly, listen to my views in toto....(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, all the Members of the House and the country should try to understand that the purpose of the strategy of our neighboring country is not only to kill few people but to spread communal tension in the entire country....(Interruptions) Let me complete my statement....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Please do not preach the Hindus alone....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. Even on a serious matter like this, this is how hon. Members are behaving.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is why I have not only mentioned about the persons who were at Pahalgam as Amarnath Yatri but I mentioned intentionally about the

killing of five persons of a Muslim family so that a message could be sent to the entire country that this challenge is not limited to the Hindus or the Muslims alone rather it is for the entire country....(Interruptions). If anyone amongst us would view the problem with any sort of communal angle, we could not face this challenge we have to face that challenge, foil it and defeat all those involved in it....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am in full agreement with the Home Minister but your please listen to my views first.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Geete please conclude now.

[Translation]

How much time would you take to conclude your speech?

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I fully agree with the Home Minister and we do not want to create communal tension but please listen to my views first. Objections have been raised before listening to my views fully.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are also leaders of other parties who want to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Amarnath Yatra passed off peacefully last year and the same could have taken place this year also. But unfortunately, I can constrained to say that the Government of India have failed to defer the terrorists in anyway, that is why they are attacking repeatedly. Today they are not afraid of Government of India....(Interruptions) I am not going to create communal tensions.

I fully agree with Kumari Mayawati that terrorist should be tackled strictly. We cannot tackle it with mere talks. On one hand talks are being held with their one group and on the other hand attacks are being carried out by another group of terrorists and innocent people are being killed. This may escalate further. That is why Shri Khuranaji has said that now the Government of India should not only warn terrorists but it should also warn Pakistan.

The Home Minister has repeatedly made frequent statements that Pakistan is involved in it. The incidents which have taken place in last three years....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Geete, please understand that there are other leaders also who want to seek clarifications. How much time will you take.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: On all the occasions when ever there was a discussion in this House on such incidents during last three years the then Home Ministers always contended that Pakistan was behind all such incidents.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You may seek a clarification on the statement made. Please do not make it a debate. This is not a debate.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I demand from the Government of India that security bandobast for refugees should be made and full security should be provided to Amarnath pilgrims. There should not be any kind of fear in their minds and strict action should be taken against terrorists.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1968 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya and Pt. Din Dayal Uppadhyaya had made a joint statement. They said that if something happens in Pakistan, its reaction should not be reflected in our country. Of course, it was a joint statement made by both the leaders and was supported by all. We want that Shri Advani Saheb should give the said statement to all of us so that we may read it. Pt. Din Dayal Uppadhyaya ji was an ideal for BJP whereas Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiyaji was an ideal for us. Whatever the terrorists or Muslim terrorists have done there should not be any repercussion among Hindus against Muslims and we should not express any such view. This is true that there are failures on the part of the Government and the reason for it is lack of unity amongst them. The cabinet is unable to decide unanimously. This is the truth. We did not know that the Home Minister or the Prime Minister would show weakness. But it is a fact that when a Prime Minister and a Home Minister of the country shows weakness the country also becomes weak. The result is before us....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing in the House? You lack discipline. Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very tragic incident in which innocent lives have been lost. Normally, only those who want to have some betterment in their lives will go on a pilgrimage. They are peace-loving people and they have been massacred, in the first incident and also in the second incident. Obviously it tends to give a message that there is a failure in the security measures; and to some extent, there is also a failure of the intelligence agency. Otherwise, we would have controlled it in the first incident itself. We do not know whether the pilgrims have been left to look after their own safety. This should not occur because every year, the Amarnath Yatra is taking place and it is a very pious and a holy pilgrimage, undertaken by the Hindus. In spite of so many odds, they take to this pilgrimage.

This year also, hundreds and thousands of people are going for the Amarnath Yatra. It is the duty of the Government of India—instead of leaving it to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir only—to look after their safety. We should have given sufficient forces to safeguard them. Otherwise, we should have warned them not to take to this pilgrimage.

It is a total massacre. We do not know whether it is an extremist activity. If it is an extremist activity, then our intelligence agency should have alerted us that these things are going to happen. So, I humbly appeal to the hon. Home Minister to tighten the security measures; otherwise ask the people not to take to pilgrimage.

Instead of losing the lives of the pilgrims, it is better not to send them on pilgrimage. It shows our weakness as a nation. We are not able to protect our own people. They are going only for the pilgrimage and not for anything else. This is a very serious matter. The whole nation has to bow down its head in shame. We are not able to save the lives of the people. I appeal and request the Government to take stern action against those who caused this. Irrespective of whoever it may be, whether they are Pakistani extremists or Indian extremists or Jammu and Kashmir extremists, they should be punished. We should not involve politics in this. We want that the lives of our citizens should be safeguarded. If the extremists take blood out of our citizens, in the same manner we should also retaliate and do the same thing to them. Then only the nation will trust the Home Minister.

On behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I pay homage and convey condolences to the bereaved families. We strongly condemn this massacre.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. What has happened is the worst of tragedies for which we should bow down our head in shame. I had something to deal with *Amamath yatra*. At the request of the then House Minister, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who is present here, I conducted a one man inquiry into the 1996 disaster and tried to find out the causes and suggest remedies. One of the basic recommendations was the Army should be directly involved in handling the *Amamath Yatra*. It is because if anything happens, including the natural disaster, it is only the Army which can handle that. There was an understanding that Army will basically secure the route of the *yatris* and take care of the border.

Now, Sir, the Home Minister mentioned that some pilgrims were shot at Aaroo. Aaroo is not the *yatra* route. What was the circumstance under which the people were allowed to stay at Aaroo? Aaroo is relatively closer to the ceasefire line, but *Amamath* is not. I would like to know how is it that foreign mercenaries are getting access to India, crossing the ceasefire line every time coming and going away at the time of their choosing. This sort of thing never happened between 1948 and 1990. It is only after 1990 there has been a sort of slackening. I do not know whether the Army has been given the full responsibility of the ceasefire line or whether the Jammu and Kashmir police which is not particularly efficient has failed to rise to the occasion like this. What is surprising is that the incident which started happening yesterday at five or six different places in the Valley, happened again and again. What was the Government doing after the first incident happened? If we have to really negotiate, we must negotiate from the position of strength. I have a feeling that we are not able to do that. My request to the Home Minister and to the entire Government machinery is to take adequate steps to see that ceasefire line is properly guarded and restore the position which prevailed between 1948 and 1990. Army's responsibility has to be there in securing the safety and safe journey of the *Amamath yatris*. It is not a communal situation. In my Report I had mentioned how Kashmiri Muslims rose to the occasion to help the Hindu pilgrims. They shared their food and shelter. It is the doing of some foreigners who want to turn Kashmir into another Afghanistan. The entire nation must stand behind the Government and the Government must tackle it firmly by being very tough with Pakistan.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way this incident has taken place it is heart rending. The manner, on which *Amamath* pilgrims were ambushed more than 90 people have been killed in this incident. I express grief and condolence to

the departed souls on behalf of myself and my party. We lack words to condemn this incident. The way in which this incident took place is very much condemnable but feelings should be expressed within certain limits during the course of discussion.

This is not the question of Hindu and Muslim but it is a question of terrorist belonging to this country itself and of foreign country. The more communal harmony becomes strong in our country, more enemies would be demoralized to a great extent no matter whether they belong to Pakistan or any other country. That's why it is the question of terrorists belonging to the nation and foreign country and not of Hindus and Muslims. The Government should come forward with an action plan on this subject especially for tackling terrorists. They should be tackled with a concrete action plan alongwith a working plan. The morale of terrorists should not be boosted. Only then this country can hold its head high. We are not less than anybody, we can tackle the terrorists. But our laxity and weakness come in the way and the atmosphere being created and efforts were made to hold talks. I think it should be viewed very seriously as to where we committed mistakes. That's terrorism should be tackled as much strictly as it can be and there should be firm determination will power and political strength in the Government. This is the submission that I have to make.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to place before this House that the Government has failed to maintain the internal security in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. On 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of July, we, the Members of Parliament, visited Jammu and Kashmir, including Kargil. We were able to perceive the non-existence of not only the Central Government but also the State Government. There is infiltration as well as exfiltration. The Pakistani militants are making use of the Indian-prone terrorist activities. I consider unemployment as the main factor responsible for it. Young boys of 13 years or 18 years of age are being taken by these militants and they are being paid Rs. 13,000 per month as salary. Does the Government know this fact or not?

When we visited Kashmir valley, we could see the solitary movement of human beings. We, the Members of Parliament, were also taken in a group escorted by the pilots. So, in that way, it is totally a culpable failure on the part of the Central Government to protect the lives of the citizens who were participating in the pilgrimage. The contain militancy, a democratic Government can negotiate with another democratic

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

Government. I would like to know what action the Central Government has taken so far in this regard. Was the Government able to take any action at the international level about Ben Laden? What action did the Government take when 40 pundits were killed by Bitta Hare, the hard core terrorist of Pakistan who is in the Jammu and Kashmir jail now?

I charge that the Central Government has taken the Jammu and Kashmir issue for a ride. The NDA's constituent, the National Conference, is advocating a different principle. I am able to perceive that they have an altogether different idea. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister, the Home Minister or rather the senior Ministers have taken any militant action against these militants. Did they utter any word?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Please give me a minute more to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, on a Statement, the Members can only seek clarifications.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, this is a sort of submission.

While curtailing the terrorism, late Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi said that India will not tolerate terrorism and that is why she was killed.

Similarly, the late Rajiv Gandhi said that we would not tolerate terrorism. Did you utter such words? You are playing politics. You are not ruling the country. It is ruled by somebody else....*(Interruptions)*. You make her Prime Minister, she will contain militancy.

Our Prime Ministers sacrificed their lives for the sake of country but you are sitting on the saddle of power and enjoying power. You are satisfying the constituents of NDA but you are not satisfying the people of India. You are not protecting the people of India. You got the votes. The primary concern of the State and the Central Government is to protect the life and property of the citizens of this country. Did you protect them? You failed to protect the pilgrims.

The Prime Minister should take militant like action. If you do not do so, you cannot sit there. To face militants, you must have attitude of a militant. You cannot have a democratic attitude. This is not a Labour Court. When you want to face a militant, you must have militant attitude. If they shot, you must order to shot them. Otherwise, you cannot protect the citizens. So, in that way, I express my views on behalf of AIADMK Party.

Finally, I pay homage to the people who have been ghastly killed in the pilgrimage.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident that took place with Amamath pilgrims is very painful. On behalf of myself and my party, I pray to God to give peace to those departed souls and provide patience to their families to bear such a great tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Khuranaji has mentioned that 90-92 people were killed in this incident. I just want to say that the efforts of talks which was started on the part of the Government, we appreciated it. We presume the Government cannot function only with gun. If the language of peace and harmony, love and affection can be useful to solve the problem it should be the endeavour to use it and if the Government has made this effort, it should be appreciated and the intention of any one should not be doubted. But together with it we want to mention that the House is worried but the country also frightened from the way in which incidents are being engineered by the terrorists in J&K and especially from this incident—we would like that we should not hesitate to take strict steps when situation demands and I would like to quote a shair:

“Al rahi Dile Jane to kahana Apni Sarkar se
Kharch chalta Hath se, shasan chalta talwar se.”

Now we realise that strict action is required to take against these terrorists and strict instruction should be given to your Army and Security forces. Pakistan should not only be warned but we also feel that the way in which the incidents of terrorism on frontline and in Jammu and Kashmir are being engineered by Pakistan for that by challenging it we should hoist tricolours of Hindustan at Islamabad only then the glory of Hindustan will increase.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra); Sir, you said that you will allow all the Members who have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rudi, please understand. I have called only the party leaders.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you will appreciate my view that I came in the morning at 9.30. You are allowing everyone. You have allowed four persons from one party but you have not allowed Members from BJP. Then, why should anyone come in the morning?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already given a statement.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I want to know who are those four persons from one party?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: That you have to understand.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government is giving reply.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I was the Home Minister of this country. You will remember that certain events took place in connection with this *Amamath Yatra*. Of course, at that time there was no armed attack on the *yatris* by militants. But they suffered a lot because of other factors such as climatic conditions, failure to make adequate arrangements for their travel, their stay, shelter and all that. There was a big hullabaloo in the country because of the failure of the Government in that respect. I would like the Home Minister to admit—my respect for him would go up if he admit—in this House today that there has been a massive break down of security and intelligence. Without that this could not have happened.

You will please recall, he has mentioned in his statement that the firing which took place causing the maximum casualties on this group of pilgrims happened when they were in two community kitchens called *langar* where a large number of people gather obviously in order to get food. They were being served with food. The militants obviously knew that these were places where these people would be the easy targets and they would gather in large numbers. They came and carried out their massacre.

I want to know what our security people doing and what our intelligence people were doing. I share Dr. Nitish Sengupta's recollection because I appointed him to carry out an inquiry at that time. The army was not deployed at that time when I was the Home Minister. We had given instructions that in future wherever the *yatris* go, along that route wherever there is a high ground or high

peak, it must be patrolled by army personnel. Without that nobody would feel safe. I do not know what is being done now a days. We have no latest report about that.

Anyway, it seems that army and the BSF were not deployed. I want to know from him clearly whether we are relying only on the Jammu and Kashmir State police. The State police are being used for this purpose knowing that when we are talking about starting negotiations with militants, then there is bound to be provocation, there is bound to be an attack from their side because they want to disrupt this whole process of negotiations. But it seems there was a total lack of vigilance. Nobody is aware of what is happening. This is a very sad state of affairs. I think the Government should take it much more seriously than they are doing at the moment.

I would like the Home Minister finally to tell us what action would be taken in future. Future means from tomorrow because I think this *Amamath Yatra* is not going to be cancelled or suspended. The pilgrims are never in a mood like that. Facing all odds and difficulties they are bent upon going on. I saw that last time when I was there. They are not afraid. They will go on and more attacks may come on them. I would like to know from him as to what are the special measures which the Government is thinking of taking including deployment of the army wherever necessary in order to see that proper precautions are taken and these people are really protected.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The agony and grief for the people killed and condolence for their families including *Amamath* pilgrims and citizens of Jammu and Kashmir expressed by the entire House, on behalf of Government I associate with them. Almost all the Members have mentioned that this incident is not the part of the series of on going incidents till now. It's dimension is different one. It is an effort to put an end to the peace endeavour of Hizbul Mujahiddin's declaration of one sided ceasefire and its offer of talks and the readiness shown by the Government of India in accepting this offer. This was also mentioned by all. Some of the Members have mentioned about the *Lashkar-e-Toyaba*, perhaps Ramdasji said it or somebody else have said that the responsibility about these killings has been accepted by the *Lashkar-e-Toyaba*. Whether they have accepted it or not I do not know. I do know that there are three or four organisation who have been involved in killings in Jammu and Kashmir from past days. *Lashkar-e-Toyaba* is one of them. *Harkat-ul-Ansar* is another and one is *Hizbul Mujahiddin*. This is not fair to think that *Hizbul Mujahiddin* to not have

[Shri L.K. Advani]

weapons or they are weak. Strength of Hizbul Mujahiddin lies in the fact that if Kashmiris in a large number belong to any outfit then it is the Hizbul Mujahiddin only. Remaining outfits Lasker-e-Toyaba and Harket-ul-Ansar comprised of Pakistanis and Afghans and some are from other countries. There are some Kashmiris in it. It is not so that there is no Kashmiris in this outfit. This fact was kept in mind when the offer of talks from Hizbul Mujahiddin came up because we felt that if Hizbul Mujahiddin is actually with Pakistan and other remaining foreigners are with other outfits and if they departed with them and they also initiated this for various reasons. I do not want to go in this at present. I presume only that this year. It was highly criticised. It may be that where the incidence of Pahalgam took place there were our shortcomings. I can't say that I will take stock of the incidence especially after the remark of Shri Indrajit. But I want to mention that it may be after your orders as during the Amarnath journey a large number of Army was deployed in the last years. Even, when I took stock of this; I got information that five battalions of Army has been deployed for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where has been deployed.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The security personnel were deployed along the whole route and the route is very long and the pilgrims are moving along it. As far as Pahalgam is concerned, I said that what happened there and how happened, I will collect the information there-about but security personnel were deployed all along the route whenever I happen to review the security arrangements. I had also gone there last year and also saw Amarnath Yatra, I had visited the year before last year also and had seen the arrangements there, it seems that when we criticize the security personnel, particularly our army men we do injustice to them. That injustice should not be meted out to them. They are doing their duty with all pains and hardships making great sacrifices to maintain security. And perhaps this is one of the reasons that during the five-six months, the number of militants killed in the month of June alone was highest i.e. 180 militants were killed. It is also a reaction to this. It is right that no one can say that they did in one day. Six incidents took place. In my opinion, 90 Amarnath's pilgrims have been killed in those six incidents though the number of the pilgrims killed have been stated to be high. However, I have provided whatever information I had to the House.

It may be that the people who were injured might have succumbed to their injuries. Since approximately 60 were reported to be injured....(Interruptions) The pilgrims are spread over in Doda, Kupwara and Anantnag. The Amarnath pilgrims were attacked at one place and as I

said that I will thoroughly investigate the incident and also find out what was the lacunae on our part what sorts of security arrangements would have to be provided but I believe that the House would also agree to it that we should not discontinue these ongoing efforts due to these incidents. This is the measure, which was declared before some months that wherever terrorism exists, three types of efforts will be made on the part of Government to combat terrorism. Those indulging in violence should be dealt with sternly, they should be reined in and be crushed. The same opinion have been expressed by all members also. The second thing is that these people who are ready to enter into talk inside the country. Like militants have offered to talk in Nagaland and Bodo region, we are ready to talk with them and simultaneously economic development has to be....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What intelligence people were doing there?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The basic point is that Pahalgam was the central point of assembly of all the pilgrims. Basically, every year, they assemble there in big numbers. Mr. Minister, can you clarify whether at the assembly point there was the Army or the paramedical forces to take care of the *langar* and everything. That is the main point because Pahalgam was the main assembly point. I know about Pahalgam....(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The reports that I have till now indicate that the CRPF was there. Whether the Army was there or not, I would be able to say. But the CRPF is there. After all, two policemen belonging to the CRPF have also died in that incident. But I will certainly find out so far as the Pahalgam incident is concerned....(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Minister, the point is not whether the Army was there or not. I am amazed that it has taken 24 hours for you to come here. And 24 hours after coming here, you still do not know whether at 6.45 p.m. yesterday the Army was there or not there. Why do we have to wait?... (Interruptions) Who do we have to wait for it again. Surely, you should have found it out by now.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is simply because the information with me at the moment is that the CRPF was posted there. It is the CRPF which opened the fire. Two militants were killed there. They also seem to be of *Lashkar-e-Toiba*. That is the information....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many militants came there?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Hon'ble Home Minister, you said that we have criticised the security forces. We are not criticizing the security forces. We are speaking to you that you did not pay adequate attention to the aspect that though the peace initiative is going on at one hand yet there may be a serious reaction by those militants. The Government did not deploy adequate security forces there. We are criticizing your Government and not the security forces.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I accept that and I do not deny that whether it is my responsibility or the Government's responsibility. I would like to assure all of you through the House that we will not stop pilgrimage and we will continue it. We will provide adequate and essential security required for the pilgrimage. Simultaneously a proper message should go from our side regarding initiative taken by us. But this idea is also wrong that we told the security forces not to take any action or not provide any security. When Hijbul Mujahiddin warned. If any armed man attacks anybody, you do not interrupt, if it is like that, it is totally wrong....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Advani ji, nobody said like that....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete first. It is not right.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I said about Hijbul Mujahiddin and not about any person.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: According to the Government's message you did right thing. The Government itself announced that we will not open fire, it is right thing. But how will we identify who belongs to Lashkar-e-Toiba or Harkat-ul-Ansar. What was the strategic directions, which have been given by you to army in this regard.

Would you accept these things?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We would like to know what was the reports of our Army intelligence, Police intelligence or any other security intelligence and what was the role of such intelligence agencies. Had breakers been already built over there and there was no knowledge of it, because such a serious attack can not be made without making a bunker. It was fully prepared attack. The enquiry should be made from these intelligence agencies as to what was their report.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I told in my statement that it was anticipated. Whatever intelligence was available in this regard that was general intelligence and not a specific one. Every one is alerted on the basis of the intelligence report. As far as response of cease fire is concerned, I remember that Hijbul Mujahiddin had declared on 23rd and it was feared that something might happen. Then we had a discussion on this matter and an important question was raised as to how will we identify that who belongs to Hizbul-Mujahiddin or who belongs to Lashkar-e-Toiba. A decision was taken in view of all these discussion that.

[*English*]

'We should not lower our guard'

[*Translation*]

As has been quoted by Sonia ji. We should not give any relaxation in our security arrangement precaution in any condition, it is exactly right that an instruction had been given to the Army and the security personnel since first day that they have to be alert. Any body may impersonate and claim that he belongs to Hijbul Mujahiddin whether he belongs to Lashkar-e-Toiba. So, though taking all precaution, we had apprehended and it turned out to true. We will take necessary steps to remove the shortcomings in this regard.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): The questions asked by the Leader of Opposition have not been answered.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary.

...(*Interruptions*)

17.18 hrs.

BIHAR REORGANISATION BILL—*contd.*

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 introduced by hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs for discussion. This Bill has been introduced to create Jharkhand State. Today, is glorious and historical day.

I would like to say on this matter which has been discussed here that many people have opposed the

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary]

formation of small States. But no one can snatch the bounties of nature. I start the discussion from basic things that if family is big then brothers start to live separately. In the same way, it panchayat is big or block is big, it is divided into small ones and if district is big then it is also divides. Bihar is a big State that it is being divided into two States. It had been demanded for several years. I think that no body should subject to it. Today, Bihar is being divided and it is very distressing to us when we start to live separate after living together. Prabhunath Singhji has rightly said that today we are going to be separated, so we feel distressed because separate State is being created in such an atmosphere.

When people part from each other by fighting each other, then enmity is left but I am happy that division is taking place in an amicable environment just as brothers part from each other and this will benefit both States. No State will suffer.

It is not today's demand. The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had realised in 1953 that it should be a separate State. Jai Prakash Narayan had stated in 1977 that Bihar is a big State and Jharkhand State should be formed. Every one has extended support in this regard. First of all, I would like to thank hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Home Minister and all members of Bihar Legislative Assembly, Bihar State and the Government. Simultaneously I thank NDA Government for bringing this Bill today. I thank hon'ble members who are sitting here and supporting it to get it passed since two days. I will speak truth in this context. So if any body feels hurt, I apologize for that.

Why do we want to be a separate State? I will discuss both the aspects. The situation and system in Bihar is so worse that whenever we go outside from Bihar for committee's tour, I hesitate to introduce myself. Wherever we quote the name of Bihar people think that nobody is worse then ourself. This type of image we got. The places like Janakpuri, Nalanda, Vaidyanath Dham and birth places of Mahavir and Budha are situated in Bihar, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Jai Prakash Narayan like personality born in Bihar and now situation is so worse. Have courage to listen the truth....(Interruptions) You listen to me. Today, we want to be separated so that whole matter has been discussed here. There are abundant resources of minerals and gold in Jharkhand region. Earlier the king and emperor had named the Jharkhand Hira Nagpur and everything is available there but I am sorry to say that our Harijan and tribal mother and sisters go to Assam and Punjab to work in brick industry. There are no road and electricity in villages and no irrigation facility has been provided for the farmers.

Our many institutions are situated there. The agriculture colleges and H.E.C. etc. are situated there. I would like to say that the people of Jharkhand have been neglected. Not to talk of the people working in the Government's institution. Local people and even Harijan and tribals have not been properly represented. Such a great injustice has been done. So we want....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): They may be called Dalit in place of Harijan....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: All right. The dalits have not got their dues. This is the situation and the people from all over India live in that region of Bihar and earlier the people were divided over this issue, some were supporting and some were opposing. But today is such a situation that whenever I go to my constituency, it is asked that when it is being separated and this was the feeling of people. The work is being done by the cooperation of all people, so we all can imagine the happiness which the people will feel.

We go to Patna for trifles and our people fail to go there so we would like to...(Interruptions) We never interrupt. You take your seat otherwise I will speak truth....(Interruptions) Our people live life like on an island. Jharkhand is not flooded nor it experiences fire but no efforts have made to construct dams on small and big rivers. In spite of availability of every thing people are poor there. This demand is not today's demand but it has made for hundred years. It is unanimous decision that small state will exist and then it will develop. Developmental work may be undertaken in rest of Bihar also and we will discuss it further. There should be Development on both sides. I would like to thank the leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party of State and Centre level and which has also been quoted by Advani ji. We, our leadership and our party had realised that the Jharkhand region in Bihar will be created. The meeting of Bharatiya Janata party was held on 8th April, 1988 at Agra and this proposal was passed in that meeting....(Interruptions) As far as name is concerned, the name Jharkhand was adopted unanimously. Meanwhile, agitations were held at Ranchi Dhanbad at that time. The agitation were held by the activists of each and every party and this cause is being pursued rising above party line. The activists of each and every party have been struggling and demanding that this region will only develop when it will be developed. People were eager as to when this bill is introduced in the Parliament and when it will be passed. The people had firm belief that if this Bill is not passed in tenure of Bharatiya Janata Party, then it will never be passed in future and Jharkhand people were looking on Central Government that Central

Government may bring this Bill as soon as possible and get it passed at the earliest. Our Government have introduced this Bill by keeping its promises and with cooperation of every party it is being passed.

17.29 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the topography of Jharkhand district is plateau and its area is 80 lakh hectare and population is 2.5 crores and density of population is 273 person per square kilometre. The area, population and density of population of plain land in Bihar are 98 lakhs hectare, 6.48 crores and 701 person per square kilometre respectively.

It will have 81 Legislative Assembly and 14 Lok Sabha seats. As hon'ble Member said that there is necessity to increase the seats of Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha. I would also like to demand that at least 20 seats for Legislative Assembly and one seat for Lok Sabha should be increased.

Sir, we have a lot of tourist centres and religious places also. And there is necessity to develop those places but it has not been done so far. Like, Jagannathpuri is situated in Orissa, we have also temple of Jagannathpuri here. There are several religious places in Jharkhand area like that.

Those tourist places harbour beautiful falls with panoramic view. Hundru fall, Gautam Dhara, Hirri fall Betta, Neterhat tourist places may also be developed. Similarly in every district, there is place that needs to be developed since that has not been done as far. I would request to the Government that they should be developed. Just now, Mr. Thomas has said that it takes eight hours to complete the journey from Ranchi to Dumka. It is a matter of great concern and that is why I support him. I beg to move that a bench of High Court may be established there and road connecting Godda may be constructed and road may be constructed to connect each other and for movement here and there. You make demand for funds, but sometimes we feel sorry when they say that for the want of funds the work cannot be executed. Just now, one hon'ble Member mere speaking and I want to ask them why do not they spend the money provided to them properly and had they been spending it properly, situation would not have arisen like this.

Sir, I want to say that an amount of Rupees 36,000 crore, that they got over 50 years could not be utilised.

They did not hold Panchayat and municipal corporation elections, Bihar is suffering the losses of billion of rupees, election has not been held since last 22 years. There was only one person i.e. 'son of soil'—Karpuri Thakur who dared to hold elections in whole Bihar, which was never held earlier nor afterwards. Whenever the election was announced, it was conducted in Jharkhand area in the interval of every three years and it was not conducted in the remaining areas. Whose fault is it—ours and if we do not admit this, then whose fault it is, these are the things. We invest money and if that money is not spend properly, then it is not a good thing. Today, when small States are being created, people apprehend about the conditions of those small States after their creation.

Sir, I request the Government through you that this apprehension is true and if we want that the development takes place in the small States then they need to work with honesty for which beautiful officers and hard labour is required. As far as Jharkhand is concerned, no other State has been blessed with so much wealth as it has been. If work is done with labour and honesty, then within five years it may emerge as a strong and a good State thereby strengthening the nation as well....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, expressing my thanks to the Government and all hon'ble Members. I, again support this Bill and hope that you will kindly pass it unanimously, Jai Hind, Jai Bharat, Jai Jharkhand.

SHRI NAGMANI (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar Legislative Assembly has sent the resolution to create a State Jharkhand unanimously and especially it has been sent under the leadership of our hon'ble leader Laloo Prasad Yadav. We, on behalf of Rastriya Janata Dal, want to say that Jharkhand State may be created. But there is a need to pay attention towards our demand to announce a special package to make good the damages caused by flood every year. Similarly, there is no need of celebration for people and our leaders. Fortunately or unfortunately, in my chatra parliamentary constituency, three constituency of it will fall under the State of Bihar and three will fall under the State of Jharkhand. Out of the constituencies falling in Bihar, 1 won by 25 thousand votes from Barachatti, by 30 thousand votes from Fatehpur and by 20 thousand votes from Imamganj. I have only one demand that a new State is in making and as I have said earlier that a special package should be given to Bihar and alongwith that there is also a need to provide a special package for Jharkhand which is in making. Our three assemblies falling under Bihar and Jharkhand each. Today, I returned after visiting from my area. People of Darachatti, Fatehpur and Imamganj have their opinion that we may remain with Jharkhand. That is why, I want to draw the attention of the Government. Hon'ble Home

[Shri Nagmani]

Minister and hon'ble Prime Minister through you towards the fact that in democracy, people hold key and people have sent me as their elected representative. If our constituency is bifurcated in two parts, then we will not be able to provide service to the people....(Interruptions) so, the Government must pay its attention to this.

Secondly, I am taking up a very sensitive matter. About Jharkhand State, it is a matter of sorrow that whether it has been BJP or NDA Government at the Centre or Congress Government earlier or it may be our Government. Though in the area of Palamu, Chatra and Hazaribag, 16-17 types of minerals are found yet not a single factory has been established there is view of this. As a result that area of Jharkhand has not been developed. On the one side we talk about Kashmir that terrorism is spreading there, on the other, inspite of having 16-17 types of minerals there, that area has not been developed and no factory is established there and then if the people of that area become naxalite what is wrong in it. I would like to requests the Government of India that 16-17 types of minerals are found in Jharkhand area and the way in which Government has played its role in making a separate State, it must play its role in its development also. Mere creating a separate State, it must play its role in its development also. Here creating a separate State will not provide a solution. Government may establish factories there taking in its consideration the grand reality. With these words, I would like to extend my thanks to all political parties and I would also like to pay tribute to those thousands of people who sacrificed there lives for the cause of this movement.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH (Balua, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to extend my support for Bihar Re-organisation Bill, 2000. I do not support it merely on the basis that our party Janata Dal United is a part of N.D.A. and it has introduced this Bill. I support it because from the beginning our party is of the opinion that small States may be created. You may remember that in 1998, when the Lok Sabha elections were being conducted, our party's manifesto was announced. In it, our party has theoretically mentioned the creation of small States and demanded for it. Home Minister is not present here. I do not agree with the opinion that since any of the legislative assembly has passed it, merely on that basis it may be passed here too. No State may be created like this. If this basis is accepted, then it will be a wrong move. You know everything about this. Just now, Mr. Nagmani was speaking and he is supporting it. I would like to thank him for this. Bihar Legislative Assembly has passed three types of resolutions during last two years. First, resolutions came on 22nd July, 1997. That time Janata Dal Government was under the leadership of the then national

chairman of Rastriya Janata Dal. When his party divided, then he constituted a new party by dividing Janata Dal. That time his party strength was 165. After the split, it can down to 135. When their majority declined, the suddenly on the 22nd July at 2 p.m. in Bihar Legislative Assembly this resolution was brought dramatically when it was not mentioned in that day's agenda of legislative assembly. Suddenly, at 2 p.m. the then Parliamentary Affairs Minister presented a resolution that this House requests the Government of India that a separate Jharkhand State may be created out of the present Bihar State. This item was not mentioned in the agenda and cabinet also did not passed this resolution. After 15 days of passing of this resolution cabinet passed this resolution with retrospective effect. After one year on 21 September 1998, same House, same person, same party passed this resolution that resolution made on 22nd July 1997 may be rejected. That resolution was passed by the same House. I was the member of the House that time also....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh babu, do not stand without the permission of chair. Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conduct the House. You stand without having permission of chair. This is not right thing.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra): Today, a part of Bihar is being divided....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: I respect Shri Raghuvanshji. He is a good Member. He knows how to express his views and he knows well that "he is called great who blows his own trumpet."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the party to which we belong has a continuity and a consistency. We do not say to pass a proposal today itself and to pass another proposal on another day to gain political benefits. Sometimes it is said that Jharkhand State would be formed on the cost of our lives and sometimes it is said that Jharkhand would be formed. Our party does not believe at all in that party which can cheat the state for the sake of defending its very existence. Our party would rather believe in breaking than betraying the State and the public. That is why we preferred to stay out of power and the people of Bihar discuss it. So, I would like to say that a proposal passed by the Legislative Assembly should not be considered the only basis. The State should not be formed on this basis otherwise it would be disastrous. As I cited an example that a Legislative Assembly has passed three types of proposals three times.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bills were passed yesterday and the day before yesterday for formation of Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal States and it was said that the States were being formed keeping in view the sentiments of the public. I believe that this should not be only the basis for creating new States but the geographical, linguistic or administrative basis with economic viability should be there. So, I would like to say that whichever the party has the Government at the Centre, it is its duty that it should form consensus of all the parties and lay down some criteria for constituting State otherwise difficulties arise for constituting States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari is not present here at this time. He said yesterday that he was Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for four times. He said that as he belonged to Uttarakhand he was in a dilemma that if he brought a proposal for Uttarakhand, the people would say that he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and he would like to pass it in his favour whereas the people of opposition would have said why they should pass the proposal for Uttarakhand? When he was the Chief Minister of the entire Uttar Pradesh, why he would become Chief Minister of a smaller State. If he did not do that there is a problem for that and if he had brought that proposal then there would have some other problems. I want to thank Shri Mulayam Singhji and Kumari Mayawati for passing the proposal in this regard by their Governments. Today, whoever may have the credit for it, I would like to say that a State should be formed on certain basis. A commissioner district or a block should also be formed on certain basis. Today, a block of three panchayats a district of three blocks and a Tehsil (subdivision) of a single block have been constituted in Bihar. Certainly it causes enhancement in the administrative expenditure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way the expenditure has increased rapidly by accepting the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission, who is being affected by it. It has stalled all the developmental works. So, I would like to urge upon the Government and the Home Minister that it should not be the criteria to form a State that the Legislative Assembly has passed a proposal. Its basis should be geographical, linguistic or administrative or economic viability. Shri Kariya Munda just now said that our present Jharkhand State was being exploited socially, economically and educationally or it was being exploited in some other way. I would respectfully say that this is not true. I would like to tell you that in 1980-85 in the Sixth Five Year Plan, average per capita plan investment was Rs. 461 in Bihar and it was Rs. 586 for the present Jharkhand State. Per capita plan investment was Rs. 790 for the entire Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan

whereas it was Rs. 1171 per capita for the Jharkhand State.

The per capita plan investment from 1993 to 1997 during the Eighth Plan was Rs. 1506 for the entire Bihar and Rs. 2297 for the proposed Jharkhand. Therefore, it cannot be said that Jharkhand State has been neglected from economic point of view. I would like to tell Kariya Munda that there are about 211 kilometres long metalled and unmetalled roads after per lakh people in the entire country whereas it covers 127 kilometres in the case of Bihar and if these are divided between Bihar and Jharkhand on an average, the proposed Jharkhand State gets 48 kilometres and Bihar would get 37 kilometres. The total electricity generation capacity in the entire Bihar is 1779 megawatt and you see that State alone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude it. Here is a seat not a party.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: The proposed Jharkhand has 1220 megawatt electricity generation capacity and the rest of Bihar has 559 megawatt capacity. So, it cannot be said at all that that State has been neglected. We and our party believe that Jharkhand State should have been constituted long ago. When in 1956 the State Reorganisation Commission was set up, the decision should have been taken about it at that time. At that time, a greater Jharkhand State was being demanded which would have included 18 districts of Bihar four districts of Orissa, three districts of West Bengal and two districts of Madhya Pradesh. Thus, 27 districts would have formed the Jharkhand State. No doubt, uniformity on the basis of language, culture, dress, traditions, way of living and festivals would have been there. However, it has not been done the States like Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar have not been divided. The then Chief Minister of these States were so strong that the Planning Commission could not do anything in this regard. Otherwise a greater Jharkhand State had been constituted.

We support the proposed Jharkhand State and as earlier speaker said, we demand that situation in Bihar after division of Jharkhand should be looked into. The Government said that it has brought this proposal after it has been passed by the Assembly. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister and the Government in this regard that the same House has also passed the proposal regarding the package of Rs. 1,79,900 crore to be provided to Bihar. Otherwise, Bihar would lag behind in all the spheres like education, irrigation, health, rāu, employment and industry. So, we urge upon the Government to provide a package to Bihar in this regard.

[Shri Ramjivan Singh]

With these words, I support this proposal and wish for the progress of Jharkhand. An amicable atmosphere would be there with our mutual cooperation and the State would progress. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Samajvadi Party has never been in favour of small States and it shall never be in favour of small States. But when the Bhartiya Janata Party and the Congress Party have become together and whatever we say nothing is going to happen. Both are united....(Interruptions) We request you not to support daily blindly.

We find that there is always BJP or Congress work in same manner then why do not both these parties get merger. If the Congress are in the Government they would be able to exercise control over them. If both the parties are united, we are of the opinion that....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): On this issue, we are united....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We would make protest. You have the same views about foreign capital, foreign companies, Uttarakhand and the Insurance Bill....(Interruptions). They are unanimous about the Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. I do not know about the spheres on which they are not united. Shri Sunder Lal Patwa and Soniaji might be knowing about it....(Interruptions). We are against both the parties. We have discussed about it with the public and we have expressed our feelings. What is left out there? You all have become united. We are against both the parties. Shri Prabhunathji, Shri Ramjivanji, Shri Sharad Yadavji why do not you make George understand and join the Third Force sitting, who is against it....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Where is the third front?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: One is present here.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: You are there?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes, I am.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Increase its number.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Will you join it?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Increase its strength.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am happy that Shri Prabhunathji agrees with our opinion. You will have to join this, there is no doubt about it....(Interruptions). We are against the smaller States. When the Jharkhand has been formed, there is nothing left out in the Northern Bihar, there is no industry. Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Dhanbad have been given to Jharkhand. Minerals, coal, cement, wood and everything have been given to it. They say that earlier there was exploitation. Some hon. Friends say that the Scheduled Tribes, in whose name this State has been formed, are only 27 per cent. Scheduled Tribe person is not going to be made the Chief Minister of that State. This will become clear before you in due course. It was said that exploitation is being done there. Now, when will they cast out of the people who are indulge in such activities. They will have to be casted out. The exploiters are in majority in Jharkhand State and they are going to exploit the poor, the farmers, the workers, the backward Scheduled Tribes and the Dalits. I know about Bihar. The exploiters are there. What provisions have been made in this Bill in this regard.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): The persons who are indulge in scams like fodder scam, medicine scam, land scam are with you and sitting with you....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Do not argue with us. You can refer to Lalooji Raghuvanshji but not to me. A big scam can storm our country at anytime. This would not be a small scam. It will leave behind the fodder scam, the medicine scam and all this is going to happen. So, do not talk about the scams because you are also going to become part of a scam. So, I would like to ask about the provision made against the exploiters in the Bill. The Interim Government will come into power. I shall be happy if a scheduled tribe Chief Minister comes in.

18.00 hrs.

The base on which you made the division....(Interruptions). You have done it at many places under duress. Under duress, you did it in Rajasthan, too. So, this is your obligation. Whatever you did you did it out of obligation and not with happiness....(Interruptions). You have done it under obligation. Keep sitting under obligation. You cannot support us and fight with us. You cannot do these two works at a time. Either fight or get united with us. There is not any middle-path. I am telling you that this neutrality does not work.

There is nothing left with the Northern Bihar. The justice should be done with Bihar. When we are getting separated and you call us brothers again and again, the justice should be done. Shri Ram Sajivanji was also

talking about it and you will also talk about it. All want that justice should be done there. If division is made in rational manner, I think peace would prevail there and if the division is not made in rational manner, it would provoke the conflicts. Agitations will be started in North Bihar. A package should have been brought with this Bill to curb such situation in which agitation can be started. This package could be of more than 1 lakh and 79 thousand crore rupees. It should have been thought. You cannot provide 1 lakh 79 thousand crore rupees....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is six. If the House agrees, the time of the House can be extended till this Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till the Bill is passed.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I think you should get it passed....(Interruptions) I conclude. You must give a package....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singhji, please continue your speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You pass this Bill....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singhji, you have not been asked to conclude. It is now 6 O'clock. So, I interrupted you. Continue your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mulayam Singhji says that he conclude. You get the package declared....(Interruptions). Get this Bill passed. The House should accept what he is demanding....(Interruptions) Give the ruling....(Interruptions)

SHRI KHEL SAI SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Minister should be present here. The Home Minister is not in the House....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singhji is speaking. So, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Minister has come now. You should ask him....(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the package....(Interruptions) Shri Mulayam Singh knows all about Bihar but nothing about the Government continuing for last 10 years involved in millions and millions of rupees....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a proper way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lal Muni Chaubey, you are a Senior Member and you should not interrupt the proceedings of the House. You, please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, millions and millions of rupees by the Government there....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is being recorded in the proceedings.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have just fought elections and we have promised the people for one thing....(Interruptions) whosoever would be the Chief Minister, the development work would progress under his care and money would be sent from here....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. You have spoken within your allotted time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir,....(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaubey, your speech is not being recorded in the proceedings, so you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You listen to his speech....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I donot know, how to continue my speech....(Interruptions) Mr. Chaubey, please note that I am not dishonest. There may be

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

dishonest on either side but we are not involved in any dishonesty....(Interruptions) we are just expressing our opinion. Hon. Finance Minister please stop your talking because this is causing an impasse.

There is a demand of a package of 1 lakh and 79 thousand crores of rupees. The Bill should contain the agreed upon value. If 1 lakh 79 thousand crore rupees are more in your opinion, then you should express the amount appropriate in your view. We fully agree to it....(Interruptions). Someone, who indulges in interrupting everybody is not considered a good parliamentarian. Interrupting sometimes may be tolerable. These partitions will keep on taking place. There are no schools, water and electricity facilities. Now, the Assembly is located in old building but a new one will be constructed and the work will commence from there. I have been informed that only sixty members can sit there and it is not known whether 81 or 90 or how many MLAs will be elected....(Interruptions) Buildings for Vidhan Sabha, Secretariat and residences for Chief Minister and Ministers, IASs and Secretaries. All the funds for electricity and water facilities would be spent on construction of capital only. Creation of small States would result in insufficient land as population would keep on increasing and food-grain production decreasing. These partitions would result in all these things. There would be a dispute over the amount of 1 lakh 79 thousand crores in a few days; I have been informed that such things are in offing. They are speaking in Lok Sabha as if this is not true. Foundation of struggle is being laid.

Therefore, Hon. Finance Minister, put an end to this dispute. Give them a new State where they may hold their discussion. There is a demand, in my opinion, of 1 lakh 79 thousand crores by the hon. leader of NDA and its members, our demand is also the same and the friends in the Congress Party, I hope, would demand the same. Some BJP men from North Bihar would also demand the same. There is consensus over it, so there should not be any delay. Now, the Government would say there is no money. You are borrowing from other countries then why are you dividing the State. This should have been taken into account that money would be demanded in future. Partition and the said money crunch should not co-exist. These things should have been addressed at the time of partition. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Finance Minister is present here, I would be happy if he spells out the way out and the amount agreed upon by him since he disagrees to 1 lakh 79 thousand crore rupees. I would also plead with Raghunathji, Prabhunathji and other colleagues that the Government is helpless and seeking loans from other countries. They

claim to be the Lords of such a huge country and are begging outside. Dignity of the country has been lowered to such an extent that our Ministers are not able to hold talks with their counterparts in America and they are heard by their officers only. They claim the status of Cabinet Minister here but flatter Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary level officers in America. This is the plight of our Ministers. This country is being reduced to a beggar state on one hand and every thing is being partitioned on the other. They are investing fresh agitation and all parties will take part in it. Those from BJP will not take part only due to shame. Samata Party and others will take part. Therefore, it should come with a package. There should be no hurry in the absence of the package. I am informed that a great achievement will be declared on 15th August.

A big declaration will be made from the Red Fort. Declaration of claim regarding creation of Uttarakhand will be the highest achievement. They call it as Uttaranchal but we would continue to call it Uttarakhand, as we passed it in this name. And if we get a chance, we would change its name as Uttarakhand. Another achievement they would claim of creation of Chhattisgarh. You would listen it in the speech. We know, we are informed. These Bills have been passed in a hurry. These things are included in the agenda of the Business Advisory Committee in order to get it announced as the highest achievement by the Prime Minister on the Independence Day. His speech would contain three achievements.

Now, he is going to America. We fear it, as it may be a dangerous step. We are informed that some treaties would be signed. Promise to sign CTBT has been made. But, if the Government sign CTBT without taking the Parliament into confidence, I declare, the Government would earn nothing but infamy and insult. India may agree to it if the five nuclear nations agree to throw all their weapon into the sea. We should not accept this treaty until these countries do not destroy their weapons. They should protect the dignity of the country. Therefore, they should have been taken all these things into account before taking foreign loans. Now, I would speak on this topic on the day of discussion on it. We support the demand of 1 lakh 79 thousand 900 crore rupees. If the Finance Minister feels the demand to be more, he should spell out the right amount as he best knows the economic scenario and financial condition of the country. Otherwise, they should withdraw this Bill and come with a fresh package in the House once again.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. I belong

to Northern Bihar. I have held the view to divide Bihar into two parts, one is Vananchal or Jharkhand and another is Bihar, since when I was a member of Legislative Assembly. This is not the first time when we are separating. Bihar was once a part of Bengal, we were a part of Bengal and in 1912 when this House had even not been constructed Bihar and Orissa had been carved out of Bengal. After that, Bihar and Orissa were also divided in 1936. Today when Jharkhand has been separated from Bihar in 2000, we welcome it. The people of Jharkhand are very happy today. It is not a new struggle, it is very old struggle. When Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister and Jaipal Singh ji, who belonged to Ranchi, was the Member of Parliament, since then this demand was being raised. The demand had been raised many times, but I do not know why, when the Congress Party made him Minister and Jharkhand party merged with Congress Party, the demand of the people of Jharkhand was neglected by some leaders.

I am thankful to the NDA Government for its decision to divide Bihar and create a separate State, Jharkhand. Since I belong to Northern Bihar, I want to say that all units and industries are situated in Southern Bihar and there is none in Northern Bihar. There were sugar mills, jute mills and paper mills, but today they all are closed. There is only one mill, i.e. petroleum refinery of Barauni, which is functioning.

Another factory which is situated in Barauni is a fertilizer factory, it is also lying closed. Many industries were set up in Southern Bihar, but despite presence of a lot of mineral reserves and forest cover there, poverty could not be removed and neither Southern nor Northern part of Bihar could be uplifted. We are very much worried about Northern Bihar. Land is very fertile there. We can beat Punjab and Haryana, if water management is done there. It has the potential to produce more foodgrains, but we have a problem. All our rivers flow from Nepal and because of that, sometimes we are affected by floods and sometimes, by drought. We do not want any package from the Centre. This is an international issue and moreover these rivers are also international. Therefore, we have to reach an agreement with Nepal in this regard. If we are able to get some relief because of this agreement, I can assert that like Punjab, Northern Bihar can become the largest foodgrain producer of the country.

There were 28 sugar mills in the State in 1930 which have come down to 8 or 10 now. Mismanagement is the main cause of this situation. During British period, people had decided that the land was most suitable for the cane farming accordingly sugar mills were established there. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the largest sugar producing States. But sugarcane fields are required to be irrigated there eight times and on the other hand, in

Northern Bihar probably the fields are required to be irrigated one time only. I happened to go to a sugar mill when I was a member of Legislative Assembly. Price of a quintal of sugar was Rs. 810. When I asked about the cost involved in that bag, it was told that it was Rs. 22,000....(Interruptions) Yes, it was Rs. 22,000 you can imagine how sugar could be produced there. The mills which had been established in 1930 can not survive in present condition or system.

A new State is going to be created there and the people of Jharkhand are very happy. They were waiting for this occasion. I want to congratulate them. There will be separate administration for Jharkhand and a package is necessary for the same. But it should be made very clear as to who is going to bear the burden. So many packages had been given to Bihar in the past. I want to tell that all scams, be it relates to fodder, medicine or land, took place in Southern Bihar and not in northern or central Bihar. Therefore, the package meant for hilly areas should be implemented there.

There has been disparity due to division of Parliamentary constituencies. Somewhere there are seven Legislative Assembly Constituencies in a single Lok Sabha constituency and somewhere there are five. There are four such Parliamentary constituencies which have seven Legislative Assembly constituencies. The Members of Parliament representing, such areas have to bear more burden. They think that their areas should be managed properly and the Government should think over it.

I think the problems, which are being faced by Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal will not come up before Jharkhand, because Ranchi is going to become the capital of this new State.

High Court is already there in Ranchi, Chief Minister's residence is already there, Governor's residence, Minister's residences are already there. Moreover, meetings of the then Legislative Assembly used to be held there. The provision for the same exists there. So there is no need to arrange anything special. However, you have to arrange these facilities for other two States. All these facilities are already available in Ranchi. But there is another place named Dumka from where it takes a lot of time to go to and come from Ranchi. Therefore, the Government should think about the arrangement there. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill, 2000. I also want to let this House know about the feelings of the people of Orissa State. Saraikela and Kharsavan Legislative Assembly constituencies are the integral part

[Shrimati Hema Gamang]

of Orissa State and these should be given to Orissa by an Amendment Bill and not included in Jharkhand State. This is the feeling of the people of Orissa State.

Saraikela and Kharsavan were integral parts of Orissa before 1947. At the time of the creation of Orissa State, kings of these areas gave their consent in writing to the Government, according to their wishes and the wishes of the people of both of these regions, to merge them with Orissa State. The number of Oriya speaking people is much more in both of these areas. At present the culture, civilisation and language are very similar to Orissa State. At that time, when these areas were merged with Bihar, the leaders and citizens of these areas strongly opposed this decision. But today when our Congress party and other parties have taken an historical pledge to create Jharkhand State, then that integral part of Orissa should be handed over to Orissa instead of Jharkhand State so that the feelings of the people would be honoured. Adivasi and Vanvasi people of that area had been demanding Jharkhand State for a long time and they had been fighting for their demand for a long time. I want that the people belonging to dalit adivasi society should progress within their geographical, social, cultural and linguistic unit. Dalit adivasi people were suffered for a long time. I want that a person among adivasi people should get an opportunity to become the Chief Ministers of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh States and....(Interruptions) Congress had also made an adivasi person leader in Orissa three times, the Central Government should hand over Saraikela and Kharsavan to Orissa State. I am very happy today for millions of citizens especially our adivasi brethren as Jharkhand State is being carved out as per their wishes and aspirations. I, therefore, fully support this Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 presented in the House. This has been a long standing demand of that region, particularly the tribals down troddens and the poor people. This demand has rightly been put forth by our Hon'ble Members. Shri Jaipal Singh was a great leader of tribals who always raised the demand of a separate Jharkhand State. This demand was at its peak at that time and the Congressmen had wooed Shri Jaipal Singh and shook hands with him, but even then that goal could not be achieved....(Interruptions) After that Shri S.K. Bage emerged as a great leader of Jharkhand and he also became the leader of opposition in Bihar Assembly. This issue also came up at that time and it was felt that Jharkhand should become a separate State and the desire and aspirations of the people should be fulfilled, but he was also entrapped by the Congress and became Minister in the Congress Government....(Interruptions) You please sit down, we

know everything and also know about the base of the Congress....(Interruptions)

Sir, today I would like to congratulate the NDA Government for introducing this Bill. Today I can understand, the feelings of the Hon'ble Members of this House and it appears that this Bill will be passed in this House and the aspiration of the people of Jharkhand would be fulfilled. We associate ourselves with them in fulfilment of this aspiration and convey our heartiest greetings to the people of that region. Sir, when this Bill was introduced in the House, it was opposed by us, other opposition parties, Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji and others and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh also. At that time, the Minister of Home Affairs had agreed with us and said that he was aware of the fact that the condition of rest of the Bihar would deteriorate but he would not let that happen. So far as North Bihar is concerned, I am cent per cent in agreement with Shri Mulayam Singh. Sir, you also hail from North Bihar. Today we are reminded of Shri Karpoori Thakur, whether as a leader of opposition or as a Chief Minister, he always emphasised that until the work of making dams on the rivers flowing from Nepal in North Bihar was done by the Union Government, the poverty helplessness and haplessness of the people of North Bihar could not be removed. Irrespective of the fact, that, which party was in power in that State, though we may blame Laloo Prasad Government, but due to the floods in the rivers flowing from Nepal down to North Bihar, lossess are suffered every year. There is loss of infrastructure, roads are damaged, houses collapse, there is erosion of land and erosion of fields but the question is that whom we should address this problem to. This work is beyond the means of the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar cannot hold talks with the Nepal Government. Today we are happy that Hon'ble Prime Minister of Nepal is here in the Capital. We wish the Government of India do something to stop the damage caused by the rivers flowing from Nepal so that the people of Bihar could overcome with the poverty. Dr. M.P. Jaiswal just said that Bihar could feel Haryana, as the land there is fertile, but how can it happen and who will hold talks with Nepal. The Government will have to follow a clear policy while holding talks with Nepal. Government of India will have to assure us that it will protect us at any cost, only then we can overcome this grief.

Sir, there are 32 Sugar Mills in Bihar. Three Sugar Mills are there in Central Bihar. All of them are lying closed. Only four-five Sugar Mills are working rests are struggling for survival and 5-6 are being run somehow. Government of India have not granted a single Sugar Mill to Bihar in the last few years. If it want to remove our poverty, then the condition of Sugar Mills should be

improved and new Sugar Mills should be set up in Bihar.

Similarly, as far as question of Jute is concerned, there was a jute factory in Purnia and Saharsa region and the farmers used to grow jute there. Now that Jute factory is closed. Our fertilizer and paper plants are also closed. We have only sand, soil and water there, how will we protect them. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance, also hails from Bihar. Earlier, he belonged to North and central Bihar, but now he represents Hazaribagh, in Jharkhand. We congratulate him for becoming a representative of the people of Jharkhand State, but please try to protect the rest of Bihar. It is our humble submission to him. Shri Mulayam Singh has rightly said and we agree with him on two points. First, if we leave the people of North Bihar at their mercy, then the people of North Bihar and Central Bihar will not sit silently for a long period. They will be forced to revolt against it and will agitate and struggle for the same. There is no dispute on the issue that Jharkhand State should be constituted but we will never tolerate any discrimination. Secondly, what is the purpose behind constituting Jharkhand State. Shri Mulayam Singh was right. Out of 81 seats, 23 seats are for tribals and Dalits and the remaining seats are for others i.e. for general category. We desire that the purpose for which Jharkhad State is being created there should be a tribal Chief Minister for all round development of that region. We hope that you will make a declaration in this regard. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is not present here. However, the Minister of Finance is present here. We would like to know from him as to what assistance he is going to extend to us in regard to electricity. The Centre should provide us assistance in regard to electricity. We do not require money. We should rather develop more and more infrastructure like roads, electricity, irrigation and Sugar Mills in rest of Bihar.

Sir, doubts are expressed and it is said that bungling of funds would takes place. So, we don't want money, you just give us electricity and gives us our industries. Give us National Highways and roads. Construct dams on rivers in our area and arrange irrigation facilities. Give all these things to the people of North Bihar and Central Bihar, so that we could develop the Bihar State and live a happy life in rest of Bihar alongwith our brothers in Jharkhand. With these words, I support this Bill.

*SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak in Bengali. This is for the first time I am speaking in my mother tongue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was waiting for this day since long. In 1973 when I went to Ranchi for the first time as

**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.*

the President of Youth Congress, the Youth Congress leader from Bihar Shri Gyan Ranjan was with me. He was a great leader for this movement. The people I met for the first time were all *adivasi* youths. They told me only one thing and that was, "You have come to speak about Youths Congress. Please listen to our mental agony. That we are a part of India, that we were a party to our struggle for freedom. Our leader Birasa Munda was a soldier in freedom struggle. Our leaders Sidhu Kanu fought for liberation struggle, these facts have been confined in the pages of history only. But where is our identity? Is our identity today confined to only as a Minister or an MLA through quota? What is our future in the whole region of Vananchal or Jharkhand?" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could not give any reply that day. I just came back with bowed head. I asked in my heart that Gandhiji alone cannot have the full credit for free India, or for that matter, the credit does not go only to Rajendra Prasad or Jaya Prakash Narayan. If some Birasa Mundas, some Sidhu Kanus were not there, or if some Santhal struggles for independence, were not fought, it would not have been possible for us to drive away the British very easily and achieve independence. That day I realised in my heart that we have to give these people their rights someday. So even before our party had evolved any opinion about Jharkhand agitation when it originated, I felt in my heart that they have a right to agitate and long live their struggle. Today I am very happy that the Government, the Congress and the House and others are supporting the cause for a separate statehood for Jharkhand. I never feel that the country is divided if any agitation based on language, social or cultural heritage or even alongwith economic burden is recognised and a separate State is formed. I just feel the opposite. I feel in this present scenario in India, if somebody express their desire to be in India but wants recognition on cultural, social, political or against economic discrimination and urge for separate identity then I feel by granting recognition to their desires, the process of democracy is strengthened. If that aspiration is suppressed by force then democracy is never strengthened. This is what I feel. I am surprised that some Hon'ble Members are arguing that by forming the separate States, the country will be divided. These very members assert in their party meetings that in the name of strong Centre if all the power is concentrated in the Centre, then democracy is at peril. They only speak about decentralisation of power and again they are the one who feel devolution of power is unfortunate for the State. I do not find any logic in this argument. We must understand today that the desires for separate identity based on language, culture and some political freedom cannot be curbed by force. This will weaken the process of democracy. I am going to utter the name of person who is very much known to all of us. During our first day

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

of independence struggle Rabindra Nath sang a song at Swadeshi Mela in Calcutta. I remember that song—

Thousands and thousands of mind

All diversified culture identity should be tied with one knot.

That is what he meant by unity in diversity. This is the tune of India. If Nagaland feels today that as Naga too have my own language, my own dress, my own identity. I want a separate State to preserve my identity, there is nothing wrong in their demand. Today if after endless exploitation and long struggle, the *adivasis* have achieved success by having separate Jharkhand, then the House with all humility should grant their long cherished desire without any discussion and must honour their fighting spirit. We cannot suppress their desire, their urge for separate identity by force. This desire to have identity of their own is complicated but very natural. We must understand this. I do not want to speak against anybody. Many members have raised the question that creation of different States will divide the unity of our country. Why it will divide the country?...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Biswamuthary, I am with you for Bodoland. But first let me speak on this Bill first. Today I will very humbly submit before you. When Mahatma Gandhi went to Champaran to attend peasant struggle, when Indian National Congress was counting the days of struggle for independence what did Congress say at the meeting of Tripura Congress in 1924? It spoke of Chattisgarh. What did Congress say at the meeting of Benaras Congress? What did Congress say during division of Bengal? When Gokhle stopped it what did the Indian National Congress say? It said—Today the demand of the people of India is not just food or hunger but recognition for their culture, language, social values. We should not backtrack on this question of respect for culture, language and heritage. If needed Constitution has to be amended not only once or twice but 60 or 70 times. This is what Jawahar Lal Nehru also said. At the outset we had States based on language. But later on we found out that it is not only language, there are other aspects also which must be considered, which must be honoured. Our respected leader Mulayam Singh said that creation of small States is not good for our country. But as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh you passed the Bill for Uttarakhand in your Assembly. That day you knew that the State is divided. Why did you pass Bill then? Because you knew that you have to respect the feelings of the people of the hills. There was nothing wrong or unjust in that. And I feel although belated the decision of creating the separate State of Jharkhand is very appropriate. Democracy will not be

weak by this decision. I know that the demands of the people of North Bihar are just. The people of Bihar have sacrificed so much for the independence of our country. Bihar's contribution to our freedom struggle is immense. What Bihar has contributed cannot be surpassed by others. I remember the 42 movement. As a student we had to study the Quit India Movement of 1942. We all know what Bihar has contributed to get independence from the British. It is not only Gandhiji's Champaran, or Dr. Rajendra Prasad or Jay Prakash Narayan, there is not a single district in Bihar which has not sacrificed hundreds of people in our freedom struggle against the British. If Chapra, Bhagalpur, Mujaffarpur today say that we are penniless, helpless, I will definitely plead for them and urge the Central Government to appoint a Committee so as to look into and help them in their economic crisis. I have no objection to that. But if somebody argues against the creation of Jharkhand saying they have so much of manganese, I would say these are natural resources. One can find gold in the sand of Subanarekha river and these are all natural resources. Nature has given them underground coal. Nobody has brought coal from underground. Nature has given them other mineral resources also. They have Subanarekha river Shon river has originated from Jharkhand. Ganga is flowing by the side of Raj Mahal and Saheb Ganj. What they do not have? If the nature is so bountiful there it is no use feeling jealous about their resources. If North Bihar lacks these natural resources, there is other mean to get these things. There is scientific method and with the help of science and other means we can renovate North Bihar. I am not against the demands of members from North Bihar. But we must admit that people against the demands of members from North Bihar. But we must admit that people arguing that creation of small States will disrupt the unity of our country are totally wrong. We do not realise how we are causing pain by this kind of argument. I do not want to say anything regarding cast and creed. But I am sorry to say that a feeling has been created among some sections of the society, the Dalits, the Adivasis the backward people that independence has been achieved by all. But opportunity of power to rule has been achieved by only some particular cast, some particular class, some particular community and by some particular people. We cannot heal or stop their agony by oratory only. Mere lip service or fruitless oratory is not the remedy to heal their pain, to redress their grievances. The remedy lies by fulfilling their desire to have some identity—cultural, social, linguistic and against economic discrimination and to have a small State of their own within democratic framework. If the House fails to provide this much space to the urge of these people then democracy cannot survive. So I feel—open the window. Let free air come. If you have just a room with a single

widow and you make all the people sit in that room assuring that all of us are here but allowing a selected few to sit near that single window and breathe fresh air, keeping the rest of the windows shut, this cannot go on for ever.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to convey why voice has been raised in Bidharva against discrimination. Why voice is raised in North Bengal? I am not arguing for dividing any State. I do not want that the State should be divided. But I am sorry to say that the place from where I come is the place where some areas of Bihar were included in Bengal during the reorganisation of Bengal and Bihar in 1953. Singhbhum from Mah Bhum went to Bihar while Purulia came to Bengal. People both from Purulia and Singhbhum sing Tushu songs. There is no difference in culture. But the agony was terrific because of this transfer. The place I came from as an MP is the place where some pockets have been transferred from Bihar like Chakulia, Kishangunj and the villages adjoining Kishangunj. Here the culture is Surajpuri and Surjapuri language holds a special place. Also there is respect for Urdu language. If we cannot allow them to study Urdu language or if we do not respect Surajpuri language and claim we the Bengalis, the son of *zamindar* or people from higher cast, have the final word to say cannot sustain. This chauvinism cannot continue. Days are changing. We must accord recognition to the realities. Today the slogan raised in North Bengal is very dangerous. They say that they have a language called Rajbhansi. The SCs in our area are known as Rajbhansis like Ray, Sarkar, Chowdhury, Sinha, Burman. I have grown up with them since childhood. They have their festivals, their own language. They have raised the slogan in the name of Kamtapuri that their language Rajbhansi should be given recognition and honour. In North Bengal University, this language is not taught and will never be taught. Jalpaiguri is the most populous district. Most of the seats here are reserved for the Dalits. Rajbhansis have most of the seats. They demanded that they want the Circuit Bench of High Court. It was not a very big demand. This was sanctioned by Calcutta High Court. West Bengal Government also agreed. But after Mr. Jethmalani's visit, there was some twists and now I hear that what will be the outcome, nobody knows. Should we belittle people in this manner? The people who have demanded Kamtapuri have never taken to arms. They are the most peace loving people of North Bengal. They have never used guns in their life. Today they are speaking about guns. They are speaking about guns because North Bengal has been discriminated against in various plans. Nothing has been done for the developmental schemes in North Bengal. Discriminatory attitude towards North Bengal has turned it into a

backward region. The people have grudge because of discrimination. Today even when we speak about unity, we cannot shut their voice. I demand the Prime Minister if you do not take any special measure for North Bengal through proper planning by publishing white paper then fires will flare up and I do not have any power to stop that fire. Today while participating in the debate on Jharkhand, why I am warning the Government. This is what the *adivasis* there have disclosed to me. They are not from Jharkhand. They are *adivasis* from North Bengal from Tapan Thana. They came to me and said. Pria Babu, you are an MP from our Bengal. Don't try to stop the formation of Jharkhand. We are with you people and will remain with you. But if people there get recognition, do not try to scuttle that recognition. Why they have said like that? Because it is a message. They feel that somebody should take up their cause with a narrow mind. I am not against what has been said about Saraikele and I know there is need for reconsideration on some point. We cannot strengthen democracy by giving pain to somebody. But it is true that INC has supported the Bill not due to any political compulsion. INC has supported this demand because Jawahar Lal Nehru said in the Conference of INC-Congress should go forward step by step in the democracy of India by assessing the cultural, social, political demands of the people. Congress should not suppress anything by force. That is why Congress though a party is also a platform. That is why the Congress was called the movement of the people. How many people know the name of Birasa Munda? How many names are known to those who study Indian history? Mahatma Gandhi is surely known. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Jay Prakash Narayan and some more like K.V. Malavya, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Govinda Ballav Pant, Lala Lajpat Rai. These names are known and should be known because they are all memorable persons. But is the responsibility of knowing the name of Birasa Munda solely lies with the *adivasis*? Is it not the responsibility of the country to let people know the name of Birasa Munda? What a historical struggle he fought! When the Hindu *zamindars*, Muslim *zamindars* used to oil the British, the *adivasi* Santhals fought against the British in Santhal revolution. They understood that this country belongs to them not to the British. We have to proceed on the basis of this historical fact. That is why, Sir, I feel that we should not fight for the introduction and discussion of this Bill to form Jharkhand. We should not fight at least on this Bill. I have great respect for many things among my leftist friends—the CPM. I will request them to look at the sky and see the sun is rising. People have awakened. People will no longer remain in dogma or theory. They demand respect and honour for their dress, their language, their surroundings, their consciousness, their intelligence, their understanding, their soul, their

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

sorrow. Their urge to have recognition for all these aspects. If we do not listen to their urge and forcibly do not want to listen, then we are committing a great blunder.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from a very small district. The name of that district was Uttar Dinajpur. I ask my leftist friends that you have recently divided the small district into two or decentralisation of power. The two districts are North and South. Why have you done that? Because that was the people's demand. At that time you felt that to be correct. But now you feel the case of Jharkhand is not proper. But I feel this is not improper. I feel that if any State after a peaceful discussion in the Assembly without resorting to violence through gun bomb or any other means and arrive at consensus for formation of separate State, then that decision must be welcome and recognised. I am raising this because I come from North Bengal. I am not speaking about West Bengal. You will be surprised to know that new born baby is drowned due to flood in North Bengal. Because of lack of shelter that post-natal mother have any place and provide some relief. Why there is no shelter? Shelter was sanctioned by Planning Commission but it was not constructed. Today they have awakened. Today they are asking for their dues. I have told Prime Minister that you do not know from where the storm is originating. But it is coming.

[English]

Rajivji went to Darjeeling. There was not a single person although Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi went. Jyoti Basu went and there was nobody. Police were standing under the shadow of the trees. Rajiv Gandhi told me Priya we cannot apply our law here. We have to follow what they have in their mind. We must give them something. They must get their respect and their rights. We have to realise today these things. Why Himachal Pradesh was created? Why Haryana was created? Why Punjab was created? Why Mizoram was created? Why not Jharkhand be created? Why not Bidhavra be created? I feel that if we have more States, the unity of India will be preserved. But if we try to control and suppress people's urge for more freedom by means of force, military, army or police. India cannot remain united. That is why I want to support the creation of Jharkhand. I remember that person our Minister Kartic Orang who is no more who used to speak with his limited effort about the people of Jharkhand. Jaipal Singh who is also no more spoke about the formation of Jharkhand. I respect the struggle for Jharkhand. I respect all their political leaders. I know the pain of North Bihar.

I have spoken Mr. Bwiswmuthiary about your Bodoland. I am not against formation of Bodoland. But I

must advise you to shun the path of violence and gun and try to achieve your goal through non-violence and *satyagraha*. The struggle of Jharkhand did not follow violent means. They have not taken to arms. They have not kidnapped anybody and murdered. They have not destructed train or other public property by bomb blast. They have shown patience.

About Orissa also I feel that Orissa has been deprived in this regard. It is not proper.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall take just one minute. I must make people understand what I want to say. In the 2nd Conference of INC, Atul Prasad approached Rabindra Nath for a song in Bengali for the delegates. Rabindra Nath replied that how could he sing a song in Bengali which would not be understood by the delegates from all over India. Atul Prasad asked him to sing such a Bengali song with words which could be understood by everybody. Rabindra Nath composed a song and the words of that song were understood by all the delegates from all over India. I quote a few lines from that song—

*Ayioe bhubano mano mohini,
Ayi nirmalo surjo karojjolo dharani,
Janako Janani Janani.
Neelo sindhu jalo dhauto charonotalo,
Anilo bikampito shyamalo anchalo,
Shubhro tusar kiritini.*

All the delegates said that they understood the meaning of *nirmalo, janani, bhuban, mohini, tusar*. That was how Rabindra Nath composed the song. If we have honest purpose we can unite all. But if we have some bubious purpose we fail. That is why Congress support the State of Jharkhand. Congress thanks the struggle of the *adivasis* of Vananchal. I will also say if my party someday come to power and form the Government, I will try to have the Chief Minister of Jharkhand from amongst the *adivasis*. Their symbol should be established from them only.

Saying this after supporting the Bill, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Damunsi for his good speech in Bengali language.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO (Jamshedpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on Bihar Reorganisation Bill. Alongwith it I also thank whole heartedly to our hon.

Prime Minister Shri Atalji and revered Home Minister for fulfilling the 50 years long pending wish of Jharkhand today.

So many people have sacrificed their life for the cause of Jharkhand and on this occasion, I also pay homage to Siddhu Kanu, Birsu Munda, Tilka Manjhi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all are the people of India. This is our country and it is neither formed by the name only, nor by joining the pieces of soil together. Nation is formed by coming together of the people. We all are citizen of our country. If a state is being created then there is no question of division of the country. Today we are separating from Bihar. It does not mean that we are separating from our hearts also. We are separating from development point of view and there should be no reason for sorrow. In this case I also want to thank the woman Chief Minister of Bihar, Shrimati Rabri Devi as she also associated herself with the demand. There may be any extent of opposition from Shri Raghuvansh ji...*(Interruptions)* but their Government sent this proposal to the President by passing it unanimously. It is only because of it that we have been able to present the Bill here. In this case, the National President of Rashtriya Janta Dal, Shri Laloo ji had also said in Legislative Assembly that if this Bill would not come early then he would ghareo the Parliament with 5 lacs people, but Mr. Chairman, Sir, that day did not come and we are going to pass this Bill very soon. It is a matter of happiness...*(Interruptions)* It has been said that we were subjected to various oppressions by the English, but till today, we were the victim of colonisation and we, the Jharkhand people, have always been neglected. It is this flame of oppression which turned into a fire and numerous movements followed. Today all those dreams are going to be fulfilled which were cherished over the days. Many people who had dreamt of Jharkhand are no more among us. This Bill was to be passed in the 12th Lok Sabha last year. An Ex-MLA from our area had said that he was alive only in the hope of passage of this Bill and wished to die happily thereafter. This is a matter of happiness for him also and he will be feeling very happy. Today, he will be celebrating Holi and Diwali together...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the administrative system and geographical situation of Jharkhand has always been different from Bihar. In the administrative system of Jharkhand, there was Deputy Commissioners in the districts but they are called D.M. in rest of Bihar. Bihar tenancy Act was never implemented in Chhotanagpur, Jharkhand. Chhotanagpur tenancy Act and Santhalpargana tenancy Act used to be implemented there.

Our country is a country of diverse castes and religion, where there is unity in diversity. The Britishers had reorganised the States on the basis of divide and rule policy.

19.00 hrs.

After independence, Congress Government had reorganised the States on the basis of geography and language but the important point today is that the National Democratic Alliance Government has reorganised the States on the basis of economic development. It is well known that Jharkhand has been a colony of Bihar and it has always been suffering from backwardness. Therefore, Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan had said in the meeting of Lohia Vichar Manch on 12th Nov. 1977 in Patna that he was in favour of division of Bihar into two parts. The culture of North Bihar is different from the culture of South Bihar and by dividing this, these two areas will be developed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to quote some historical facts before you. In India, Jharkhand region is a beautiful landmass of forest and mountains whose social, cultural, geographical, historical and traditional system has been in existence for hundreds of years as heritage. This is the land which has been mentioned in Shiv Purana:

"Ayah patre payah panam, shal patre cha bhojnam, shayanam kharjuri patre, jharkhande vidhiyate"

People of this area eat and drink in earthen pots. They eat on sal leaves. They sleep on mat made of date leaves. This is the culture of Jharkhand. Just now, Priyaranjan Dasmuni was speaking in Bangla. Jharkhand is mentioned in most popular Kritiwas Ramayan of Bangla—

"Mandar prithvi jaiwo Jharkhand deshe, Jharkhandi ra achhe adbhut rupe"

Our hon. brothers from Orissa are sitting here. It has been said in the Adi Khand of Oriya Chaitanya Bhagwat—

"Prathame cholila prabhu tirtheswar, tabe vaidyanath Jharkhand gela ekeshwar"

It has also been written in Chaitanya charitamrita of Bangla—

"Mathura jabar kale Jharkhand milolo, Prayah lok tahat param anand"

It means that Chaitanya Maha Prabhu passed through Jharkhand while going to Mathura and he was very happy

to see the people living peacefully. Jharkhand is also mentioned in Akbarnamah. Manual Dickens who was appointed by the Britishers as surveyor of this region had also mentioned the word, 'Jharkhand' in his records.

Sir, after the Moghul rule, the British Government tried to tamper with the history of Jharkhand and it led to consistent tribal revolts against the Britishers after 1765. Important among these Meler revolt in 1772, Chero revolt in 1774, Pahariya revolt in 1778 and Tilka Manjhi revolt in 1784, Tamar revolt in 1798, Kol revolt in 1820, Great Kol revolt in 1831-32, Santhal revolt in 1855-57 and Birsa movement from 1895 to 1900.

Sir, Britishers were upset over these revolts and to suppress these revolt by military action, Jharkhand region was named Ramgarh hill area in 1780 by carrying out administrative changes. When they saw that the revolts could not be suppressed, they divided Jharkhand region in various administration set ups as Ramgarh, Jungle Mahal and Medanipur district for their own convenience of ruling, by constituting a South West Frontier Agency under Bengal presidency in 1833.

Sir, Ramgarh district was then limited to Hazaribagh, Giridih and Kodarma district....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Let it be treated as read....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHATO: How should it be treated as read....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHATO: Kanti Singh ji, I am a Graduate (honours) in Political Science but your Chief Minister has not studied even upto class VI....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: You do not know that one should not speak such things....(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have objections on this account....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interrupting the House proceedings yourself. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Why did she say so?... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Abha Mahto, you were delivering a good speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening to the Chair at all.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is fortunate that 33 per cent reservation is not there as on date....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Abha ji you were saying your own point. You should not make such a comment. One should not make indecent comment in this way against those who are not the Member of the House and so, they cannot defend themselves. Express your own views.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): A Member cannot interrupt another Member in this manner. Why did she interrupt? Should a Member interrupt in this way?... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I withdraw my words....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no need to say these things. You are speaking on Jharkhand. Constrate on the topic which is before the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unnecessary interruptions should not be created in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: We are being tortured for the last 50 years. We are very much unhappy and bearing the last moment of such pain....(Interruptions) Kanti ji, I am withdrawing my words. Rulers of princely states from other parts of India were deputed to suppress the tribal protests in Jharkhand area and this area was called Jangal Mahal Area. The then Midnapore district comprising Dhanbad, Purulia and Bankura districts and the areas covering from Midnapore to Ghatshila of East Singhbhum district was ruled by a political agent who was appointed by the Governor-General-in-council of South western frontier state. I would like to remind you that the British Government in an attempt of administrative reshuffle had created a Chhotanagpur Division in 1854 by abolishing the South western frontier agency and it was kept under the control of Bengal's Lt. Governor. The then Lt. Governor house is situated at Ranchi in the name of Governor House and it is well preserved.

After Santhal struggle in 1857, some parts of this region i.e. Chhotanagpur Division, such as Sarguja and Raigarh, were merged in Central Province by the then British Government in 1862 and now they are in Madhya Pradesh. Chhotanagpur Division witnessed one more partition in which the British Government had changed. Due to the Birsa movement during the period from the year 1895 to 1900. Britishers again changed the entire administrative set up in an attempt to make political changes of Chhotanagpur Division. As a result of this, when Bihar was separated from Bengal in 1912, many districts of Chhotanagpur division were merged with Bihar. Then Orissa was separated from Bihar in 1936. In this way, Britishers adopted 'Divide and Rule' policy time and again in Jharkhand region to suppress the tribal struggles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now your time is over. Another hon'ble Member will also speak on it. Many hon'ble Members of your party also are to speak. You should give them time, I would call their names. Now, you conclude it.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a parliamentarian and president of Jharkhand Party, Jaipal Singh had submitted a Memorandum, signed by 34 Legislators, to the State Reorganisation Commission of 1954 regarding creation of separate State. Even at that time, he was prevented from leading this movement. Under a conspiracy, he was compelled to join the Congress Party. In spite of that, the separate State was not created. After Jaipal Singh joined the Congress....(Interruptions) We are speaking on behalf of the party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is fully aware of the history.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Other Members of our party will also speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of Hon'ble Members of your party are to speak. Seven Hon'ble Members are still left to speak.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the movement was not stopped even after Jaipal Singh. Following the assassination of Jharkhand Mukti-Morcha President Nirmal Mahto on 8th August, 1988, the movement had become more aggressive. As a result of these developments people had to think afresh in this regard. Thus our party assimilated the contents of the movement and in an attempt to honour the intentions of the people, for first time an all India level political party like our Bharatiya Janata Party supported this Jharkhand Movement. On 8th April, 1988, during the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party at Agra, a resolution

was passed to create a separate Vananchal State with merger of 18 districts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal pargana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now your time is over.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Give me two minutes more....(Interruptions) The matter is related to education and employment. I am sorry to say that there are many industries and educational institutions but 98 per cent of them....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not good. Now you conclude it. I have a letter by your Chief whip. Time is mentioned in it. I do not want to read it. Being a lady Member you have already got more time.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request you to give me two minutes more time....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude it in one minute.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Regarding employment and education the position is such that about 98 per cent higher level officials as well as 95 per cent lower level officials come from Bihar. Even today Jharkhandis are not able to take admission in almost all Engineering and Medical institutions there. Even today majority of them are established there. Regarding planning, I would like to say that the package which....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now your time is over.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAHTO: Funds released under various plans for our region are not fully spent there. I would like to ask you about the package for which the demand has been made recently. Some of our colleagues from Orissa are demanding merger of Saraikela Kharsawa in Orissa. But the people of Saraikela, Kharswan do not want merger with Orissa. I can give an example of it. In 1991 census....(Interruptions) I am placing some historical facts. As per 1991 census, merely 7-8 per cent Oriya speaking people are living in Saraikela Kharswan areas. Saraikela Kharswan Lok Sabha Constituency is a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Tribes.

They have been living in cordial environment with our tribal people....(Interruptions) I support this Bill and in the end, I would just say that Ranchi would be our capital. It has Raj Bhawan, High Court, Secretariat as well as other offices. So, there is no difficulty. In the end, I would like to say just the thing:

"Kab se chhodi Mathura nagri,
Kab se chhoda Kashi,
Jharkhand men virajo he
Vrindavan ke vaasi.

[Shrimati Abha Mahto]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Home Minister has moved the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 for discussion in the House. I strongly support this Bill on behalf of my party. The new State of Jharkhand proposed to be created out of Bihar, has sufficient population of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and the population of Scheduled Tribes is much more than Scheduled Castes. Although people of almost all classes of the society are there, yet Adivasis constitute comparatively a greater part of the population. Birsa Munda's movement to strengthen Adivasi society of Jharkhand area for the cause of their self-dependence and self respect is well-known. It encouraged the people of Jharkhand especially, Adivasis, and they earned a sense of self-respect. They become aware of their rights. They thought about themselves as to why they were so backward despite the fact that they are in large numbers in Jharkhand area of Bihar State. Having considered all these facts, other classes there also decided that Jharkhand should be a separate State; and they struggled a lot for this cause. This is pleasant that after great efforts, Bihar Legislative Assembly also passed the Bill for the creation of Jharkhand as a separate State. Our party also supported it strongly in the Legislative Assembly. When this Bill, passed by Bihar's Assembly, was sent to the Government of India, then our party made all efforts in Jharkhand to see that this Bill is got passed by the Government of India at the earliest. Even Adivasis marched to Delhi under the auspices of Bahujan Samaj Party and staged a Dharna in front of the Parliament House on the last day of the Winter Session of Parliament last year, i.e. 23rd December, demonstrating for early creation of Jharkhand State. It is a matter of happiness that the Government of India have taken note of their demands and moved this Bill in the House today for discussion and to pass it.

The people of this area, who have been fighting for the cause of creation of a separate State for them, would be extremely happy, if this Bill is passed today. The BSP would also be extremely happy.

But, as Jharkhand is going to be created a separate State now, I would like to say that the Union Government as well as the new Government of Jharkhand State—would have to always keep in consideration the objective of its creation i.e. its development. The people of Scheduled Castes, Adivasi classes, backward classes in that area are oppressed ones and, I am of the view that whichever party comes in power, it should have Chief Minister from Adivasi society. It will boost the morale of

the Adivasi Society of that area. If this is not done, the Bahujan Samaj Party would personally make efforts for the same in that area. If other parties do not co-operate in this move for the sake of Adivasi society, Bahujan Samaj Party shall do this. It would definitely appoint someone from the Adivasi Society as Chief Minister and, by doing this, fulfill its aspirations. I would like to add one or two points more. As a new State is to come into existence, the reservation quota for the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly seats therein should be determined in accordance with the present population of the people of Scheduled Castes. The Central laws for preventing atrocities and excesses on SC and ST classes must be strictly implemented in that State. A special package for this new State has been talked about. Though the responsible authority and MP's of Bihar have expressed hope that since a new State Jharkhand is to come into existence, the Central Government would be paying to it proper attention providing it with a special package; yet the Union Government must take note of Bihar also, because it is very backward State. It should be given a special package keeping in view its backwardness. We would not mind providing special package to Bihar also. Jharkhand, the would be new separate State, is very backward region and it has been grossly neglected. It is not so that it lacks any natural resources or minerals. But the growers and industry labourers responsible for the production there are downtrodden; and these all resources have done on good for the common people of this area. This was perhaps the main reason why the people there thought of a separate State. This is a long cherished desire of people there, which would be definitely fulfilled. So far, two States have been created. The Bills pertaining to the creation of two separate States, namely Utranchal and Chhatisgarh have been passed and today, the Bill for creation of Jharkhand in Bihar is about to be passed; but, after passage of those three bills, I think demands would be raised in many States of the country for creation of new, separate States. Here we have an hon. Member who is engaged on extensive study of Bodoland and I think, he has visited hon. Speaker's chamber many times. He has his own demand that Bodoland should be created. I am afraid that it will give rise to more demands for creation of more small States. For this, the Central Government should lay down self contained norms for creating a new State on the basis of geographical condition and population. If the Government donot lay down these norms for creating a new State, then it would have to face newer problems. We are not against the creation of these three States as such. We have extended our support to this Bill, but after this, demands would be made for creation of more new States and the Government will not be able to ignore them. The Assemblies of those States would be passing

resolutions indicating such and such State be carved out of this or that particular State. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State in the country where we have 425 seats of Legislative Assembly. After subtracting 22 seats of Uttaranchal, only 403 seats will remain and then, people of West U.P. would be demanding their own separate State. Similarly, demand of separate State would be raised by the people of Bundelkhand and Purvanchal. Bahujan Samaj Party is not against the creation of smaller States. If Uttar Pradesh is divided into three States namely West U.P., and Bundelkhand and Purvanchal; we will be supporting the move; and we are not against it. In that condition, the Central Government shall have to fix some criteria as per the geographical status and population of the concerned States. Only in the event of fulfilling this criteria, the Central Government would introduce the pertinent Bill in this House and recommend the creation of the new State. After the passage of these three Bills, those State demanding new separate States for a long time would strengthen their stand. Therefore, the Central Government would have to frame a national policy on this issue. A national policy would have to be formulated, a criterion would have to be laid down, so that the creation of new States may be determined accordingly. I would like to say one more thing, though you must be knowing it. The founder-father of the Constitution of India, Hon'ble Babasaheb Ambedkar, who immensely contributed to frame the Constitution of this Country, had a definite view point about the Country as a whole and not of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Madhya Pradesh only. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thinking was that States having large population and vast area should be divided into smaller States, otherwise their development would be arrested. I know it was I have been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. When I created new districts of carving them out of the bigger ones, many parties opposed that move saying that it would result in the division and breaking of the State. Now when new and smaller States are being created, those very parties, which opposed the move in U.P., are indulging in propaganda saying that U.P. now stands divided. I understand that it would not result in division of the Country, no part of our Country is going to any other country. If the administrator or CM or the Cabinet of a bigger State in our Country is not able to pay full attention to its development and the people feel themselves under developed and demand a new State, then, BSP would support the move of creating a new small State for the sake of development.

Bahujan Samaj Party is in favour of smaller States. Creating smaller States would not result in division of the Country, nor will it create threat to the unity and integrity of the Nation. The present Bill is the third one, and there is no possibility of early introduction of new Bill on the same subject. Had Home Minister been present here, I

would certainly have told him, but other Ministers are sitting here—Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want their kind consideration on this suggestion.

Sir, I repeat that the demand to create new States among remaining States would not get suppressed. Therefore, Government should formulate a national policy for this and lay down criteria for creating new States, so that proper decision is taken for creating new States. With these words, not taking much time of the House, on behalf of my party I strongly support the Bill in respect of creating a separate State, namely, Jharkhand in Bihar.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given a notice that I will also be speaking in between in Oriya.

Firstly I would like to draw the attention of my friends who are sitting here on my left. The NDA Government has brought this Bihar Reorganisation Bill. I have my friends who are sitting on this side. Prof. Dukha Bhagat is here. Behan Abha Mahto is here. Shri Karia Munda is here. A very close friend, Shri Salkhan Murmu is also here. I would like to draw the attention of this House that it was Shri Murmu who raised it in the Ranchi High Court when the Jharkhand issue had been totally relegated to the background and a direction was given. He is a resident of Mayurbhanj of Orissa. A number of people have awaited for the cause of Jharkhand and I have full sympathy and support for it. There is no doubt about it.

Biju Janata Dal is not against the creation of Jharkhand. Repeatedly, one of my colleagues, Shri Prasanna Acharya, at the time of introduction of this Bill, had categorically stated that our Party, a member of NDA, is not against the formation of Jharkhand State. That is why, in the NDA manifesto, it was clearly mentioned about the formation of Vananchal in Bihar, Chhattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh, and Uttaranchal in Uttar Pradesh, and it was also mentioned by no less a person than the President of this country. But when this Bill was being prepared, was it discussed among the NDA constituents? I want to make it very clear. I am not mentioning about the Cabinet. Was it discussed with BJD? It was not done.

A number of questions have arisen in this House as to why you did not raise it for the last 45 years and why you are raising it now.

One of my colleagues had clearly mentioned it during the introduction of this Bill that there was no scope to raise this issue. Where was the forum? After 1956, after

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

the State Reorganisation Commission's report was accepted by a Congress Government, where was the scope? Where could we, the people of Orissa, have raised this issue? Where could the people of Saraikela and Kharswan have raised this issue? There was no forum. A forum has been created now by the introduction of this Bill. This is why, we have given certain amendments with a request to this august House that you please send it to a Select Committee for reconsideration.

I want to ask my friends sitting on my left. I will come to my friends sitting on my right later on. Everybody knows that Orissa is being run by us. It is a coalition Ministry. BJP is there is its partner participating in the administration. BJD is heading that Ministry. The Cabinet took a decision. Both the BJP and BJD have said that they will strive to get Saraikela and Kharswan. An all-party meeting was conducted in Bhubaneshwar. In that meeting, the Congress was there; the BJP was there; the BJD was there; and the Communists were there. They passed a unanimous Resolution that they would strive for Saraikela and Kharswan. Later on, the Orissa Legislative Assembly has passed a unanimous Resolution. That Resolution was given to the hon. Home Minister by two Cabinet Ministers of the Centre, one MoS and a State Unit President of BJP.

But I was totally taken aback when no mention was made about this Memorandum, or perhaps, the Home Minister thought it fit not to mention at the time of introduction. Where is the scope? You did not discuss it in the NDA. Why did you allow the people of your Party to pass a Resolution there in the Cabinet, in the all-party meeting and in the Assembly? Here, as we all know, as the constituent of NDA, we are piloting this Bill.

Now I come to the friends sitting on my right. The Congress Government in 1948 and 1949 took a decision that Saraikela and Kharswan are integral part of Singhbhum. If at all Saraikela and Kharswan are to be given to Orissa, then the whole of Singhbhum should go. In 1953, when the SRC was formed, a number of petitions were given. Before that, in the Constituent Assembly also, a number of petitions were given. In 1956, the Chairman of that Committee, Justice Faizal Ali clearly made a note that he would not be a party to this decision. This is the past history, dating back to some 50 years. I was not born then. A number of my friends sitting here in this House were not born then. But still then we keep close to our heart the betrayal of 1949 and 1956.

I would remind this House about a little bit of history. Ashoka had conquered Kalinga some 2000 years back. But that was also avenged after 300 years of the that conquer.

I would also remind my friends that when Sardar Patel was heading the Home Ministry—it was called the Ministry of States—at the time of amalgamation of the Princely States he mentioned:

"Centuries ago, it was the proud privilege of Challenge to arouse awakening in a great monarch, who became in course of time not only a great and wise sovereign and suzerain, but also a great guide, friend and philosopher of his people. Few had dreamt and none had imagined that it would from the same land that will start revolutionary change which would achieve for India the same measure of unity and strength and security which India had obtained under the distinguished ruler, Ask."

After 53 years of Independence what has happened in Saraikela and Kharswan? My friend Shri Kanungo has narrated some difficulties of the people of Saraikela and Kharswan. There are reports—I do not know how Bahen Abhaji says that just six to seven per cent of Oriya-speaking people are there, I do not know that—but I think if somebody is interested to go into the factual details of the Census Reports, not only of 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951, 1971 but also of 1981, there it is clearly mentioned that in Saraikela block, out of the total population of 76,117 in 1971 Oriya-speaking people are 18,493. In 1981 it was 14,275. It is coming down.

In Kharswan block, out of a population of 50,109 Oriya-speaking people are 21,530. The population has grown in 1981 but the number of Oriya-speaking people has come down to 19,000. In Govindpur which is now called Rajnagar, the population is 79,997 and the Oriya-speaking people are 16,000. The population has grown to 82,000 in 1981 and the number of Oriya-speaking people has come down to 15,722. Why is it so?

Has anyone cared to intervene, cared to inquire why the Oriya-speaking population is coming down in these two blocks or three blocks as has been mentioned in the Memorandum? Why is it coming down and where are the schools? There are reports that in 1947-48, there were 1500 primary Oriya schools. Have you added any one school to that within the last 53 years of your occupation? The commitment was given by no less a person than Shri Srikrishna Sinha, the then Chief Minister that all protection would be given to the Oriya-speaking people. Have you added any one school? Rather a number of schools have been closed down.

Have you added a single room to the Oriya High Schools? Rather most of the schools have been dilapidated and have been broken down. Have you added

any Oriya teacher to those schools? Rather, you have put some other teachers.

This is the basic problem which is pinching us. We are not against the creation of Jharkhand but you are not protecting the interests of the people whom you have taken charge of for the last 50 years and they are flying away. They are coming back to Orissa and it is a genuine demand of the people of Orissa to claim that the commitment that you had made 53 years ago—or 50 years ago or 52 years ago and 44 years ago—has not been fulfilled.

[Translation]

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, we know that in this House we will not get justice in our favour. We know that the Congress Government hatched a conspiracy against us about 50 years ago in an unjust manner. Seraikela and Kharsuan were forcibly taken away from us. No attention was paid to our genuine argument and submission. A great injustice has been done to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude now. Other Hon'ble Members of your party also want to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I will take just one minute and not more than that. Today, the only claim that we have is: please give us a forum so that you can listen to our cause. You are just rushing through the Bills. You have rushed through the Chhattisgarh Bill; you have rushed through the Uttaranchal Bill and today you are rushing through the Jharkhand Bill. Where is the scope? We do not have time to say all these things. That is why, I am again pleading before everyone. The Congress Party has not issued a whip to vote in favour of this Bill. But how many Congress Members are here now? They have attended the all-Party meeting in Orissa and passed a Resolution in the Assembly. But we have only two Members of Congress from Orissa now. I do not know what they are going to do....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking without the permission of the Chairman, please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): You do not bother about us, you think of your Party.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The Congress and the B.J.P. are all-India parties as Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has said. When you think of the nation, you think differently; when you sit in a State, you think differently. Why is this dual policy? This is question which you have to answer to the people of Orissa.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): There is no question of any dual policy made by the BJP in Orissa. Our Party also passed a Resolution to carve Vidharbha out of Maharashtra. But since this Resolution was not passed unanimously by the Maharashtra Assembly, we had to abandon the idea. Just like that though we want Saraikela and Kharsuan, we also want this Bill to be passed....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 has been moved for consideration by this House and I support it. I congratulate Smt. Rabri Devi, Chief Minister of Bihar and national leader of our party Shri Laloo Prasad for their efforts to send this Bill to the Centre after passing in the State Assembly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government's intentions are not clear about this Bill. Had they been so, the Government would have included the amendments carried out by the Bihar Government in the Bill. I also do not understand the logic behind not including those amendments in this Bill which were carried out by the Bihar Assembly; what undemocratic things were there in those amendments? Before me Smt. Abha Mahto and Shri Thomas Hansda were among those who have pointed out many things.

19.52 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN in the Chair)

We feel that if Jharkhand is created, today the people of that part will engage themselves into festivity. But still I donot understand the rationale behind this move. Bihar is being divided by taking 18 districts. Bihar's population and the new state of Jharkhand, would have only 3 crores. 18 districts of the new State cover 81 Legislative

*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Kanti Singh]

Assembly constituencies. In these 81 constituencies, 30 seats are reserved for STs, and seven for SCs thus, a total of 37 are reserved for them; and remaining 44 are General seats. The people of that area want Jharkhand State is created now, how will some Adivasi person would become the Chief Minister of its Government? We wanted to see Jharkhand as a new State, but in a proper way. Today, what is the position in regard to all the mines, minerals, steel and 17-18 big industries in Jharkhand. All the coal mines there are incurring losses, be it CCL or BCCL or the area of Rajmahal, where more or less some profit is there at least. But if it goes to ECL that also is loss making undertaking. Unless the mines become economically viable there, how can the State of Jharkhand become strong; and we see that V.R.S. is being implemented there for retrenchment of labourers. Will the Adivasis there have proper representation in the State? Bakaro Steel plant is there which is also running in losses. We have apprehensions in this regard, Jharkhand is going to be created and there are mines in this State, how they would improve the economic condition of these mines....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you are not supposed to read papers in the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Right now 26 percent of the budget is going as interest payment and the amount involved as Rs. 88 thousand crores, so how would the Central Government strengthen the new State of Jharkhand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would find that about 7.25 thousand Hectare land in Bihar is always submerged and in 13 lac hectare land only one crop is possible. As many preceding speakers said here, many sugar mills have been closed there, and the economic condition of the remaining ten sugar mills is also not good. Now if Bihar is divided into two parts to create Jharkhand then, how would the debt of Rs. 31 thousand crores on Bihar be repaid? We are apprehensive of it being passed on to either of these two States. If their intention is good then this debt of Rs. 31 thousand crores can be waived.

When Shri Inder Kumar Gujral was the Prime Minister, he had waived the loan of Rs. 12,500 crores outstanding against Punjab, when it is a rich State. All are aware that Bihar is a poor State, so will the Government waive its debt? Then I would like to tell you

about mines, especially PPCL pyrite mines in my adjoining constituency which have been closed for two years now. though every kind of facility is available there. The plea is that the cost of production in respect of pyrites is higher, therefore, its mines should be closed there then. What would remain with us in the rest of Bihar? Thousand of poor people work there for their livelihood. I also want to tell you that in North Bihar, about 11 million Hectare agricultural land contains lime and soil is calcareous. Out of which 2.3 million hectare is saline land....(Interruptions) I am an M.A. in Pol. Science, still I am not telling. I am raising points only. This saline land is unproductive and its productivity can be improved by using 2.5 to 3 Metric tonne pyrites per hectare. Calcareous land lacks in sulphur. Agriculture category pyrites can also be used as substitute for sulphur based fertilizer for improvement of this land....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there not be any cross talk.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Do M.A. degree holders read like this?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, you are not supposed to speak like that. Please observe the rules. Kindly do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have got PPCL pyrites mines, and Rs. 19 crore are needed to make pyrites based 'Songanga fertilizer' sulphuretted. Hone'ble Finance Minister is sitting here. I want to draw his attention through you to have special consideration at least for these PPCL mines. In our area, the whole north Bihar gets submerged and everytime these issues are raised in the House that the Government of India and the Government of Nepal should talk to each other and make a concrete plan so that the floods every year could be avoided.

I want to conclude with these words that if the Government's intention is good then a number of projects pending with the Central Government should be cleared at the earliest. Kadvanjala Project, Sone Canal modernisation Scheme, Durgavati Reservoir Scheme,

Punpun Irrigation Scheme, Jamnia Pump Canal Scheme, North Koel Reservoir Scheme, Swarnrekha Projects, Kona Irrigation Project, West Kosi Canal Scheme, Bateswar Sthan Panch Nahar Yojna, Upper Kiul Reservoir Scheme, Punasi Reservoir Scheme, Araj Barrage Scheme—all these are pending with the Central Government....(Interruptions)

20.00 hrs.

The Government have mortgaged the whole country. Even milk is to be imported by the Government....(Interruptions) Where would the people of India go?

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand a special package for Bihar and Jharkhand which also needs to be developed when created. The people there should get employment. Besides, the Central Government intends to sell off the coal mines over there. But, it should not be done. I want to say this also that there are only 26 percent Adivasis and the rest are general category people in Jharkhand. If Jharkhand is created, it would be created for their own interests only. If the Government want Jharkhand to be the State of Adivasis, the Hon'ble Home Minister or Hon'ble Finance Minister should make a declaration here to the effect that if anybody becomes the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, he should be an Adivasi. Besides, the cabinet to be constituted should also consist of 70 percent Adivasi representation. I demand Rs. 1,79,900 crore from the Central Government under an additional package as per the amended Bill from the Bihar Assembly, and support this Bihar Reorganisation Bill. Jai Hind.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 has been introduced in the House for consideration. If it is passed, Jharkhand State would be created under Section three. Hon'ble Home Minister is not here but Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present. The Minister we wanted to talk to is present here. Yaswant Babu from our State is the Finance Minister. Our friends lent their support together. All supported you with one voice, I do not know whether ingratitude is a Parliamentary or an Un-Parliamentary word but you did not thank Sonia Ji....(Interruptions) Raghunath Ji, the Bill would go to Rajya Sabha from here. If there is no whip from Sonia Ji then all your Bills would be turned down in Rajya Sabha....(Interruptions) Where are you? When there was the Dhanush Yagna (bow sacrifice) and nobody could break the bow then Janak and Janaki said:

"Tajo aas nij nij giri jahoo, Likha na vidhi vaidehi vivahoo".

Janak was concerned that the bow had not been broken and Janaki was worried lest she should remain

unmarried and would not get married. Your plight would be the same if the Congress does not support you....(Interruptions) So you do not have courage....(Interruptions).

Through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to address Abha Ji who was very sad and worried last year when this Bill had come. She was troubled because the Bill could not be introduced. I know it was natural for her to get worried but she did not express gratitude to Congress. She did not thank Sonia ji....(Interruptions) Just ask the people, ask Raghunath Babu, he had started relating the history....(Interruptions) You are also there. You have said it, ask Ramjivan Babu. I do not want to go into details. Whatever figures have been provided by Ramjivan Babu, prove that whichever Government was there in Bihar, it worked for the benefit of the Jharkhand area not for doing any damage to it. Hon'ble Finance Minister, you and Ram Vilas Babu are there together, let us also be heard sometimes. Please have a look at Schedules 9 and 10. You have prepared the Bill. Who has created all these doubts, where from have they come? Dr. Shri Krishna was the Chief Minister of Bihar. He had the opportunity to be in power for seventeen years. Whatever major industries were set up by him under the leadership of Pandit Nehru, they were set up in the Chhota Nagpur area. There is an intention to solve the problems. Madam just said that the number of Adivasis constitutes 28 percent of the population there. In the census, this year come down to 26 percent. That does not matter much. I also wish to have the same thing. Raghunath Jha ji, just a while back Shri Ramjivan Singh said that three smaller Panchayats make a block. Shri Ramjivan Singhji, you were a Cabinet Minister in Bihar and you made your village Manjhol a sub-division. How many Panchayats were there in it? Shri Raghunath Jha ji, you made Shivhar your district. How many M.L.As. are there? You are the only MLA, and none else....(Interruptions) I also want that a small State be created but not with the help of charges levelled against anyone. You are levelling charges. This is going to be a major State having 81 MLAs, 14 MPs, Seven MLCs would also have gone there, but for your protection Yashvant Babu.

"Baron Sambu Nrip Raho Kumari
Janm-Janm Kir Ragar Hamari."

-said Tulsidas in Ramayana. You fulfilled this vow. You had vowed not to go to Patna until the State of Jharkhand was created. Jharkhand is being created today so do come to Patna, don't be angry with the city. Abha ji, Yashvant Babu is a happier person than you today....(Interruptions) Why would he become the Chief Minister when he can own the whole country; he has the whole treasury under his control neither he himself enjoys

[Shrimati Kanti Singh]

its benefits nor allows anyone else to do the same like the snake who sits on the top of a treasure and if a rupee is kept before it, there would be no reaction from its side but it will not allow anyone to go and have it... *(Interruptions)*

20.00 hrs.

(MR. DY. SPEAKER in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): The House will sit a little late so the Ministry has arranged for dinner in room No. 70 for Hon'ble Members.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH: You always organise dinners so, what's there to speak about. We are passing the Bill anyway, there's nothing to worry about.... *(Interruptions)*

Yashvant Babu, please tell us about the provision made in respect of 14 Members of Parliament likely to go over to Jharkhand, you hail from that area, tell us about its position.

You please tell that. If you are not telling, then I will explain this. You have mentioned at page 28 that Barahi, Barkhagaon, Ramgarh, Mandu and Hazaribagh will remain in Hazaribagh constituency. At the time, when you were seeking votes, Simaria was also in that constituency. You have taken votes from Simaria as well. On the basis of this list, what the voters of the Simaria constituency might be thinking. They have no basic legal knowledge like us. In future, they will understand that Yashwant Babu no more represent our constituency, Simaria. Secondly, you have merged Jamui in Munger out of seven constituencies of Legislative Assembly. Six Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Bihar form one Parliamentary constituency. Now, they have merged Chakai into Munger parliamentary constituency. Jagdambi Babu who is sitting here represent Godda constituency. Now, you have made a provision to single out Chakai from Godda constituency and merged into the Banka constituency of Minister of State for Railways Digvijay Babu. Whereas Mahagama from Bhagalpur is merged into Godda constituency.... *(Interruptions)* Please don't talk such thing. No region belongs to anybody. No delimitation has taken place right now. I am simply explaining your intentions. What you have done with Chatara. This is a bill and the debate has been going on the bill. You kindly consider upon the bill too. At page 27, you have replaced Mahagama against Chakai in Godda constituency. Since you have fewer voters in Chakai, therefore, you have replaced it with other constituency and you have also cut aside three constituencies from Chatara. You have put

Barachakki in Aurangabad. Fatehpur is merged in Nawada constituency and Imanganj in Gaya constituency. Now, what exactly you want to do.

The day our party President, the leader of opposition decided to support the making of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttamachal, your bill is treated passed on that day. I had said, "Baron Shambhu Na Ton Rahon Kumari, Janam-Janam Ki Ragar Hamari", Yashwant Babu only then you have been able to succeed. You please do not go to Patna because you are not happy with Patna so you should make your house in Mujaffarpur. Our colleagues have said that they did not get the opportunity to become the Chief Minister of Jharkhand. Please tell me whether S/sh. Krishi Vallabh Sahai, Vinodananda Jha and Bhagwat Jha Azad, whose son Kirti Azad is member of Parliament from Mehgama constituency of Jharkhand were not the Chief Ministers of Bihar. Therefore, their statement, that they were neglected during the period of Congress rule, is wrong. Through you, I would like to tell you that without the willingness of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, your bill has not been able to pass in the House. This is our decision, therefore we should get the credit for this. Our colleagues from Orissa were saying that Mayurbhanj and Rourkela should be attached to their constituency. Please take whatever you want to take. First of all, we are passing Jharkhand. Now, our colleagues of Orissa should keep on roaming in Jharkhand. You have nothing to do with Bihar.

The members of Bihar Legislative Assembly, irrespective of their party affiliations whether of Congress or B.J.P. were demanding this but you put that demand in cold storage. You committed to form a committee and only after their decision any action will be taken in this regard otherwise you have to bear the loss. Since you are not doing any business, so you should not talk in terms of profit and loss. This bill should be passed in the House, exactly in the form it was passed in Bihar Legislative Assembly but you have amended it before passing. We are not against it. The justification has not been done by keeping seven M.L.C. of Jharkhand region in Bihar. You have made provisions for the people of your party whereas 12 members of Parliament will be transferred to Jharkhand but these seven M.L.C.s will sit in Bihar Legislative Council.

The second recommendations of the legislature was about economic package. You are in power, Therefore we are seeking this from you, we are not begging. Today, you are in power, somebody else might come. We are not talking like Raghunath Jha who is crying despite belonging to the party in power. He says that their blood has flown in floods, therefore provide them money and

talk to Nepal. I would like to say that they will not give anything, please tell whether you have provided any fund whenever sought by them. The balance 27 percent of our fund is still lying here. You say that the fund is not spent there. You don't approve the projects which are sent to you. After the request of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri Laloo Yadav supported the bill in Legislative Assembly for approval. Therefore, the Government of Laloo Yadav and our Congress should be thanked for that.

Ms. Mayawati ji said earlier and I would also like to tell that if you are honest and want to be fair with Jharkhand, then you should appoint any tribal person as the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, then only it will be treated fair.

With this, I conclude to support this bill.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to felicitate Hon. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Hon. Advani ji for fulfilling the long dream of the people of Jharkhand. You have kept the promise of your election manifesto. When a State is divided, some inconveniences are faced by the people. In 1912 Bihar was separated from Bengal, afterwards in 1936, Orissa was separated and now in the year 2000 Jharkhand was separated from Bihar to become a new State. I think, for the development of both States, the mutual cooperation is absolutely necessary. Once Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan had said from 'Lohia Munch' that I would like Bihar to be divided into two parts and also that only then the development of these parts will be possible.

This movement is not of recent times. Since the times of Birsa Munda, who symbolises tribals and is also worshipped along with god today in Vananchal, it was their dream which was accomplished today. Therefore, I would like to thank the Government and the supporters of this bill.

In the year 1997, the Government to Laloo Yadav had approved the proposal of Jharkhand. No matter what happened in between but the Government of Smt. Rabri Devi got this bill passed in Legislative Assembly afterwards. I would also like to thank Congress for their cooperation in this regard. They had stated that this bill should be passed at the earliest and the Government of B.J.P. has introduced it for passing as early as possible. The movement of Jharkhand was started 82 years back. The result of Jharkhand movement was first seen on 28 April 1988 when in the Agra convention of a national party i.e. B.J.P., a proposal of making it a separate State was adopted. The then President of B.J.P. Advani ji

convened a historic demonstration. The concept of making Jharkhand a separate State was materialised only after B.J.P. started taking interest in the issue. Today, this State is about to take its shape, therefore I would like to thank the Government as well as the leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party. Today their dream is about to be fulfilled. After the creation of Vananchal, it is being considered that what will happen to Bihar, a package is being sought for it. For the first time, the Home Minister has given an assurance and afterwards before the bill was passed, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission which will look after the interest and development of Bihar, so that it will not get hurt in this process. The package, you are seeking is something the arrangements of which our Home Minister has already done. But if the proper development of Bihar is needed, then a strong political determination and sincerity is necessary. When Punjab and Haryana can develop, then why not Bihar? For the development of a State what is needed, is good soil, rain, rivers and minerals and Bihar has got everything. I would like to ask that why such hue and cry is created in the creation of Jharkhand? All the scams which took place, have been committed in Jharkhand. The money of Jharkhand has gone in scams. If this money had been utilized in favour of Jharkhand, the State of Jharkhand had been more developed....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): You are talking unnecessarily....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Raghuvansh ji, we are already lacking time. You are wasting a couple of minutes by interrupting.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: The plains of Samastipur, north Bihar is so much fertile that if it is cultivated with sufficient water and provided electricity, then it is capable of feeding 50 percent countrymen. It is need of the hour to develop it. Similarly, we have plenty of resources in north Bihar.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: May I interrupt for a moment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are about 19 more hon. Members who want to speak. Even if you allow all of them only for five minutes each, it will take about two hours from now. May I therefore request that after one or two more speeches you may adjourn the House?... (Interruptions) The hon. Minister of Home Affairs can reply tomorrow....(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): We can reduce the number of Members who want to speak. Or, we can reduce the time allotted to every hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, you may kindly interact with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs informally and come to a conclusion. After that, I will put it formally.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Neither the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nor his junior Minister is here. Whom do I interact with?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There are about 19 hon. Members to speak and it will take three to four hours. Let the House be adjourned after one or two more speeches. We shall continue this tomorrow....*(Interruptions)*

Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are supporting the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will take a minimum of three hours. If there is some sort of an arrangement by which the time given to each hon. Member could be reduced to five minutes we can conclude this earlier than that. I do not expect that it is possible. If some leaders and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs interact, there might be some change of getting the time reduced by one hour or even two hours. It can be done. Please do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: On behalf of the principal opposition party, I request the House through you that whether the debate and the reply are completed or not we shall conclude the proceedings tonight at 9 p.m. and start again tomorrow....*(Interruptions)* We will co-operate with the Government tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to respond now?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What I wanted to say was that there are 19 more hon. Members to speak. With all respects, we want that each of them should speak. I want to hear them. After 19 hon. Members complete their speeches, if the hon. Minister replies for

an hour and then we take up clause by clause consideration, this will go up to one o'clock in the morning. So, my submission is that we may conclude the proceedings tonight by 9 p.m. or 9.15 p.m. We shall finish this tomorrow....*(Interruptions)* We are co-operating. We are not objecting....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I want that debate should proceed. You please speak. Everybody has a right to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): the first problem with tomorrow is that we have the debate on autonomy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We do not have time to spare for this Bill. The second problem is that day after tomorrow is a Friday, the day for Private Members' Business. Then, we have a Saturday and Sunday. So, we have to use only today to get this Bill passed and to take it to the other House.

I appreciate very much what the hon. Member has said. If he wants, I am ready to withdraw hon. Members who want to speak from our side. But I cannot do it unilaterally.

Members representing every political party in this House have spoken. At least three or four hon. Members from each party, represented in this House have spoken till now. If you want to move a 'closure motion', we do not mind. But that has to come as consensus; and I will call the hon. Home Minister now. He will give the reply just now and we can finish it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me clarify now. Please do not interrupt me.

Mr. Minister, before your arrival here, I was suggesting to Shri Dasmunsi that this type of an arrangement could be done, after having an interaction with you and with other leaders of the parties.

If you could do it, then we can carry on with this discussion by giving only five or seven or eight minutes to each hon. Member. In the meanwhile, you can do that exercise. I wish you all the best.

Now, Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav will continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the time limit I would like to say only that in the Poornia, Madhubani, Araria and Kishanganj regions of northern Bihar have more than 40,000 ponds. If the aquaculture is carried out there scientifically then its production can be exported through out the country. The cultivation of lichi, tobacco and banana can be carried out there....(Interruptions) there are lots of sources for cultivation....(Interruptions) an oil refinery is there if petro chemical is joined to that, then it will provide jobs to thousands of people thus enhancing employment.

Therefore I would like to say that what is needed today is good administration which can be meticulous in their development with firm will power....(Interruptions). Today despite having many resources Jharkhand is a backward region, therefore centre should make efforts for the development of Jharkhand.

With these words I support this bill.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not speak much because of the paucity of the time. I am against the Bihar Reorganisation bill. Our Marxist party is not in favour of the small State. I have told earlier also that why we are not in the favour of the partition of Bihar and why this demand is being raised today. Earlier our district used to be with Chhota Nagpur. Earlier it was Manbhoom and our district Poomia was the part of Manbhoom. In 1953 the state reorganisation commission was constituted and in 1955 this state reorganisation commission recommended to attach this region with West Bengal, but at that time, state reorganisation commission had explained that why the maximum area of district Chopura manbhoom and Singhbhoom should come in West Bengal but things could not take shape like this. There was a proposal for consideration. Firstly it was about administrative consideration and secondly it was about the reorganisation of the State and was told like this:—

[English]

"Had language been the only consideration, then Purulia could have emerged as a much larger district with many Bengali speaking industrial areas now in Bihar."

[Translation]

It was their observation but it never happened. Today views are being expressed that the region of Chhota Nagpur or Jharkhand are backward, but why they are

backward? Despite having such a huge natural resource and mineral resource this region is backward? Whether this State will be developed after the partition? Many small States were formed in this country after the independence. Whether they have been able to develop, whether they have come forward or whether they could solve the problem of rising population after becoming a separate small State? I would like to say it was not so. This all should have been done by the previous Governments but they could not do it. The scope of development of this region with which this concept was undertaken was not implemented properly. When it is said that south Bihar is exploiting North Bihar it is not correct. Whether the South Bihar is a colony of North Bihar? It is not so. We don't go through the actual problem. After the 50 years of independence why any plan for the development of this region has not been formulated? Why the unemployment is increasing there today? Every type of problem is increasing there. They should have paid attention on these problems but they are talking about the need of separate State. The problems can not be resolved by creating new States. By keeping Bihar united and by forming an autonomous regional council for that region, we can do something for its development. This question has been raised so many times and the demand has also been made many times. But this region deprived the consideration which was supposed to be given to the development of this region.

[English]

Deprivation creates a feeling of alienation.

[Translation]

Due to alienation this demand of partition keeps on arising. Whereas the partition is not the solution of the problems of this region. This problem has also been raised in Bengal.

In 1985-86 a mass movement was undertaken in the Darjeeling district. We have been able to resolve their problem. By forming an autonomous hill council we have transferred the powers to the people of that region which resulted in developing that region as well as seeking the solution of the problem of increasing population of the area. A tribal autonomous region can be formed by taking 18 districts and the powers can be transferred to the tribal and non-tribal people of that area. The same problem was faced in Tripura as well. The left Government of Tripura formulated the Tribal Autonomous Council by uniting the tribals and non-tribals. The way we have resolved the problems of unemployment, poverty etc. there, similarly we can solve the problems of this region as well. The development of this region can not be

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

achieved by creating a separate State. After Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh now it is the turn of Jharkhand to be separate State. Others regions will also raise the same demand. The demand will come from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and other regions. Ultimately it will promote the partition of country. Which we don't want. We want that the problem of that State should be resolved by keeping that State united. This problem can be resolved by giving the rights to local people and by decentralization of power. Gradually same demand has started arising from others States as well. It would have been better if this bill has been first sent to the standing committee and then discussed in the House. This bill has been brought in hurry. I oppose the way this country is being divided. Thus I oppose this bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Singh Deo to speak. Please be brief.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I would not be able to be brief because we are an aggrieved party and I have to plead before this House.

Sir, the birth of a nation is a very joyous occasion. Everyone remembers the 'Tryst with Destiny' speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 14th of August midnight, when the voice of a long-suffering people found utterance, not fully but substantially. Therefore, the birth of three States in the last three days, Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal and today Jharkhand, is a cause for happiness and joy for many people.

I agree with my colleague, my former Chairman of the Standing Committee on Railways, Shri Basudeb Acharia, that the Bill should have come through the Standing Committee.

Ever since the concept of Standing Committee has come even innocuous Bills like the Cable Television or Coal Bearing Area Bill are not brought to Parliament before being vetted by the Standing Committee. I do not think the Heavens would have fallen if these three Bills would have come through the Standing Committee because most of us are committed to the formation of these three States.

I would like to pay tribute to the sustained struggle, suffering and sacrifice of the people and the leaders who fought for these three new States. People of some of the States like Jharkhand have been waging a war since 1793, the days of the permanent settlement. The hon. distinguished speakers have already mentioned various uprisings. Then came Captain Wilkinson who was the

Administrator in the Commissioner. Then came O'Donell and many evaluations.

I would like to mention that it was during the time of Rajiv Gandhi that the whole thing started moving. A lot of efforts were also made by late Rajesh Pilot for all the three States. During the time when Shri Buta Singh was the Home Minister, there was a report called 'Leading up to Jharkhand'. In that report 18 districts which are today in Jharkhand were indicated to be infrastructurally weak. It had been pointed out in 1990. Today only justice is being done by the creation of Jharkhand State.

I am very grateful to Shri Prabhu Nath Singh and Shrimati Kanti Singh for the impressive number of projects which they have cited. They were all done by the Central Government and the Congress Government. Not a single thing has happened after that. Yet it remained backward because the attention of the State Government was not there as it should have been.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister was so generous yesterday while speaking on the Uttaranchal Bill that he came out with a statesman like response that if Uddham Singh Nagar wanted a couple of *Tehsils* to make it economically viable, then he would not mind taking a fresh look and maybe two *Tehsils* could be added to Uddham Singh Nagar so that the sugar plantations and all that could be done. Why is this step-motherly treatment towards Orissa? What does Orissa say? Now, hon. member, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, who is sitting here was three times a Congress candidate to Parliament and Assembly. But suddenly, today the Congress has become bad for him...*(Interruptions)*. I did not interrupt you. You stood for Parliament and Assembly and you lost. Sir, his own adopted father Dr. Harikrishna Mahtab was a member of the Central Ministry in 1952 in Pandit Nehru's time. But today Congress is a bad word. But it was Congress who started this—whether it was Uttaranchal or Chhattisgarh. We have on record Shri Digvijay Singh, the present Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who had welcomed it four years back during his first tenure and not today. Therefore, the Congress has been associated with the economic upliftment of the backward areas. It has always been mindful and concerned about the backward areas, the tribals, Scheduled Castes and the regional imbalances. Maybe, it is not sufficient. Maybe, the successive Government which sometimes I say the heterogeneous conglomerate of 24-Parties will do better than us. Today, I wish our brothers and sisters in these three under-developed areas of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and also Jharkhand to succeed.

I had occasion to stand up during the introduction of the Bill and oppose it at that time. Not that I was opposing

the Bill as such because my Party is committed to pass the Bill. This is a process started by the Congress Party which is being completed by this Government and I am grateful to them. Congress Party has always given constructive opposition or criticism. Take for example the Prasar Bharati Bill. It would not have been unanimously passed in this House but for the support of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Party. We were the largest Party at that time. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you were also very much a distinguished Member of that Lok Sabha. We supported the Information Technology Bill; so also these Bills. We have supported all good things.

Why did I oppose it at the stage of its introduction? I opposed it on one condition. Today, if Kashmir is with India, it was after the lapse of the paramountcy on the 15 August 1947. When the then 544 rulers of Indian States had become sovereign, they had a right to opt for Pakistan or the dominion of India. The earliest one was Shri R.N. Singh Deo who was a Member of the First Lok Sabha and who was the grand father-in-law of the present hon. Member Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo. Then there was the father of Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, Shri P.K. Deo, who had his skull fractured at Saraikala when he went to address a peaceful meeting. Shri R.N. Deo was lacerated in jail. So also many distinguished colleagues from here; Shri Sarangan Das, Shri Surendra Mohanty, Shri Surendranath Dwivedi, Shri Abhimanyu Rath and many others and many MLAs.

Orissa has been a very peace loving State as my old College President Shri Trilochan Kanungo has said. We are still peaceful. We believe in the Gandhian method. When Ashoka came and pillaged us, we took it lying down and we came up again. Chanda Ashoka became Dharma Ashoka in Orissa in the Kalinga war. We have borne all that and we are still bearing it.

After 44 years what we are asking this Government today is to do justice to Orissa. When we had the super-cyclone it was never declared as a national calamity although it was treated like one. For the last forty years we have been crying in the wilderness. We are as backward as Uttaranchal or the north-eastern sector. We are continuously ravaged by the weather related phenomena like drought, flood and cyclone. For thirty years we have been going through this. We are chronically backward. Please treat us as a scheduled State or like Uttaranchal or hilly States. The Planning Commission does not listen to us and somehow this Parliament has been deaf to us.

Even in terms of infrastructural development Orissa is the last in the list. In Railways also Orissa is at the last. For irrigation purposes our requirement is Rs. 3700

crore whereas are getting only Rs. 75 crore. Today in the Question Hour the third question was my own question. The hon. Minister of Water Resources Shri Arjun Sethi is also from Orissa and the Chief Minister of Orissa is the leader of his Party. What has the Government of Orissa proposed to the Central Government? Only for Rs. 75 crore. Why this sort of step-motherly treatment is being shown towards Orissa?

With your permission I would only like to bring certain experts of what Shri Surendra Mohanty has said in a note of dissent to the Joint Committee Report of SRC in 1956. He said:

"In the wilderness or expediency, principles fought against each other until none was left."

He was talking about the Commission and further said:

"The Commission will investigate the conditions of the problem the historical background, the existing situation and the bearing of all important and relevant factors thereon. They were free to consider any proposal relating to such reorganisation. The Government expect that the Commission would, in the first instance, not go into the details, but make recommendations in regard to the broad principles which should govern the solution of this problem and, if they so choose, the broad lines."

But the Commission did so just the opposite. It went into such smaller details including that of Purulia, Manbhum and Dhalbhum and because Purulia was coming to Bengal and Dalbhum would be truncated with Seraikella and Kharswan. It is only two tehsils. Only yesterday, Shri Lal Krishna Advani said that he did not mind giving two tehsils to Udham Singh Nagar. Why not to Orissa which had merged with Orissa in 1947? In Merger Agreement also, in December 1947 and upto 1949, it was administered by the Collector of Balasore. The Collector of Balasore was looking after Seraikella, Singhbhum and Chaibasa. What was the temporary arrangement? Now, this is what Mr. Surendra Mohanty says in paragraph 9.

"Seraikella and Kharswan were among the 25 Oriya-speaking States which were integrated with Orissa on 1st January, 1948, pursuant to the merger Agreements signed by the Rulers of these States with the Government of the Dominion of India on the 14th and 15th December, 1947 respectively. Thus, the integration of these States with Orissa, indicated the awareness of the fact that the two States had historical, linguistic, economical and cultural affinity with Orissa. The preamble of the Seraikella Agreement runs as follows:

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

"Whereas in the immediate interest of the State and its people, the Raja of Seraikella is desirous that the administration of the State should be integrated as early as possible with that of the province of Orissa, in such manner as the Dominion of India may think fit."

Then what happened a little later?

"Soon after the integration of these two States with Orissa, a controversy was started by Bihar for transferring these two States to Bihar. The situation was further confused by an incident of wanton firing on the Adivasis at Kharswan on the 1st January, 1948, where they had assembled for demonstrating for the formation of a Union of the Eastern States of Orissa and Chattisgarh Agency. Even though the matter was closed and resjudicata for Bihar, the subsequent developments already referred to, re-emphasised the controversy between Bihar and Orissa. In view of this unseemly controversy started by Bihar, the Government of India appoints a Tribunal with Mr. Justice Bavdekar of Bombay High Court."

Sir, I want to bring out the perfidy of the people that was responsible. I do not wish to bring in as to which Government was there because there were not only Governments but also jurists.

"...in Ministry of States Resolution No. F.2 (35)-P/48 dated New Delhi, the 7th April, 1948-to adjudicate upon the rival claims of Bihar and Orissa, over these two States, according to the following Terms of Reference: (1) The wishes of the people of the States (2) the historical, economic, linguistic and cultural affinities and (3) considerations of administrative convenience. But on the 18th May, 1948, before the said Tribunal could examine the issue and give an award, the Ministry of States, without ascertaining the wishes of the people and their historical, linguistic and cultural affinities transferred these two States to Bihar temporarily..."

These are not my words. These are the quotations from the States Reorganisation Commission and the Joint Committee.

"...on the plea of lack of geographical contiguity of these two States with Orissa, as Mayurbhanj another Orissa State, had not merged with Orissa, till then. In the meantime, on the 1st January, 1949, the State of Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa, after which the two States of Seraikella and Kharswan established clear geographical contiguity with Orissa. Thus, the logic of events would have been sufficient to induce the Government of India to retransfer these two States back to Orissa. But that was not to be. A temporary expedient has now been made a final arrangement."

SRC also did not do so and an historical aberration to which we have been stuck illegally is holding on to the occupied lines.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: All these things happened during the Congress regime....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: It may be. Now I do not want to raise political, debating and scoring points. Let us not bring in as to which Government was there and all that.

21.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not have time. Shri Singh Deo, please address the Chair. Please ignore that hon. Member. Shri Kanungo, please take your seat....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, this Government has pledged to get back all the territory which is under Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. It has pledged to get back all the territory of Ladhak and Akshai Chin which is under China. May I plead with them not to allow the aggressor to enjoy the benefits any longer?...(Interruptions)

Coming to this subject, in any case, Mr. Minister you are giving them back to Jharkhand because they are not going to remain in Bihar. With the passing of this Bill, these two tiny *tehsils*, which were part of Orissa, will go to Jharkhand. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider giving them back to Orissa. I met the hon. Home Minister. He said that maybe in this Bill it may be difficult to do that. So, I appeal to him that his generosity in granting the two *tehsils* to Udhm Singh Nagar may be replicated by giving back to Orissa what they richly deserve.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, principally I am in favour of the Bihar Re-Organisation Bill, 2000. My Party is in favour of small States. I had objected to the Bill initially when it was being introduced. Even today, when it was being brought for consideration I had objected to it because I did not want that such a trend may not start in this House. I, just wanted to mention this. I will not go in details right now because I have already told in the first hour as to how this Bill has been brought in hurry violating the rules. I want to say that we are the backbone of the Government, alliance parties and its constituents. What was the need? Have ever been all members of NDA

taken into confidence? Bills for reorganisation of three States have been brought here. Though three States have been divided, but all members of the NDA have never been called, nor have they been taken into confidence. I am saying this so that such a thing may not become a convention....(Interruptions) Please listen to me. I am putting up my views.

Financial Memorandum of this Bill is on page 50. This clearly mentions that clause 40 of the Bill, relating to distribution of revenue provides that the President shall, by order determine the share of the States of Bihar and Jharkhand and in the total amount payable to the existing State of Bihar on the recommendation of the Finance Commission, constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution of India in such manner, as he thinks fit. Leaving aside some marginal increase in the administrative expenditure of the departments and agencies of the Central Government in connection with the implementation of the proposed Legislation no additional expenditure will be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Sir, a reference to Article 280 of the Financial Memorandum has been made just now. It has been stated in the Report of the 11th Finance Commission that Article 280 states that the President shall, at the expiration of every fifth year, or at such earlier time, as the President considers necessary, by order, constitute a finance Commission. Article 275 provides for "Grants from the Union to certain States". It says "Such sums as Parliament may by law provide, shall be charged on the consolidated fund of India in each year as grants in aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States? I want to know as to where has the amount been fixed in this division? We would like to know about this when the hon. Home Minister or the hon. Prime Minister makes statement because yesterday the hon. Home Minister while speaking in the House had clearly said that even entire Bihar perhaps does not have such a huge amount of lakhs of crores of rupees. Well, we cannot say this, but the cabinet, for the first time in 1998 decided to take steps for re-organisation of the States.

The hon. Home Minister had expressed this opinion recently when the Bill was being introduced. I do not want to read out that decision, nor I wish to quote it, it is infact a part of the proceedings. We wish that both the States may develop and prosper whether it is North Bihar, or rest of Bihar or Jharkhand. But when it has already been decided and everyone wishes so then why not the provision of funds has been made in it. It is nowhere mentioned in the report of 11th Finance Commission. The statement of objects and reasons of

Bill given on page 44, has repeatedly been referred to. In that statement of Objections and Reasons also indication for giving a special package has been given. The Hon. Prime Minister is present here. As I have already mentioned, hon. President of India had also stated this in his Address in 1998. Entire process by the Law Department will take around 4-5 months and positive indications required for this, have still not been received. We are raising our voice only against the financial package. Regarding rest of the 37 districts of Bihar, having a population of more than seven crores it has been stated that Government, as a result of the creation of Jharkhand State has established a unit in the Planning Commission under the direct charge of Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to deal exclusively with the matters relating to the development of rest of Bihar. Unit has been established, but it should also be made functional. Decision was taken in 1998 and four months have passed since then. What progress has been made in this regard? Bill should be introduced with latest information of the situation. There is no positive mention to provide a special Economic Package for rest of Bihar. Whether mere deliberations have been going on even after four months? What happened in the Planning Commission? Things will not materialise merely by just mentioning the Planning Commission. We will have to look into the practical side because rest of Bihar consists of rivers only originating from Nepal or India. Shri Raghunath Jha was also speaking and many other hon. Members have expressed their views. I have, in the beginning, said that we are not against the creation of Jharkhand State. We are in favour of small States, but why the matter of special package is being ignored? Whether rest of Bihar can prosper after making one Jharkhand State thereby submerging the rest of Bihar in the waters and sands of misfortune. Rivers originating from Nepal be then Kamla Balan, Bhutahi, Balan, Adhwara group of rivers, Bagmati, or Kosi—all these rivers create havoc through floods, thereby destructing the entire infrastructure of an area comprising of a population of seven crores. Devastation created by floods is so massive that people virtually live in floods for a period of six long months. After the creation of Jharkhand, 14 MPs will belong to that State and the remaining 40 members will belong to Bihar. At the time of its passing, what will be the position of those 40 MPs? They would be no where, because there would be no industries in rest of Bihar, it would consist of worthless sand and nothing else. There used to be one sugar Mill, that too has been closed now. Shri Raghuvanshi is present here with us. He belongs to ruling party there. He may please tell us as to what happened to the sugar mill? Nothing is there now. Yarn mill is also lying closed. Jute industry in North Bihar has also been closed. All the mills are sick there. There is no mill, no industry.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

Ashok Paper Mill, Producing paper, in Darbhanga has also stopped operating. There are no sources of employment. Today 11 lakh agricultural labourers, who were exclusively dependent upon agriculture, are earning their livelihood in other States. 11 lakh labourers were forced to flee from this land, out of which 18 people have been killed also. People of this area keep on dying in rail accidents in Punjab and other states, in the course of earning their bread because man cannot live without bread. One can do without other needs one can wear torn clothes or live in a small house, but one cannot survive without food. And these people have to depend upon other States for this basic need of food. In the rest of Bihar, agriculture has become an occupation which is incurring losses only. Cultivation of paddy, wheat or other crops is going into losses. Farmers do not want to do farming there, because even the labourers have left this place and gone outside. They do not get wages due to the destruction of crops at the occurrence of floods every year. Now, due to monsoonal rains, entire area is inundated and the rivers are in spate, please tell me, should we go and die in the overflowing rivers? You have given a positive indication of economic package, it is really good, but our practical problem cannot be solved merely by giving an indication, rest of Bihar cannot get rid of its problems only by merely mention of an economic package. For whom this new State is being carved out through the Bihar Re-Organisation Bill. We will really feel happy if it is decided to select a tribal as the Chief Minister of this State. We fully support the downtrodden people who have always been ignored in spite of their being the original inhabitants of India. Adivasis being the original people carry with them the cultural heritage of India. They originally belong to this soil of India. So, these tribal people should be protected and we should make efforts for their progress and development. But I really doubt it, today on the 2nd of August, 2000, I wish to submit here in the House that tribal population in that area is 24 to 26 per cent, whereas non-tribal population is 74 per cent. Chaudhary Ram Tahal is sitting here, how will he get rid of the exploiters there because they will not allow him to come to power. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly clarify this also. Not only on the seat of power these 76 per cent non-tribal people have firmly established themselves in all fields of development. What I apprehend is that Jharkhand State may not turn into a colony of these exploiters.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): What do you want to say.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I want to submit that a tribal should be made Chief Minister of that area so that he may work for the development of the tribals....(Interruptions) This is regarding census, I am speaking through the written document.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadav ji, please finish your statement now.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): This is wrong. They are the original habitants of that place, you cannot call them exploiter....(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am speaking all this on the basis of facts. I don't have much time but if you wish, I can quote figures from census reports also. Other hon. Members also have to speak in the House. For whom the Jharkhand State is going to be made? Hon. Home Minister says that they are doing this keeping aspirations of common people in minds. We, no doubts, welcome it, but a State should not be divided merely on the basis of common man's desire and aspirations. Every aspect viz, geographical location, administrative structure and economic viability as also state of development should be taken into consideration and if you consider only the aspirations of the people, then this will divide 7 crore people on one side and two and a half crore on other side. Then, there will be confrontation in the aspirations of the people. Therefore, there should be some other basis for division of the State. I want to say that the basic structure should not be disturbed because otherwise there would be regional imbalance. I am apprehending this, that is why I wish a solution to this problem. It should be found out. I am not against this Bill but I am apprehend that this division may not lead to further regional imbalance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish your speech now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: If it is so, then I am sitting....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken 15 minutes. Take two minutes more. Yadav ji, please don't annoy.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am not getting annoyed, Sir. Chair is supreme. I am abiding by your orders....(Interruptions) I want to abide by your orders word for word. I want to talk about the regional imbalance. From Shivhar, which is the constituency of Shri Raghunath Jha, people of 17 district including Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samstipur etc. have raised a demand for an independent Mithilanchal State; they say that as Jharkhand is becoming a State, Mithilanchal should also become a State. Similarly, people from Rohtas will raise their voice for Bhojpur and will ask the separate Shahbad region. Thus, there would be regional imbalance. That is why we are talking about the basic structure. I also want to say something regarding condition of roads in North Bihar.

This area has internal resource mobilisation capacity, which is not there in rest of Bihar. Internal resource mobilisation capacity to create the required revenues for the State is not there. Only sand and rivers are there. As such, how will the size of any plan be decided when there is no capacity for internal resource mobilisation in rest of Bihar. Therefore, there should be a declaration today by the Government for economic package. Size of a plan is fixed as per the Gadgil formula. When the States are given financial assistance according to the Gadgil formula, the plan would be made in accordance with that only, then these 37 districts will not have the capacity of internal resource mobilisation, they will not get any funds and they will be ruined. Plans for these districts would not be made properly because if the finances are settled as per the parametre of the Central Government, then what will happen to this State? I am, therefore, expressing my concern over this. I have already made a request regarding the roads of the State. So far as the condition of electricity, irrigation etc. is concerned everyone is aware of that. That area cannot develop unless the Governments of Nepal and India find out a permanent solution to the flood problem existing there. This matter does not pertain only to the State Government. Hon. Prime Minister of Nepal is in India now-a-days. Therefore, talks should be held with him now or later on and permanent solution of devastating floods should be found out. Unless that is done, Bihar cannot be saved from destruction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have so many other things like engineering colleges, Tata, Iron-ore, copper and other minerals in Jamshedpur etc. to speak about. These are all in South Bihar but their head offices are located outside Southern Bihar.

Hon. Home Minister has envisaged an affluent State under this Bill. For that he should announce an economic package for the new State which he planned to be made in this Bill. We are not opposed to the creation of Jharkhand State. I request that if the Government, at present, is not ready to give economic package, then it can refer it to the select committee or Joint committee of Parliament. The matter may be properly examined and considered and the Bill may be got passed in the ensuing winter session. Only three months are left for the next session. As such nothing would go wrong in such a short span of time. We should not be in a hurry.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The Congress Party has already announced to support the Bill. But now, the minds of BJP have turned sour due to the demand from the Congressman to send the Bill to

the Select Committee. Many of the major Nod A Constituents have also demanded the same. We are already adamant over sending it to the Select Committee or Standing Committee and it is quite pertinent also. Some Parliamentary Committees consist of seven Members, some of five and some of four. When a Bill is referred to a Committee, the motive behind it is to give it proper shape and connotation but the Government is in haste.

12.21 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*) ..

I am unable to understand as to why the Government is in such a haste. But I was apprised from the very beginning that the Hon. Prime Minister wanted it to be sent to the Committee as it is related to the amendment of the Constitution and covers almost one third of the population of the country. Hence, it is pertinent to send there important Bills to the Standing Committee and Joint Select Committees. But at the moment Government is in haste. I was not aware about it. Such was the opinion of hon. Prime Minister, I was told. I also came to know that the Finance Minister is also in very much haste for the creation of Jharkhand. It was relevant till yesterday but today when it was revealed during the speech of Mulayam Singhji that not a single problem of the country has been resolved during two years regime of hon. Prime Minister. Instead, they are on increase. Perhaps through the creation of new States like Jharkhand, the Government want to mobilise the material and list of points on which the hon. Prime Minister could be able to speak on 15th August during his customary speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort. We have come to know from the speech of Mulayam Singhji as to why the Government is in so much hurry.

People regard me as a highly adamant person. But I oppose every unjust, and unprincipled thing. I am opposed to the partition at each and every level whether it is at State level, block level or at Panchayat level. It is a country of hundred crore people of different castes, religion and languages. Can it be allowed to be governed in an unjust and unprincipled manner. There is no fundamental logic behind the partition of the States. Due to it, I always opposed the creation of Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh. Various questions are being raised in the whole country. Which among them could be labelled as irrelevant and not worthy of being accepted, otherwise it will be politics of pick and choose and political vested interests. It will be politics of convenience which will give rise to problems, terrorism and agitations in the various parts of the country. Hence, we are constantly demanding to constitute State reorganisation Commission. Some

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

people are in favour of creation of smaller States and some are against it. What does it mean? We have a State with a population of 15 crore as well as one with a population of 8 lakhs. Which of them should be deemed smaller? There should be some logical criteria like the one of linguist basis evolved by State Reorganisation Commission in 1956. All welcomed it but whether it has suited us politically everywhere? The hon. Home Minister has not tried to derive it considering all the above things.

We accept the proposal passed by Legislative Assembly as its basis but it is not true. I am saying it because, the twelfth Legislative Assembly had rejected the Bill. But the Home Minister was very much eager to get the Bill introduced at all costs *i.e.* whether Legislative Assembly pass it or not. It was Stated by him when hon. Khuranaji used to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. When I recall that Statement and compare it with the recent one stating that the will of the State Assembly will be given due respect, I find the Statements of hon. Minister of Home Affairs lacking credibility. Hence, you are not saying anything logical. It will result in increase in problems. So far as the Question of Greater Jharkhand comprising of two districts from Bengal, four districts from Madhya Pradesh two-three districts of Orissa and seventeen to eighteen districts of Bihar is concerned, it should be created on the basis of this formula only. As the real Jharkhand was not being carved out. Your party named it Vananchal. Three States did not agree to the proposal of creating Jharkhand, hence it was carried out of Bihar as a matter of political convenience and contrary to political ethics. The Statement of the hon. Home Minister proves it. As has been said, how will it be possible to give the reins of powers in the hands of Adivasis. Six districts of Madhya Pradesh namely—Sidhe, Sahdol, Balaghat, Mandla, and Umru are Adivassi dominated districts but these districts have not been included in Jharkhand and it was Stated that Adivassi will live in two districts. Then are 27, percent Adivassis there. I want to say that it is in the welfare of Adivassis. Had Jharkhand been created out of all the four States and there would have been 60 percent Adivassis in it with the same dialect and culture then only the aspirations of Adivassis could have been fulfilled but it is not taking place. Everything is taking place out of political convenience. A path of convenience is being followed and the problems are not being solved. Bihar is greatly being exploited to the extent of enmity.

Sir, I am concluding. A committee for both Sindri Fertilizer Factory and Namrup Factory was constituted and it was suggested that rehabilitation programme for both should be drafted. Can any one from the Cabinet reply as to why the Sindri Fertilizer Plant is still lying

closed when Namrup Factory and rehabilitation programme are on. Why it has not been covered under rehabilitation programme despite the recommendations of the Committee to do so. I have raised this question two to three times but the Government in adamant on its lying closed. I do not adopt a biased attitude but now when Sindri Fertilizer Plant is being included in Jharkhand, I would like to ask from the so called well wishers of Jharkhand as to when the Sindri Fertilizer Plant will become operational. Similarly, by when IDPL fertilizer plant, the biggest fertilizer plants in Asia and which is being planned to be shifted to NOIDA, will become operational. I have raised questions regarding power plants too, why the 734 Megawatt project is still being withheld? Now, when it will be included in Jharkhand one does not know as to by when it will become operational. Sir, if the funds allocated for Panchayati Raj System go to a Adivassis area, Panchayati Raj elections will not take place at any cost. Hon. Finance Minister says that the Bihar Government will be penalised for not conducting Panchayati Raj Elections in the State. But will he penalize the ten crore people or the Government of Jharkhand? Our share of Rs. 600 crore allocated to Bihar by the Tenth Finance Commission was not given to us and instead they blame Bihar for not holding Panchayati Raj elections. After the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment during the regime of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a clause was added to the Article 243 of the Indian Constitution which States that Adivassis and Scheduled Castes people and women will be provided reservation for all the posts including that of Sarpanch in the Panchayati Raj elections and even the backward classes could be included therein if the State Government desires by enacting laws in this regard....(Interruptions)

Sir, the State Government of Bihar also made provisions for providing reservation to the OBC's. An amount of Rs. 38 crore was spent to held elections for all the posts. When the funds were not provided by the Centre, State Government got all the ballot papers printed. When voting was about to take place, the decision to conduct elections was challenged in the High Court and the High Court delivered the judgement against providing any reservation for the post of Sarpanch; stating that it being a single post, reservation to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Women, backward classes can not be extended regarding that. The judgement of the High Court is against the spirit of Constitutional provisions. Now, the dilemma has surfaced as to whether the State Government should conduct elections as per the provision of the Constitution or according to the judgement delivered by the High Court. If the elections are held according to the court's directive and contrary to the Constitutional provision, it will be very much against the interests and

welfare of Adivassis, Woman and contrary to the provision of the Constitution. If the High Court directive is complied with, it would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and if the opposite is followed, it will lead to the contempt of the Court, about the consequence of which you are aware. Hence, the elections were not held there. The matter is pending in the Supreme Court. No alternative was left before the State Government and the matter has been registered in the Supreme Court. You leave apart Bihar, there is no provision for holding Panchayat Election in the tribal area of Jharkhand....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have also given an amendment, now you conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, all the hon. Members including the Members from the ruling fronts, NDA Shri Prabhu Nath Singhji, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and Shri Raghunath Jha and Members from the opposition parties including Congress, CPIM, leader of S.P. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and leader of BSP Kumari Mayawati all have expressed their solidarity with the feelings of the House and condemned the move by the Government for the nasty passage of this Bill. The Hon. Home Minister has said that we respect the sentiments of the Assembly and will respect its verdict in this regard. When it suits their interests, they pretend to show their respect for the Assembly but the same Assembly has conveyed its desire to make available the financial package to the State. Now, I am exposing everything in this regard by mentioning about the proceedings of the Assembly in brief. The Bihar Government asked for the financial compensation of Rs. 1,79,900 crore from the Centre to make up for the losses arising due to carving of Jharkhand from Bihar and it had also sent in writing the justification for the same.

During the sixth and seventh Five Year Plan, per capita expenditure in Jharkhand was more as compared to Bihar. It was Rs. 461 per head in case of Bihar while it was Rs. 586 per head for Jharkhand. Now, I would like to speak on issues related to Water Management and Irrigation, Roads and hydro-electricity, railway projects and investment therein and problem of water logging with remedy in this regard and financial assessment. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has not paid any heed to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and has totally ignored it. Not only this, he has not paid any attention to this aspect that all the political parties, whether it is BJP, Samta Party, Congress or the RJD, have unanimously supported the proceeding. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to read, in one line, the gist of the letter by BJP

General Secretary, Sarju Roy and BJP President Nand Kishore Yadav which they have sent to Speaker, Legislative Assembly. The indicative outline of the relief package sent for Vananchal and the rest of the Bihar has been given in above mentioned details. The need for approximately an amount of Rs. 1,15,000 crore for remaining Bihar and Rs. 85,000 crore for Vananchal has been assessed. These calculations and assessments have been presented in view of the development needs of these regions. Members from all political parties have stressed during the proceedings of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council that a package should be given for both the States. Hence, in my Amendment, I have advocated for providing Rs. 1,79,900 crore to Bihar and Rs. One lakh crore to Jharkhand.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful to your honour for having given me a chance to participate in this debate and discussion on the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill, 2000. But I am extremely sorry to go about everywhere with my head shaven.

My learned friends from the ruling side have taken away my valuable hair by neglecting the very-very genuine and legitimate demands of the indigenous people of Assam for creation of a separate State of Bodoland. I lodge my strong protest against the discriminatory policy, attitude and approach adopted by the Government in creating these new States, namely-Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand and in neglecting the genuine and legitimate demands of the indigenous people of Assam. As a mark of protest, I tonsured my head. I am extremely sorry for having to say this in this august House.

However, I am pleased to plead through you with the hon. Prime Minister and Home Minister, to take a policy decision for the creation of the long awaited Bodoland on the lines of Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. It is not a new demand. It is a very-very old demand. It is nearly 33 years old.

Sir, on 13th January, 1967 a Mizo delegation came over to Delhi to meet the then hon. Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi to urge upon her the need for creation of a hill State for Mizo people. While responding to the strong appeal made by the Mizo delegation, the then Prime Minister had assured them of reorganising Assam on Federal Plan, if the Government of Assam had not accorded to the tribal people of Assam equitable justice and protection. Since that day onwards, the Bodo

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

people of Assam have launched a vigorous, democratic and peaceful mass movement for attainment of a separate State of Bodoland.

In 1993, during the regime of Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao, Bodo people were offered a political arrangement, in the name of Bodoland Autonomous Council. It was the result of signing of the Bodo Accord on 20th February, 1993. But this Bodoland Autonomous Council could not fulfil the genuine hopes and aspirations of the indigenous Bodo people of Assam. Likewise, the Ladakh Hills Autonomous Council, Darjeeling Gorkha Hills Council and Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council also could not fulfil the genuine hopes and aspirations of the concerned people of the concerned regions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have been given two minutes.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Yes, Sir. In these circumstances, creation of new States is the only lasting political solution. That is why, I strongly urge upon the Government of India, particularly the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani, to take a very concrete and positive policy decision for creation of the long-overdue separate State of Bodoland on the lines of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh without any further delay so as to ensure the survival and existence of the indigenous Bodo people, their safety and security and also their all-round growth and development within their separate State of Bodoland.

Sir, with these words, I support the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill, 2000. I warmly thank the National Democratic Alliance Government for making this possible extend my love, respect and good wishes to my *Jharkhandi* tribal brethren and other people living within the new State of Jharkhand.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. Jharkhand is going to be created. Our party supports the creation of smaller States. Due to this reason, I am supporting the Bill brought about the Government.

We could not find any opportunity to support the deeds of the Government for the last two years but today when the Government have brought Bihar Reorganisation Bill seeking creation of new Jharkhand State, I am bound to support it. The newly created State will comprise of

18 districts of Bihar including 14 Lok Sabha seats and 81 Assembly Constituencies. 5 seats for SCs and one seat for STs people will be reserved among them. I demand that 5 more seats be reserved for STs and the number of SCs reserved seats be increased from one to two.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Raghuvansh Babu has made a demand for allocating Rs. 1 lakh 80 thousand crore relief package to Bihar and his demand needs to be accepted. Now, it is also to be kept in mind as whether the Government have this much amount or not? There is a need for at least one lakh crore rupees for the development of Jharkhand State. I hope that the Government will consider over this demand.

Kiya Ja Raha Yahan Des ka Bantwara To Bhai Yahan Gunj Raha Ekta ka Nara,

Atalji, Advaniji, Agar Tum Bihar Aur Jharkhand Ko Nahin Doge Chara,

To Samta Wale Aur Janta Wale Bajayenge Tumahara Baraha.

Atalji, Advaniji, Lado Tum Apas Mein, Raj Hai Hamara.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar had formed the Republican Party of India. We support this Bill on behalf of that party.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf CPI I support this Bill and would like to know how 81 seats of Legislative Assemblies and 14 seats of Lok Sabha will be distributed. The ratio of 81 Legislative Assembly seats against the 14 Lok Sabha seats is not correct. This ratio should be corrected. If 6 seats are taken into account then these seats should be 84. Six Legislative seats should be given against one Parliamentary seat. Therefore, seats should be increased to 84.

I would like to submit also that within three days three States have been formed but attention should be paid that they do not fight with each other. Like Haryana and Punjab are still fighting on the issue of water and Chandigarh. These fights should not take place and even if occurs should be settled amicably. With this I support this Bill.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party I rise to say I am not much against to this Bill. Sir, the Bill which has been brought is proper. The number of primitive tribe people is large in Jharkhand. The dream of Mahatma

Gandhi was materialised after fifty years when Hon'ble Shri K.R. Narayanan became the President. I would like to request that Chief Minister as well as Governor of Jharkhand should be primitive tribe. More and more seats should be given to primitive tribes and backward classes. New State is being formed. I salute it. I am saluting it because Mahatma Budha and Mahavir were born here. Babasheb Ambedkar took inspiration from Mahatma Budh and adopted Buddhism. Mahatma Gandhi was inspired by Mahavira and accepted non-violence. Bihar is great. Not only this, our Minister of Defence Shri George Fernandes was also inspired from Bihar and formed Samata Party. Paswan and Shri Sharad Yadav are his two disciples. So Bihar is really great.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very necessary here to mention the name of Shri Lalu Prasad and Congress. Both of them conspired to bring this Bill. Not only this our present Home Minister and previous Member of Parliament Shri L.K. Advani's Rathayatra was stopped by Lalu Prasad with the creation of new State. Lalu Prasad will go much far and they will lag behind. With this I conclude my point speeches.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India Forward Bloc I welcome the proposed Bihar Reorganisation Bill 2000. Through you, I would like to remind the House that from the last 35-40 years All India Forward Bloc has been supporting it inside this House as well as outside the House. If country's all round development has to take place and country's culture and civilization has to be developed then creation of small-States is necessary. Keeping this in view our party has been organising movement for many years for State in Maharashtra. The issue of Jharkhand State is very old and now it has got the success. The proposal for Jharkhand State, has come very late. But it is better late than never. In the end I thank the Government as well as all the hon'ble Members for passing this Bills.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many speakers who wanted to speak on this Bill, but could not do so because of paucity of time. I request you to kindly accept the suggestion made by them that they can lay the speeches on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. The written speeches can be laid on the Table of the House. They will go on record.

Hon. Minister Shri L.K. Advani to reply now.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Jharkhand State. But would like to express my pain in few words. Only I am little but against this Bill.

When Bihar was separated from Bengal in 1912 and than in 1936 from Orissa at that time no one had thought, that south Bihar would have to fight one more battle for separate from Bihar. Nature has divided Bihar into two clear geographic areas—one plateau area (South Bihar) whose area is 80 lakh hectares and population is 2 crore. 80 lakhs and other is plain area (North Bihar, Central Bihar) whose area is 98 lakh hectares and population is 6 crore 48 lakhs.

When proposal was passed by Lalu Prasad Government in Bihar Legislative Assembly in favour of Jharkhand State on 22nd July 1997 none was expecting that even after a year, head of this Government (Even though not being a Chief Minister) would have to say Jharkhand would be formed on my dead body and after formation of Jharkhand people of North-Central Bihar would have to face starvation.

In fact these declarations contained Shri Lalu Prasad desire for sticking to power for an uninterrupted period of 20 years. But Shri Lalu Prasad was found involved in fodder scam. He could not find a person who come worship him like Bharat. But he has to surrender power. Just seven days before going to jail for the first time in fodder scam case, without giving a second thought he made his wife (Rabri Devi) previously a housewife, to take the oath as the Chief Minister of Bihar.

Discussions have taken place in Bihar Legislative Assembly in the years 1956 and 1998 on the issue of Jharkhand. At times the movement undertaken for the making of Jharkhand have become violent. Many agitation such as Economic blockade, rail bandh, chakka jam and Jharkhand bandh turned violent and many lives were lost. It is the result of these sacrifices that everybody is agreed for the creation of Jharkhand State. It should be welcomed. But this fact should also not to be forgotten that what will happen to the rest of Bihar after the creation of Jharkhand State? It's a fact that in comparison to prosperity of South Bihar in terms of industries, North-Central Bihar stands nowhere? In comparison to the industries such as H.E.G. factory. Iron sponge industry, Tata Steel, Telco, Usha Martin, Bihar Copper of South Bihar the I.D.P.L. of Muzaffarpur and Thermal Power of

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

[Shrimati Renu Kumari]

Kanti besides the oil refinery of Barauni are taking their last breaths of life. Along with the 15 sugar mills of North Bihar, gun and cigarette factory of Munger, Ashok Paper Mill, Thaker Paper Mill, Dalmia Nagar Cement and the jute factories of Purnea, Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Ieda factory are facing closure, and machines are getting rusted and these areas are in the process of becoming jungle.

It is being said that after the partition of State the prosperity will be brought into North and Central Bihar by means of cultivation, though it is not an easy job. For this we have to construct dams on those rivers which create havoc of flood every year. The contribution of Bihar in the gross agriculture production of the country is 5.6 percent, which is 8.5 percent less in comparison to the geographical border and the agricultural land. It is clear that to bring it at par with the national average of agriculture production we not only need money but also the time.

The source of income of the State basically depends on taxes. There is no system available as such for increasing income. There are only five sources of revenue of earning which adds to the income of Bihar. The State gets worth Rs. 2274 crore from commercial taxes, Rs. 339 crores from registration Rs. 283 crores, from excise, Rs. 203 crores, from transport and Rs. 15 crores from land-revenue annually. When we go through the details of non-revenue receipts, then the Government is earning Rs. 4 crores from agriculture, Rs. 36 crores from forests, Rs. 775 crores from mines and Rs. 21 crores from irrigation.

Despite this the total share of State Government from central taxes is Rs. 4498 crores. Right now the total annual earning of Bihar is Rs. 4,836 crores. The State Government has to arrange a total amount of Rs. 2,348 crores for necessary expenditure on non-plan item annually.

With the creation of proposed Jharkhand State the total income of State Government will come down to Rs. 4,278 crores, then to bear the expenditure on non-plan head, the State Government have to arrange the additional amount of Rs. 2,821 crores annually.

How the burden of this partition will fall on Bihar can be estimated from the fact that for the payment of salaries to its employees, the Bihar Government has to depend on the loan and also it will be unable to spend a single penny on plan items. As a matter of fact, in the present political situation of Bihar Government, nobody seems to provide loan to them.

Thus, it is pretty clear that the decision of the partition hardly seems to bring prosperity to both regions immediately. After spending on non-plan item the proposed Jharkhand State will have only Rs. 472 crores for spending on plan items annually. Certainly, this is not a very good amount for the development of a new State.

Thus, the Central Government has to come forward to help for accelerating the pace of the development of the rest of Bihar which is deprived of natural resources. Thus the very old demand of our party is for package. Therefore the rest of Bihar should get the package of Rs. One Lakh seventy nine thousand crores.

A unit has been established in the Planning Commission for carrying out the subjects related to development work of rest of Bihar. This unit has been established four months back and the report is still awaited. Therefore this Bill should be brought for consideration only after the arrival of this report so that the rest of Bihar can take a sigh of relief. Though I support this Bill and I am not against creation of Jharkhand State.

*SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM (Palamu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000. I thank the N.D.A. Government, especially hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Home Minister Shri Advaniji and I would also like to thank all the hon'ble Member of all the parties.

Today is a very auspicious day for the people of Jharkhand or Vananchal region of Bihar. Today is a historical day for the region as the NDA has shown its firm commitment by fulfilling its promise. The proposed Jharkhand State will comprise of 18 districts and its total area is 68649-sq. kms. According to the census of 1991, the total population of the proposed State is 1,78,42,876. The proposed Jharkhand State will be the richest State of the country because of its mineral resources. It contains 41% of the total mineral resources of the country.

It is also known to all that it has a number of famous tourist and religious places such as Belle National Park in Palamu, Hazaribagh National Park, Hedus waterfall, Dimna lake in Jamshedpur, Kanti fall in Kudu, a number of waterfalls in Mahua dand block and among religious places there is Jain religious place in Parasnath, Banisidhar temple in Nagar Utari, and Jagannath temple in Ranchi. There is a great difference in the geographical, Cultural, economic and political conditions of Bihar and the proposed Jharkhand State.

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

Almost all the important industries of Bihar are located in this region such as Tata Iron and Steel, engineering and Locomotive, fertilizer factory in Sindri, Heavy Machinery, equipment and casting factory in Ranchi, steel plant in Bokaro, Indian Aluminium company in Muri, Indian Explosives Ltd. at Gomia etc. Apart from this, this region has also all the minerals such as manganese, iron ore, coal, mica, lime stone, chromite, graphite, sulphur, lead, copper, etc. In addition, uranium is also found here. In spite of such huge mineral resources and the forest resources, the people of this region are getting poorer. The region has been exploited by each and every Government came in power. At present, the headquarters of SAIL, Coal India Limited and D.V.C. is in Calcutta while they should have been established in Ranchi. These should be there because all the mines and minerals and the thermal power stations are located in Jharkhand. Therefore, the head offices of all them should be immediately shifted to Ranchi. The number of Lok Sabha seats should be increased and the number of legislative assembly seats should also be increased at least by 20. Even from the population point of view, it is necessary. It is also the birthplace of Birsa Munda. Such a brave personality was born in the same Jharkhand. It is a matter of pride for the people of Jharkhand. Ranchi has already remained the summer capital of the State. It is a scheduled castes and scheduled tribes dominated region. The development of scheduled castes/tribes is possible only if a new State is created otherwise it will not be possible.

The concept of a separate Jharkhand State is not new one. A number of persons have sacrificed their lives which cannot be ignored. The demand is fifty years old. The proposal of the creation of this State was made earlier but it was rejected by the State Reorganisation Commission in 1955. Keeping in view the aspirations of the people, the Bihar Government and the Union Government had set up Jharkhand Autonomous Council a few years ago but the council could not fulfil the expectations of the people. The RJD Government of Bihar had not constituted it in a democratic manner and it was used just as a committee. Earlier, the demand was for a greater Jharkhand incorporating areas from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa but it was not practical.

The Bharatiya Janata Party understood the pains of the people and supported the demand for a State of 18 districts. It was the first among the national parties to pass the proposal for the creation of Jharkhand State in working committee meeting in Agra on 8 April, 1988. On 23 November, 1988, BJP organised a historic demonstration in Ranchi under the leadership of hon'ble Advaniji. This dream of BJP is now being materialised with the help of NDA Partners. Lalooji used to say that

Jharkhand will be created on his dead body, but he had to bow under the arithmetic of power and the bill came to the Union Government after being passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly again.

It is known to all that just as South Bihar is rich in mineral resources the rest of Bihar is rich in water resources. The oil refinery of Barauni, IDPL of Muzaffarpur thermal power station at Kanti 15 sugar mills in North Bihar, Ashok Paper Mill, Dalmia Nagar, Cement and Dalda factory, all are closed. It is the result of political failure as no Government of Bihar showed interest in keeping the industries in good condition. They were just engrossed in the huge revenue generated in Vananchal region which was to the tune of Rs. 700 crores. Due to the indifference of the Bihar Government the fund of Rs. 297 crore provided for the development of Jharkhand region, could not be utilised. Congress President Mrs. Sonia Gandhi had said in Dhanbad that BJP is not serious on the issue of the creation of separate Jharkhand but the Central Government has proved the commitment of the BJP by introducing the Jharkhand Bill.

The creation of Jharkhand will result in faster development of both Jharkhand and the rest of Bihar. The smaller States would also be administratively more convenient.

Finally, I request the House to pass the motion introduced by the Government. With these words, I strongly support the Jharkhand Bill and conclude.

Jai Hind, Jai Jharkhand, Jai Vananchal.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land of Vananchal is eagerly awaiting creation of Jharkhand State but we had to struggle a lot to introduce Bihar Reorganisation Bill in this August House and the contributions of great personalities in achieving the goal cannot be ignored.

First of all I would like to thank honourable Prime Minister, hon'ble President of India, hon'ble Home Minister, all hon'ble Members of BJP including hon'ble Member of NDA who played an important role in achieving this goal.

Though the dream of formation of a new State was visualized 82 years back during the days of Bhagwan Virsa Munda, other great people also played prominent role but certain political bigwigs kept this issue in cold storage for personal political gain.

The State Reorganisation Commission constituted in 1953 by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehruji recommended for special development Board for

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

Chhotanagpur, Santhal Pargana, which was dumped in cold storage. Again Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan paved the way for its creation in 1977 and because of cultural diversity of South Bihar he was in favour of bifurcation of Bihar.

So far as its creation is concerned, the contribution of present RJD Supreme is also less since on 22 July, 1997 his Government passed a Bill proposing formation of Jharkhand State in Bihar Legislative Assembly. But within a few days, his aspiration for Jharkhand diminished due to the vested political interest because the people of that area considered only BJP their well wisher. On the contrary, it was a thinking that other political parties will not only hamper the development of Bihar but will also ruin it. Thereafter, RJD started instigating the people of North and Central Bihar that if Jharkhand is carved out separately, then nothing will be left with Bihar. I would like to ask you as to how many wise people are satisfied with the dismal State of development in Bihar. What is the State of affairs in relation to law and order, roads, electricity, water, transparency in administration and the industries in Bihar. The poor people of Bihar have to face humiliation in search of employment in other States. Many of the factories such as textiles Mill at Gaya, Factory at Dalminagar; HEC, Ranchi, Sponge Iron Factory, Tata Steel, Telco, Usha Martin, Bihar Copper, Oil Refinery at Barauni, IDPL Muzaffarpur, Kanti Thermal Power, Sugar Mills, Gun Factory at Munger, Cigarette Company, Jute Factory and several paper Mills have been closed down. Though the World Bank kept on releasing funds for development of Jharkhand the Government of Bihar surrenders it because of its non-utilisation.

There are over 40 thousand ponds in Bihar which are enough to make Bihar rich through fishery. The Handloom industry at Bhagalpur, Painting industry of Madhubani and shell of Mehisi has great potential to develop big industries. The soil of Kishanganj and Purnea is suitable for tea plantation. Scientific methods should be adopted for cultivating cash crops such as Tobacco, Leechi, Banana, Red-chelly, Pineapple etc. The labour of Bihar will not have to go outside Bihar and Bihar will become richer than many States. But only politics is being played here.

Amongst national Parties, first of all BJP's Executive Committee passed a resolution with regard to creation of Vananchal by including Chhotanagpur, Santhal, Pargana areas, in its meeting held in Agra on 8.4.1988 and a historical demonstration was held in Ranchi on 23 November, 1988 under the leadership of BJP. Not only

this, BJP and its allies set-up Ashram Vidyalayas for the poor people with dedication and honesty. And by virtue of that BJP retained 12 of 14 Lok Sabha seats.

Since people of North Bihar have rejected you, you are ignoring the reality and instigating the people of Bihar. But, look at the reality, the people of Bihar are aspiring for development. Some people want to set up industry and others want to reopen the industries lying closed. But they get disappointed since clearance of a file takes several days in Government offices. There is a need to give a serious thought to law and order and there is no need to politicise it. We may or may not stay as an M.P. or as M.L.A. but we should desist from taking political mileage in the name of hunger and fear among the crores of poor people of Bihar.

Bodhgaya, Vaishali, Sitamarhi and Rajgir etc. are existing tourist places in Bihar and try to identify honestly, we can find many more tourist resorts. Tourist visiting Bihar should feel a sense of security, find road-route comfortable to travel. The funds released by Union Government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes should be properly utilised. We have learnt through the Ministry of Rural Development that during the last three years only Rs. 48 crore were spent by the Government of Bihar. With regard to that, Union Government is yet to receive an utilisation report. Similarly if we go through the data, we would find that the Bihar Government does not utilize the funds of many ministries. An estimate of Konar Irrigation Project was prepared in 1971 with an estimated cost of Rs. 71 crore. Today the estimate of the project has gone up to Rs. 300 crore. I raise this matter several times in Lok Sabha, even contacted personally, but the situation is, as it is. In this connection the Govt. of Bihar should have taken initiative so that thousand acres of land could be irrigated. There are many such villages and towns in Bihar where one does not get electricity even in a month. So, what development is taking place in Bihar? Why are the people being terrorised?

Division of the States took place in 1966 also thereby creating Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh (Union territory) States. Gujarat separated from Mumbai in 1960. But Haryana and Gujarat, despite becoming separate States, are not less than any other State in the matter of development. If we observe, we would find massive industrial development there. Many parties, recently, were making a hue and cry regarding BJP's indifferent attitude towards the formation of Jharkhand State, but the day has come when the people of Vananchal or Bihar would not deviate from the path of truth even after being instigated by other. Now I want that the ignored people of Vananchal may get proper

co-operation of the Union Government and the benefit of sponsored schemes may immediately and directly be given to all categories and communities alongwith the poor, peace loving people of Vananchal, Law and Justice may prevail. Common man of Vananchal may get rid of unemployment, poverty, fright and hunger. At the end, I pay my regards to those great personalities who struggled for years for the formation of this State and remained a source of inspiration for the people's dream and formation of this new State. We shall achieve the goal only if our future leaders could work according to the feelings and sentiments of the common people of this newly created State. The people of Vananchal have a lot of expectations from these leaders. Which can be fulfilled by proper implementation of work depending upon their will power and with this, we hope that they would be successful in this direction. Jai Hind, Jai Vananchal.

*PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to strongly support the Bihar re-organisation Bill, 2000. Today the dream of two and a half crore people of Jharkhand is going to be realised. I extend my congratulations for this to the hon. Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Lal Krishna Advani, the N.D.A. Government and all the hon. Members present in the House. Since 1938 i.e., before independence, we have been raising our voice for an independent State of Jharkhand. But the objective of a separate Jharkhand State could not be achieved due to selfish motive of some leaders. Entire country alongwith the people of Jharkhand know that this movement was, at many times, diverted from its path due to personal interests of certain people. I, therefore, do not want to mention it at length.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, in its General Body Meeting of 1988, held in Agra, had approved the formation of a separate State of Vananchal. And since that day till the present time the Bharatiya Janata Party launched movement keeping in mind the sentiments of two and a half crore people of Vananchal, result of which is evident today. People of Vananchal were very much confident that only the Bharatiya Janata Party and N.D.A. Government can realise their dream of a separate and independent State. That is why Bharatiya Janata Party got 12 seats out of 14 seats in Vananchal in the elections of 11th Lok Sabha. Then BJP again got 12 seats from this region in the elections of 12th Lok Sabha and we are again at the top by acquiring 11 seats during the present election. By giving due regard to the verdict of the people. N.D.A. Government last week introduced the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill, 2000 in Lok Sabha and today it is being discussed upon. After discussion, this

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

Bill would be passed with the kind co-operation of hon. Members and a new State would be emerged on the map of India.

Jharkhand State, with the co-operation of Union Government and on the basis of its natural resources, would stand on its own and will become a prosperous State of India. Out of the total production of minerals in India, Jharkhand alone produces 98 percent of copper, 90 percent of pyrite, 86 percent of kynite, 70 percent of Mica, 60 percent of Bauxite, 37 percent of Coal, 32 percent of China clay and 16 percent of Iron-ore. Apart from this Jharkhand is also rich in many other minerals viz fire clay, lime stone, Maganese, Asbestos, Dolomite, Graphite, Uranimum etc. which are important from atomic point of view. In spite of this, people of this region are unemployed. Poverty is dominant here. The only reason behind this is that the royalty received on these mineral resources is insufficient. At present they are getting royalty on the basis of weight. We request the Union Government to give royalty on the basis of its value and not its weight. Income received from this royalty would be appropriated on the developmental work of Jharkhand and on programmes for elimination of poverty.

The area of Jharkhand is 79 thousand 519 square kilometres and its population of around 2 crore fifty lakhs. This region is surrounded by forests and mountains. There are 81 seats in its Legislative Assembly. Keeping in view the area and population of this State, these 81 seats in Legislative Assembly are very less. There are more than 4 lakh voters in many Legislative Assembly Constituencies. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I urge that the number of seats in Legislative Assembly may be raised from 81 to 120. With this on the one side tribal community and other people of this region would get an opportunity to put their views in the Legislative Assembly and on the other hand, pace of development would get momentum.

Though there are many industries in Jharkhand region but these are in sick condition. The entire country is well aware of the pathetic condition of HEC Ranchi. The condition of Bokaro Still Plant is turning more and more pathetic and worse. All the industries set up by State Government are either closed or on the verge of closure. The condition of the public understandings of Bihar falling in Jharkhand region is also very pathetic. The Industrial Development Authority of Ranchi, Bokaro, Adityapur was setup to develop the industries. But this has also failed to benefit the people of this region.

The Patratu Thermal power station of 84% MW capacity set up by the State Government is also in a

[Prof. Dukha Bhagat]

dilapidated condition. Similarly Tenginhat electricity establishment is also in a dismal condition. Programmes will have to be formulated in the direction of reforming these two projects. The work on NTPC Tendva also needs to be accelerated. Only then we could become self-sufficient in the field of electricity generation. There are countless possibilities for hydro-electricity projects and there is a need to take effective steps in this direction also.

Jharkhand region is clad with a thick blanket of forests. The plants of Sakua, Bija, Saal, Seesham, Mahwa, Mangoes, Roseapple (Jamun), Jackfruit, Semal, Kusum, Palas, Tun, Anjan, Lah, Khair, Assan, Dhaudha, Salai, Gamhar, Haritko, Bahara and Tendu leave and bamboo are found in abundance here. The biggest forest of Asia Samada is situated in this region. Despite it, the tribal population of this area is suffering from poverty, hunger and unemployment. Hence there is a need to set up forest based industries.

Ganga, Damodar, North Koel, South Koel, Konar, Bokaro, Barahar, Ajay, Swaana Rekha Khar Kohi, Sekri, Panchame, Kanchi, Senkh, Garha are the major rivers flowing through Jharkhand region. Proper irrigation facilities can be made available by harnessing these river-network besides proving a major source of tourism development for this region.

From tourism point of view also this State can become one of the leading States in India. The best tourist spot in the country can be set up here by developing Hazaribagh and Betle National parks. The places like Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Neharhat, Bhukna Pahari, Topchanchi lake, Jhumari Talaiya, Komar, Maithun Panchat, Pithoria valley are very important from the tourism point of view. On the one hand important religious places like Vaidyanathdham, Jagannathpur, Basukinath, Rajrappa, Parasnath, Badhrakali, Ramrekha Dham, Chitreshar are the cultural heritage of India, on the other hand these places are very important for the tourism. Despite providing an annual amount of Rs. 1908 crore from this jewels and such mineral yielding land of India the people of this land are hungry, aggrieved and exploited lot. Now it is high time for the upliftment of these oppressed people. On one hand, the creation of Jharkhand will lead to the spurt in the development of that region, on the other, rest of Bihar would also get an opportunity to develop on its own resources. Strong determination and self-confidence are the only prerequisite for it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Jharkhand will play a leading role in the development of the country by joining

the mainstream of the country. On this holy occasion of the creation of Jharkhand, two and a half crore people of that region express their gratitude to the Parliament of the country. The Hon. Members are requested to support the passage of Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 with a voice vote in the welfare of the country and to respect the expectations and aspirations of the people of Jharkhand.

Jai Hind, Jai Jharkhand, Jai Vananchal.

*SHRI SALKHAN MURMU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of Bihar State Reorganisation, Bill, 2000. First of all, I, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of Jharkhand, express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Congress Party. We express our gratitude to the entire country for extending the support for the creation of Jharkhand and expect further co-operation. So that even Jharkhand could also reuse the entire Nation in return.

The history of Jharkhand movement is very long. Tilka Maghi, Sido Murmu, Kanha Murma and Birsa Munda are the source of inspiration of this moment. I pay my floral tributes to them who had sacrificed their lives for safeguarding the land and lives of Jharkhand. Bihar separated from Bengal in 1912 and in the same way Orissa became a separate State to be carved out of Bihar in 1936. During that period the Adivasis of Jharkhand were demanding for a separate State but no one paid heed to their demand and they were left in the lurch. Adivasi Mahasabha was organised in 1938 which in later years, took the form of Jharkhand party under leadership of Shri Jaipal Singh Munda, various political parties belonging to Jharkhand, Jharkhand co-ordination Committee and organisation like Ajiser have handsomely contributed in the movement for creation of separate Jharkhand. Similarly the incidents like Kharsawa firing, Gudusia firing, Baghi firing and gaua firing are also associated with Jharkhand Movement. We salute the martyrs of these shootouts. But it was only the commitment of the BJP which converted Jharkhand movement into Jharkhand State.

Though the people of Jharkhand are demanding a separate State for its development and identity. But if we look at it from the viewpoint of development and democratic aspirations also, it seems reasonable. The Jharkhand region of Bihar is a neglected area since the last 50 years. The Bihar State gets 70% of its total revenue from Jharkhand. Only 5% area of Jharkhand has been provided with electricity and irrigation while for the rest of Bihar, 50% area has been provided with

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

electricity and irrigation. Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana development authorities were constituted in 1982 but they were never allowed to function. In the year 1981, Bihar Government made a rule under a notification that only the local people would be recruited in class III and class IV jobs. But this was also grossly violated and the people from North Bihar were given jobs in Jharkhand. The problems of displacement, migration, unemployment, injustice, atrocities and exploitation continued unabated in Jharkhand. The funds earmarked for development have been misappropriated through a nexus of corrupt ministers, corrupt officials and contractors from North Bihar. About Rs. 900 crore have been spent in Suvaranarekha multi purpose irrigation project, but as yet, it has not been able to provide even a drop of irrigation water. The fodder scam and other scams have also been based on the funds allocated to the Jharkhand region. According to the census of 1951, the Jharkhand region consisting of Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana had 50% of the population as tribals, which now has declined to as low as 33%.

The Government rules, laws and statutory provisions made in the interests of tribals are being blatantly violated in Bihar. The statutory provision of Tribes Advisory Council formed under Fifth Schedule [Article 244 (1)] have never been implemented. Its meetings are never convened and the works relating to the welfare of tribes are not undertaken. I have been a Member of the council twice and such has been my experience. The main objective of the Jharkhand Council made under the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council Act, 1994 was to ensure speedy all round development of the Jharkhand region. It has been given wide ranging powers under sections 29 to 34. According to Section 34 the Jharkhand Council is to get not less than 25% of the total annual budget of Bihar. But, inspite of setting up of the Jharkhand Council, the Bihar Government provided it neither power nor funds. In this way, the Government itself did not allow the Jharkhand Council to function. I filed a public interest litigation against the Bihar Government in the Ranchi bench of the Patna High Court as the chairman of the Institute of Tribal Studies, Jamshedpur on the issue of providing the Jharkhand Council all the powers and funds from the Bihar Government. Its number of CWJC 1871-1996 (R). The Bihar Government was compelled to give the powers and funds and to conduct the elections after the intervention of the High Court. Though the Council was entitled to receive Rs. 600 crores annually, yet the Bihar Government allocated for it, in the initial years, only Rs. One Crore. The Bihar Government has worked only to obstruct the development of Jharkhand. Mostly corrupt people were kept in the Jharkhand Council and the policy of divide and rule was followed in Jharkhand.

According to the provision of Chotanagpur Tenancy Act and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, the lands of the tribals cannot be purchased by outsiders. But this provision has always been violated with the help of corrupt officials of the Bihar Government and the Government itself has been indulged in the transfer of the tribal lands to the non-tribals.

In the Bihar State, the recognition of the democratic aspirations of Jharkhand region is nil. The total membership of Bihar Legislative Assembly is 324 and the number of Legislators from the Jharkhand region is only 81. Since they constitute only 25% of the total membership and most of the time they have been ignored. Similarly, the 14 Members of Parliament winning from Jharkhand region have always been the supporter of separate State. Despite this the negative approach of the Bihar Government towards the creation of this State is equivalent to the insult of the democratic aspirations of the Jharkhand. Therefore, Jharkhand region has become an internal colony of Bihar since the last half century. It is now necessary to liberate it.

It is a wrong notion that separation of Jharkhand will make Bihar unviable. Honestly, commitment and firm political will is needed for the advancement of any State. Because of the absence of these things, Bihar is sick even with the huge resources of the Jharkhand region. Even after the creation of Jharkhand, Bihar will have an area equal to the combined area of Punjab and Haryana. It will still have the plain fertile land, favourable climatic conditions, crop variety and huge water resources which are not present in South Bihar. Therefore, Bihar can have high productions of grains, large number of sugar mills and also of mangoes and lichis. Huge amount of foreign exchange can be earned through the mangoes and the lichis. Tourism also offer vast possibilities. In this way, the condition of remaining Bihar can be better in comparison even to Punjab and Haryana.

I would be appropriate if economic package is provided to rest of Bihar on behalf of Union Government. As Jharkhand State is getting separated from Bihar definitely rest of Bihar would have to face economic problems in the early days. Therefore in order to make rest of Bihar economically strong and developed suitable economic package should be given to Bihar for coming few years.

Jharkhand State has abundant mineral resources, forest, water and human resources. People belonging to this area are honest and hard working. They do not worry about casteism, upper and backward classes. With the formation of Jharkhand, Jharkhand State will be rise as crown of India in 21st century. Jharkhand State will be

[Shri Salkhan Murmu]

for all but its main contribution would be towards development of tribals. In this way by dividing Bihar into two parts both the parts will get an opportunity to make progress. And it is not fair to stop it.

Taking negative approach in creation of new State within the Constitution of India is unconstitutional and undemocratic. But new States should be small in size but feasible. Creation of three new States at present has proved feasible on all standards. Those who oppose creation of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand State are actually against tribals and dalits and they do not want that these people should make progress. Rather they want to become them handicapped and dependent.

Therefore, I want to give my suggestions on some points of Jharkhand Bill:—

1. In paragraph 40 of part five while distributing the parts of Bihar and Jharkhand attention should be paid not only towards the population (76:24) but area also (54:46).
2. Provision for reverting back to Jharkhand State should be included for the officers of Jharkhand area who have gone on deputation outside the State.
3. There is no provision for constituting Jharkhand State Service Commission in paragraph 77 of part 8, it should be made.
4. Provision of 5th schedule be continued in the new Jharkhand State as it is in scheduled area.
5. Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act may be continued.
6. Traditional social arrangement of Jharkhand area—Manjha Pargana, Manki Munda, Padha panchayat etc. may be continued by giving them appropriate powers.
7. Under Article 345 of the Constitution Santhali language and OLE Chiki dialect maybe recognised in new Jharkhand State.
8. Arrangement for proper rehabilitation of displaced people and migrants of Jharkhand be made.
9. People facing trial in any type of case due to their involvement in Jharkhand agitation be freed without any delay.
10. In the newly formed State of Jharkhand opportunities in the area of employment and development should be given to all the people of Saraikela and Kherwa falling under west Singhbhum district.

I conclude my speech by saying few words in Santhali language and extend my greetings to newly formed Jharkhand State and rest of Bihar.

*JHARKHAND DISHOMRIN SNAM DISHOMRIN SNAM DISHUWA PAHATA SEN KHOL MANOTAAN PRADHANMANTRI AUR GRIHMANTRI ADI ADI SARHAV. AKIN TEHN ARDHAS TEO HE HANA JAY SANTHALI PARSİ AUR AADL CHIKI HO JAIMON LAGE TE LAGE SAVIDAAN REKIN AAGOHYA. MAA SANAM KHOGE BHARAT DISHOM RE LAHEY REYAG KURUMUTU BO REKIYA. JOHAAR.

[English]

**SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bihar Re-organisation Bill for the formation of the Jharkhand State. This Bill was warranted because this region of Jharkhand comprising of 18 districts was grossly neglected on all fronts political and economic. Sir, only 5% of the total land is irrigated in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Bihar's 10% electricity is generated from this area. But only 5% of the villages receive power. Then sir, 89% of the livelihood of the people depend upon agriculture and only 2% has irrigation facilities of the total cultivable land, whereas North-Bihar it is 37% of the total cultivable land. Though there is a provision in the Constitution in Schedule 5&6 Chapters, enshrined in Article 244. Article 244, envisages a Tribal Advisory Council which came into being only in 1960 and till date no meeting or programme has been chalked out. Jharkhand is the name derived meaning forest land and its inhabitants. So, 29.2% of total land area of Jharkhand is under forest cover and the tribals living in these areas are solely dependent upon the minor forest produce and the forest wealth from where they meet their livelihood. Also in this forest sector, they are deprived of the actual price of the produce as the middle-men takes the cream from the produce. Sir, 40% of the mineral wealth of the nation is produced from this Jharkhand area. But when the question of increasing the royalty arises, they do not get it thereby, the people working in the mines are living in sub-human conditions.

Education is the barometer of success in a democracy and this is most lacking in these areas. Sir, if you go to see the drop-out rate among tribal children it is on the highest among the countries as per the statistical report of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Committees Report. Therefore, the formation of Vananchal or Jharkhand was the primary objective in Clause 31 of the NDA agenda for governance. I congratulate the Hon'ble

*Spoken in Santhali.

**Speech laid on the Table of the House.

Home Minister on this great move to give a home land to the tribals of this country and in particular, the neglected lot of South Bihar invariably, known as Jharkhand.

Sir, I would like to throw some light on this mass struggle for tribal rights and creation of Jharkhand State. Wayback, there have been movements known as tamer Revolts (1801 to 1820) Great Kol Insurrection (1831 to 1832) Sardari agitation (1858 to 1895), Bisa Insurrection (1895 to 1900). Then, Sir, in democracy and Gandhiji's movements showed the way of non-violence movements under the Borthelemen was started in 1911 and 1912. Later, it was run by Juel Lakra and Bandi Oran. They presented a memorandum to the Simon Commission in 1929. Then, 1920, Chhotanagpur Unnati Samaj was formed. No non-advicis were there. It created a sense of identity and also another organisation who fought for tribal rights known as the Kisan Sabha was led by Theble Oran and Catholic Mahasabha was formed. Then, Sir, our legislative were formed in Bihar Assembly, a resolution was moved by Devender Champya, MLA Congress (I), to make the Jharkhand area a centrally administered territory so that step-motherly attitude to the region of Jharkhand by Bihar could be solved to some extent. Under the banner of this movement, Assembly elections were contested and the Jharkhand Party won 33 seats. It was the second largest party in the 1952 elections and 1957 elections. The neglect of the area drove their leader Jaipal Singh to join the hands with Congress in the year 1963. Also this move mis-fired, and Jaipal Singh left Congress. Sir, in the year 1967, Jansangh Party which is today BJP had started having grass-root organisations in the southern part of Bihar and they opened their account by winning the number of seats in South Bihar. Therefore, Sir, I would say that this Bill was warranted more upon humanitarian grounds so that citizens of India who also reside in south Bihar also have a right to enjoy the fruits of democracy. It's a welcome Bill. I don't know why our friends from BJD opposed the Bill during the introduction stage and staged a walk-out. 50 years have passed the Oriyas in Serikela and Kharswan have been neglected because they do not speak Hindi. I hope my Jharkhand brothers will not mis-understand me when I mention Serikala and Kharswan.

Sir I would like to again refer to Part A to the Joint Committee report has amended in Serial 3 for the territories of Bihar and Orissa. Sir, for Bihar, in Serial 3 it says, Territories which immediately before the commencement of this constitution were eager comprised in the province of Bihar or were being administered as

if they found part of the province. Orissa as mentioned, the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were eager comprised in the province of Orissa or were being administered as if they found part of that province. So when we talk about Serikala and Kharswan, the two ex-States of Serikala and Kharswan under Chhotanagpur agency until about 1960 because of administrative convenience. Then they were transferred to Orissa Agency and at that time Lt. Governor the English Man who was a councillor and Bihar gentlemen, they all agree that it should be a part of Orissa for years. For about the quarter century the political departments, annual Memorandum have been listing these two States alongwith other States as Orissa States. When the issue of Serikala Sub-divisions and Sadar Simbhum sub-division arose for integration into the State of Orissa, there was mass public support as traditionally these areas are ethnically and politically and economically associated with the contiguity of other States of Orissa. When this problem was arose Bavdekr Tribunal was instituted to look into the dispute but it's a tragedy. It never saw the light of the day. The matter was decided by the States Ministry only on one ground administrative convenience and not on the ground of wishes of people of the area. During that period, there were 12 MLAs in the Bihar Assembly from these areas and 7 expressed their desire to go to Orissa. Many of the malkins, Mundas and Headmen had sent the petition to the then Prime Minister. Home Minister, etc. Sir as you know, the Orissa State was only created in the year 1936 as before the Oriya population was disintegrated and were under the administration of Bengal, Bihar and CP. But the great leaders like Madhusudhan Das and Maharaja Parikhandu and sacrifices made by Oriya led to the formation of Orissa. Now, Sir, I shall be indebted to this Parliament and this august House if these two Oriya pockets which by historical error has gone to Bihar may be returned to Orissa. This only will show the magnanimity of the Bihar people and Jharkhand people.

Also I request the Hon'ble Minister as he has tried to resolved Udhamsingh Nagar problem by mentioning in the House that the sugarcane belt adjoining to Udhamsingh Nagar may be acquired to make the sugar mills run in the area. Similarly, also if at a later date within 13th Lok Sabha if such a consideration is made to amalgamate Seraikala and Kharswan with Orissa it will be a great move of the BJP Party. Because the BJP Party in Orissa Assembly has been unanimous supporter of the resolution passed in the Assembly. At the end, I would like to congratulate my tribal brothers and sisters and wish them all the best for a healthy and prosperous Jharkhand. I support the Bill whole-heartedly as it is a BJP agenda for better governance and healthy democracy.

*JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars): Sir, On behalf of R.S.P., I would like to express that I support the Bihar State Reorganisation Bill, 2000, brought forward by the Home Minister.

*DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Sir, on behalf of the All-India Trinamool Congress we support the Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 providing for the creation of the Jharkhand State out of Bihar. This represents the fulfilment of long-standing aspirations of the people of the Jharkhand region. We send our good wishes to the people of the new State and also to the State of Bihar with both of whom we in Bengal have long historical, cultural and economic ties.

But we feel that the Centre must give two economic packages, one to compensate Bihar for loss of its most economically prosperous region, and the other to help the new State stand firmly on its own footing. With this assertion, we support this Bill.

*SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

At the outset, I must pay homage to all those who laid down their lives for the cause of Jharkhand during the long course of agitation by the Janajati and Vanavasis of the long neglected Jharkhand area. But Sir, I will fail my duty, if I don't remember those martyrs who sacrificed their lives and everything else while raising their protests against the great injustice done to the people of Orissa by taking away Orissa's integral part Saraikhala and Kharsuan. You know Sir, and the whole country knows how injustice was meted out towards Orissa after independence during the merger of several princely States with the Indian Union.

I had already made it clear during my speech at the time of the introduction of Bihar Re-organization Bill, 2000 that myself and my Party are not against the creation of Jharkhand in principle but we are against the negative attitude of the Central Government towards our demand to avail this opportunity to remerge Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa and thereby rectify the historical mistake committed 53 years ago. Saraikhala and Kharsuan was not only part of Orissa but its culture, its language, its heritage and its customs and traditions, everything is identical with that of Orissa.

Sir, what pains the people of Orissa most was the improper and biased report of the SRC which was constituted in 1953 and gave its report in 1955. At that time States were reorganized on the basis of language and language only. But what sin the Oriya people of Saraikhala & Kharsuan committed so that their demand to be re-merged in Orissa was turned down. Was it not a double standard on the part of the then Union Government and States Re-organization Commission (SRC). Let me remind the House that even the recommendation of the SRC was not unanimous. Justice Fazal Ali was the Chairman of SRC, who refused to give his opinion on the issue of Saraikhala & Kharsuan saying that, I quote "On account of my long association with Bihar, I shall not touch the subject even with a pair of tongues. In other words I know that a great injustice may have to be done for reasons beyond my control, but I shall not be a party to it". And Sir, the injustice was done to Orissa.

I was hearing to the emotional outburst of some of the Hon'ble Members who represent the proposed Jharkhand area and they were ventilating their anger, hurt feeling due to the neglect and humiliation they are undergoing in the present State of Bihar and therefore they were justifying creation of Jharkhand to get rid of all miseries. May I request those friends, to feel in the same way, about the miseries, humiliation and systematic process of extinction of the lakhs and lakhs of Oriya speaking people of Saraikhala and Kharsuan under the State of Bihar. I want to cite a few examples of how there has been a systematic conspiracy to downsize the Oriya population in Saraikhala and Kharsuan area during last 50 years. The then Bihar premier on 5th June, 1948 gave an assurance to protect Oriya language, culture etc. but Government by its resolution No. 81, S.R. dated 21.6.1948 replaced Oriya language by Hindi as its court language in Saraikhala and Kharsuan. There were more than 1500 primary and High Schools with Oriya as the medium of instruction in Saraikhala & Kharsuan. But Oriya students were forced to read Hindi. Oriya teachers were not appointed in those Schools and every year number of these schools went down because of the anti-Oriya policy of Bihar Government. In spite of all these atrocious activities till now, the Oriya population in that area is the highest. Some people are suggesting that the people of Saraikhala and Kharsuan are not interested to merge in Orissa. May I Sir, remind those people about the 1951-52 General Elections where Shri Mihir Kabi, who contested from Saraikhala & Kharsuan constituency on the only issue of re-merger with Orissa, won with a thumping majority. Was it not the clear manifestation of the public opinion in support of merger with Orissa.

Sir, the Biju Janata Dal which is an ally in the NDA is deeply hurt with the adamant attitude of Hon'ble Home Minister on this issue. They have not only declined to accept the justified request of the Orissa cabinet, the Orissa Legislative Assembly, the All Party Meeting through their unanimous resolutions. They have also ignored the emotion and sentiment of the 3.5 crores of Orissa people. Many people are asking us, the Press is hunting us, as to how and why we are opposing the Bill being a participant in the Government. I must make it clear that we are a regional Party and it is our foremost duty to safeguard the interests of our State and our People. We are only discharging the duty. We don't want to cling to the power for the sake of power only. If you can't do justice to our People then what is the meaning of being in power. After the monsoon session of the House is over we will go back to our respective constituencies. What answer we have for our People? They will ask us, what you have done for the cause of the State? We have no answer. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would once again urge upon the Central Government through you to reconsider their stand and concede to our demand for re-merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa and make necessary amendments in the Bill in that respect.

*SHRI JAGNNATH MALLICK (Jajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this bill, because in a democracy the legitimate demands of the people should be duly honoured. But in this bill the aspirations of the people of Saraikhala and Kharsuan who have been demanding a merger with Orissa has not been reflected. The people of Orissa also have been demanding a merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa and this has not been duly taken care of while drafting this bill. In 1951-52 elections, Mehir Kabi contested for Bihar Legislative Assembly from Saraikhala and Kharsuan constituency on the specific issue of the merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa and he got elected to the specific issue of the merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa and he got elected to the Bihar Assembly. After these two princely States were temporarily merged with Bihar in 1949, there was a tremendous resentment in Orissa and the Orissa Assembly passed resolution in 1953 demanding a merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa. Again in 1956, there was a revolt in Orissa against the recommendations of the SRC and it resulted in loss of life and property. In 1962, the Orissa Assembly passed a unanimous resolution for the merger, now a few days back, the Orissa Assembly passed a unanimous resolution again for the merger basing on all party decision in Orissa and the Government of Orissa has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India demanding the merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa. All these

*Speech Laid on the Table of the House.

popular demands had been ignored by Govt. of India while drafting this bill for creating a new State "Jharkhand" from out of Bihar, this is undemocratic.

Sir, in 1949 these two princely States were kept under Bihar temporarily, because there was no geographical contiguity between Orissa and Saraikhala, Kharsuan, because the State of Mayurbhanj was not merged with Orissa by that time. But after the State of Mayurbhanj got itself merged with Orissa, there was no lack of geographical contiguity with Orissa and at that point of time Saraikhala and Kharsuan should have been merged with Orissa. But this did not happen. Since both Orissa and Bihar wanted to establish their claims over Saraikhala and Kharsuan, the Government of India set up a tribunal with Justice Bavedkar of Bombay High Court to enquire and report. The terms of reference of the tribunal was;

1. To make its recommendations after taking into account the wishes of the people of the States.
2. Their historical, economic, linguistic and cultural affinities.
3. Consideration of administrative conveniences.

But the tribunal could not commence work because the Bombay High Court did not spare the services of Justice Bavedkar for the purpose. At that point of time, Government of India took a wrong decision and allowed these two princely States to merge with Bihar, this was done perhaps under pressure because Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad who belong to Bihar was then the President of India. Since that time people of Saraikhala and Kharsuan and the people of Orissa have been agitating for the merger of Saraikhala and Kharsuan with Orissa. But it has not been considered and the legitimate demand of Orissa has been ignored. As a result, the people of Saraikhala and Kharsuan have been refused their constitutional rights to get their children educated through their mother tongue, that is Oriya. Besides, due to ill treatment, the Oriya speaking population of Saraikhala and Kharsuan has come down and their economy has been crippled, unless Saraikhala and Kharsuan are merged with Orissa the Oriya culture, tradition and language will continue to be under threat to decline. Therefore, I oppose the Bill and at the same time I request the honourable Home Minister to agree to refer the Bill to joint select committee for wider consultations.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank this House from my conscience since the House sat for three days continuously till late hours in the night

[Shri L.K. Advani]

and passed these Bills. It would have not been possible for the Government to do so had the opposition parties, especially main opposition party not cooperated with so much zeal. Therefore, I would like to convey my maximum thanks to opposition parties and also to those, who may have opposed, it but whose party has sent the proposal passed by Legislative Assembly which has been accepted by the Government on the principle that we will not move the proposal for the creation of Jharkhand State in the Parliament until and unless concerned Legislative Assembly passes it and sends it to us. For the same reason, I would like to thank Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav and his party with whose cooperation creation of Jharkhand could become possible.

Further, I would like to add that today total population of these three States is approximately five crores. Population of Chhattisgarh is quarter to two crores, in case of Uttaranchal it is approximately 75 lakhs and in case of Jharkhand it is two crores and twenty five lakhs. These five crore people were very sad when during last session because of some lapses on the part of the Government we could not bring this Bill so expeditiously as we desired, since we could not fulfill the legal requirements. Though we had given a notice to the Speaker, but that was incomplete therefore you had every right to oppose the Bill and our Bill was not allowed to be introduced. Honourable Speaker had said that there was a lapse on your part therefore I could not move it. But this time all the formalities were completed well in time and it was not only introduced even most of the Members in BAC said that since people of these States want their States be created soon and it should not be delayed any longer. Then everyone came to a consensus and said that this time we should discuss it in the House instead of sending it to the Standing Committee. BAC apprised me about this discussion. Though some people may have different views but because of the consensus, first opposition parties, including main opposition party and then almost all the rest of Members expressed their views in its favour....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, UP):
There was no consensus in that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If anyone did not support it, he provided arguments in its favour. Ultimately, whosoever were from Jharkhand, though they may be from any political party, naturally supported it with great enthusiasm but people from Bihar feared and said though we support it but after bifurcation of Bihar what will be its economic condition. Shri Prabhunath Singhji and Shri Yadavji logically expressed the views as to how the bifurcation would affect economic condition of Bihar. I can say that

Bihar is a large State and not a small one. In Lok Sabha, it is represented by 40 Members. It has a large legislative Assembly. When small States were created, prima-facie it seemed that these will not be viable economically. Still, they desired that their State should be created. Meghalaya was created, Mizoram was created, Arunachal was created. Initially, Arunachal was a Union territory, later on it was converted into a State. The reason behind this desire is that they want their identity to shine and establish itself and this identity may give form of a State to its area. Though it may not be financially viable yet it has its importance and everyone knows that importance of financial viability is important to the nation. It becomes the duty of the nation to worry about financial viability of a State therefore, I would say that Union Government will be accountable to tackle financial difficulties of Bihar.

22.00 hrs.

Hence time and again I repeated that the item which was never mentioned in any Reorganisation Bill, we mentioned that in Clauses and also mentioned in Statement of Objections and Reasons that a dedicated Cell will be created in Planning Commission which will take care of rest of Bihar. It is not that it will take care of Jharkhand since most of the resources available with undivided Bihar will be transferred to Jharkhand. In this case who will take care of Bihar's economy? First of all everyone desires that all the States of India should progress further through their efforts. We know that Bihar is not a small State like Mizoram or Arunachal Pradesh, it is a very large State and new Jharkhand State will have more resources comparatively than Bihar, but still Bihar should try to enhance its resources since there is a lot of scope. Though undivided Bihar too had lot of economic problems. Basudeb Acharya has rightly said that merely creation of a State does not lead to its progress, neither development. None claim so, even we do not. Though comparison of creation of a State with independence of a country is not appropriate and independence is not a gateway to development but it opens avenues of development. Similarly, creation of Jharkhand State provides scope for its development.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Creation of Jharkhand is not an independence, so do not compare it with that....(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Therefore, I said so, though it may not be appropriate. Since all the avenues are opened for development so people of both the countries, the representatives and their leadership should make use of it, that's what the entire House desires. I feel that creation of Jharkhand State has brought happiness to five crore people of different regions. I also feel that people did not

have to struggle for long for creation of Chhattisgarh in comparison to Uttaranchal and Jharkhand States. A ray of happiness and hope will run through the minds of these people and the people of these States will be grateful to the Parliament and they would thank all of us. Expressing their happiness once again people have expressed their views which will be kept in mind....(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMLTHIARY: Give us also a chance to express our happiness....(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Some of our colleague from Orissa mentioned about Saraikela and Kharaswa sitting inside I was listening your speech. You stressed on this point that the Government and the Congress Party together got this Bill passed. I went through the report of State Reorganisation Commission to find but that what was said by the Commission in this regard. I would not like to quote that because people of Orissa feel that injustice was done to them at that time. Though, State Reorganisation Commission, on the basis of O' Donnel Committee's report of 1932 has accepted that Oriya speaking people reside in that area. Depsite, Oriya speaking people residing in that area, and that area is still part of Chhotanagpur Singhbhom district for the last several years. Therefore, we did not find it logical to bifurcate this area from Singhbhom district and included it in Orissa. By giving this decision....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY (Kendrapara): Sir, you will have to see the background. Unless you see the background, you cannot assess the report and say that it is right.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I remember, when NDA's manifesto was being drafted the issue regarding Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand came up that respective Legislative Assemblies have agreed to these proposal and there is a consensus amongst Members of these assemblies, so it is a testing time for us. But right from SRC's time, there have been several problem which could not be solved in these 50 years. Every Member Stated that injustice was done to them 52 years ago. Even if we accept this, then it can be remedied amicably through negotiation by people of both the States. There is no other way out. Today, the decision regarding transfer of Chandigarh, I cannot thrust upon Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh. In my opinion it may be appropriate or inappropriate but we will have to adopt a system to reach

a consensus in the Parliament. So, I would like to say only this much that first let Jharkhand be created and then representatives from Jharkhand and Orissa can sit....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Injustice has also been done to Bengal.

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Please Basudeb Achariaji, I am not yielding. This is a matter pertaining to the representatives of Orissa.

[Translation]

I would like that representatives from Jharkhand and Orissa sit together and find out some solution, because these are small States and not bigger ones. Union Government would definitely like to take active part in it.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, may I interrupt you for a second?

Sir, Saraikela and Kharsuan were two States that were merged. So, it is on a different footing than others.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know that. I am aware of these dimensions also. You mentioned about paramountcy. Let it not be forgotten that we do not regard Jammu & Kashmir a part of India only because Maharaja Hari Singh signed it. Technically, it is true.

[Translation]

Our case is technically strong also because when Maharaja of Jammu-Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession, thereafter, legally and constitutionally the State became a part of our country. However, the then Prime Minister of our country and the Government also Stated that apart from the document signed by the Maharaja, we would also like the main representative body of the State and its leader to be with us. Not only this but I would also like the Constituent Assembly, representing the local people, to State that Jammu-Kashmir is a part of our country. So, on all these grounds, Jammu-Kashmir is a part of our country. Therefore, when the issue is discussed at the international fora, we do not put forth our case only on the technical ground that instrument of Accession was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh. So the lapse of paramountcy is another aspect. I give importance to the fact that Oriya speaking people are living there and if any injustice was done to them at that time, it can be rectified and justice can be done to them. Therefore,

[Shri L.K. Advani]

both the members should discuss the issue and evolve some solution. The Central Government will extend all possible contribution.

I have not much to say. We will consider and implement all the acceptable points. However, it is a matter of satisfaction that Parliament has scored a hatric by passing the three important Bills on successive days for the formation of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand States.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment nos. 1, 3, 10, 4, 5, 6, 18, 9 and 17 moved by Shri Varakala Radhakrishnan, Dr. Raghuvans Prasad Singh, Shri Basudeb Acharia, again by Shri Basudeb Acharia, Shri Prabhat Kumar Samantray, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Trilochan Kanungo, Shri Prassana Kumar Patasani and Shri K.P. Singh Deo respectively, to the vote of the House.

The amendments nos. 1, 3, 10, 4, 5, 6, 18, 9 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Formation of Jharkhand State

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Omit Page 2, lines 26 and 27,—

"Bokarao, Chatra, Deogarh, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Palamau."

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH MALLIK (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 27 and 28,—

for "Singhbhum (East) and Singhbhum (West)"

substitute "and Singhbhum (East)" (12)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Singh Deo, I think you are not moving your amendment No. 13.

SHRI PADMANAVA BEHERA (Phulbani): I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 27 and 28,—

for "Singhbhum (East) and Singhbhum (West)"

substitute "Singhbhum (East) excluding Seraikella (ST) Assembly Constituency and Singhbhum (West) excluding Kharsawan (ST) Assembly Constituency." (36)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendments No. 11, 12 and 36, moved by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad, Shri Jagannath Mallik and Shri Padmanava Behera respectively, to the vote of the House.

The amendments nos. 11, 12 and 36 were put and negatived.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): This is injustice to the State of Orissa. In protest, we walk out of the House.

22.12 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Prasanna Acharya and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 39 were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

Clause 40

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Distribution of Revenue

Page 9 for lines 15 to 18 Substitute—

"40 Finance Commission shall be directed to recommend the share of Central Taxes and Grants-in-Aid under Article 275 of the Constitution, for the States of Bihar and Jharkhand separately, and the share of these two States shall be determined by the President on the basis of the recommendation of the Finance Commission and till such time that the recommendation of the Finance Commission is received, the President shall, by order, determine the share of the States of Bihar and Jharkhand and the total amount payable to the existing State of Bihar on the recommendation of the Finance Commission constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution in such manner as he thinks fit". (29)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 29, moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to vote.

The amendment nos. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 40 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 41**Application of Part*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, for lines 29 to 31, substitute:—

"(4) Any dispute regarding the amount of financial assets and liabilities shall be settled through mutual agreement, failing which the dispute shall be referred to Commission constituted under the Chairmanship of a Judge of the Supreme Court and the decision of the Commission shall be binding on all parties." (30)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 30, moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to vote.

The amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 42**Land and goods*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9,—

omit lines 36 to 40. (31)

Page 10, for lines 1 to 4, substitute:—

"(3) Stores relating to the Secretariat and offices of Heads of the Departments having jurisdiction over the whole of the existing State of Bihar, shall be divided between the successor States in such manner and on the basis of such criteria as both the States decide by mutual consent and in case, there is no mutual consent, such Stores shall be divided between the successor States in accordance with such directions as the Central Government may think fit, for a just and equitable distribution of such Stores." (32)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 31 and 32 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to vote.

The amendments nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 43 to 45 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 46**Investments and Credits in Certain Funds*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10, for lines 43 to 45, substitute:—

"Provided that the securities held in investments made from the Calamity Relief Fund of the existing State

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

of Bihar shall be divided between the successor States in the ratio of the expenditure incurred in the territories occupied by the successor States in the previous three years preceding the appointed day.”
(33)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 33 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to vote.

The amendment Nos. 33 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 46 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clause 47

Assets and liabilities of State undertakings

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11, for lines 15 and 16, *substitute*:—

“On the appointed day, the value of assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial Undertaking of the State of Bihar shall be assessed and the total assets and liabilities of the existing State of Bihar shall be apportioned between the successor States in the same ratio in which the territories occupied by the two States have contributed to the tax and non-tax revenues of the existing State of Bihar in the previous financial year. The successor State getting less than its due share in relation to the assets and liabilities, shall be compensated by the successor State getting more than its due share.”
(34)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 34 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 47 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clause 48

Public Debt

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11, for lines 20 to 23, *substitute*:—

“Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Bihar outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be fully condoned by the Central Government.” (16)

Page 11, for lines 20 to 23, *substitute*:—

“48 (1) All liabilities on account of Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Bihar outstanding immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned between the successor States in the following manner:—

(1) If the amount of any Public Debt or Public Account has been spent on such a project, benefit of which has fully gone to one successor State, then the liability arising from it will pass to that State.

(b) If the amount of Public Debt or Public Account has been spent on such a project, the benefit of which has gone to the territories of both the States, then the liability arising from it shall be apportioned between the two States in the ratio of benefits accruing to the two States from such projects.

(c) If the amount of any Public Debt or Public Account has not been spent on any specific project, then the liability arising from it will be apportioned between both the States in the same ratio, in which State plan investment have been made in the territories occupied by the two States in the three years preceding the appointed day.

Provided that for discharging the liabilities mentioned in section 47 (1), a common fund of rupees five thousand crores shall be created by the Central Government in which the amount provided by the Central Government shall be reimbursed by the successor States in the ratio of the liabilities apportioned according to the provisions of sub-section (1).” (35)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 16 and 35 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment nos. 16 and 35 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12,—

for lines 5 to 7 substitute—

"The liability of the State of Bihar in respect of any Floating Loan to provide Short Term Finance to any commercial Undertaking shall be apportioned between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand in the following manner:—

"(a) If the amount of such loan has been spent for a specific purpose, the benefit of which has fully gone to the territory of any one successor State, then the related liability will pass to that State.

(b) If the amount of such loan has been spent for a purpose, the benefit of which has gone to the territories of both the States, then the related liability shall be apportioned between the two States in the ratio of the benefit accruing from it to the two States.

(c) If the amount of such a loan has not been spent for any specific purpose, then the related liability shall be apportioned between the two States in the same ratio, in which State Plan investments have been made in the territories occupied by the two States in three years preceding the appointed day." (19)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 19 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 49 Stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill

Clauses 50 to 52 were added to the Bill

Clause 53

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12,—

after line 25, insert—

"Liabilities related to retirement benefits other than Pension, will also be apportioned on the basis of the provisions of Eighth Schedule, as far as they are relevant to such liabilities." (20)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 20 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 20 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 53 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53 was added to the Bill

Clause 54

Contracts

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12,—

after line 39, insert—

"Provided further that the rights and liabilities specified in item (b), sub-section (1), shall be apportioned in the same ratio, in which the territories occupied by the two successor States have contributed to the tax and non-tax revenues of the existing State of Bihar in the previous year. (21)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 21 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 54 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54 was added to the Bill

Clause 55*Liability in respect of actionable wrong**[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 13,—

after line 10, insert—

"Provided that such liabilities as specified in item (b) shall be apportioned between the successor States in the same ratio, in which the territories occupied by the two States contributed to the tax and non-tax revenues of the existing State of Bihar in the previous year. (22)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 22 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 55 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55 was added to the Bill

Clause 56*Liability as Guarantor**[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 13, —

for lines 11 to 19 substitute—

"56. Where, immediately before the appointed day, the State of Bihar is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a registered Co-operative Society, Trust, Corporation, Institution or any other Person, that liability—

(a) If the area of operation of that Society, Trust, Corporation, Institution or person is limited to the territory, which is occupied by the State of Bihar or the State of Jharkhand on or after the appointed day, then the liability will be of that successor State, and

(b) In any other case, be initially, a liability of the State of Bihar, provided that such liability will be apportioned between the two successor States in the

following manner:—

- (i) If the liability for which guarantee has been given, has benefitted the territory of any one successor State, the liability of such guarantee will be of that State.
- (ii) If any such liability in respect of which guarantee has been given, has benefitted the territories of both the States, then the liability arising from such guarantee shall be apportioned between the two States in the ratio of the benefits accruing to the two States from such liability.
- (iii) If it is not feasible to identify the benefits of any such liability, in respect of which the guarantee has been given, the liability arising from such guarantee shall be apportioned between the two States in the same ratio in which State Plan investments have been made in the territories of the two States in three years preceding the appointed day." (23)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 23 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 23 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 56 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 56 was added to the Bill

Clauses 57 to 60 were added to the Bill

Clause 61

Certain expenditure to be charged on consolidated fund

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

after line "46", insert,—

"(2) After the constitution of State of Jharkhand, an amount of Rs. One lakh seventy nine thousands nine hundred crores shall be provided to the successor State of Bihar from the consolidated fund of India as an economic package."

(3) At least an amount of Rs. One lakh crores shall be provided from the consolidated fund of India for overall development of new State of Jharkhand.

(4) The State of Bihar shall be given the status of most backward State so that it may be provided with 90 percent grant and 10 percent assistance by the Central Government." (41)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 41 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it's an economic package. Division should be held on it....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, let the Division be held on it. We will come to know about the Members who are in favour to give the package to Bihar and who are not....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please also see the strength in the House.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: It is the question of rest of Bihar and Jharkhand. Let the division be held on it....(Interruptions) The Members who have mentioned about the special package should be exposed in the House....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can see the result for yourself. It is very clear. Your claim for a division is unnecessary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is our right....(Interruptions) We have been requesting you. It is a written rule....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the division be held on it and if the intentions of the Government are clear....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Knowing full well the strength on both sides, you are asking for a division. I think, this is

a waste of the time of the House. It is already 10.30 P.M. now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The Hon'ble Home Minister should announce in the House that Bihar would be provided Rs. One Crore....(Interruptions) Sir, please hold division on it....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please oblige us. It is under the rule....(Interruptions) Please give some considerations to it....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I agree that it is your right. But you can see the result for yourself. It is very-very clear.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please understand. Knowing full well the presence of hon. Members on both sides of the House, you are wasting the time of the House by unnecessarily asking for a division.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, even if a single hon. Member asks for a division, it has to be granted.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Division is our right....(Interruptions) It is a convention. It is our request....(Interruptions) He has Stated in his speech....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, they have formed the Jharkhand as a separate State just to promote their own vested Political interests....(Interruptions) The Hon'ble Home Minister should announce in the House a special package for Bihar if he really wants development of the country....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Singh, you are not understanding the position. You can see the strength on both sides of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: All the hon'ble Members have demanded a special package for Bihar....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is a convention. It is our right....(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The majority is in favour of amendments....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, even if a single Member asks for a division, division should be allowed....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not waste the time of the House like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar will be ruined. Either the hon'ble Home Minister should announce a special package for Bihar or hold division on it. Then only the situation will become clear(Interruptions) It is a question of welfare of both the States....(Interruptions) Otherwise, there is a possibility that people may get agitated on the issues of unemployment, starvation and development. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, we will stand up if it is necessary. Under the proviso to rule 367 (c), you can ask us to stand up. We are ready to stand up....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

By stalling the proceedings nothing could be achieved(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Home Minister has just assured us that he will seriously consider the case of the rest of Bihar and will not keep quiet over it. Its economic development will also be considered. But his Statement is not very clear even though it is right. I request that hon'ble Home Minister give a satisfactory reply especially and convey it to Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. It need not be voted. Packages are not given through voting, therefore, the issue should now be closed....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): When the Bihar Legislative Assembly has sent the resolution after passing it....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My point of order is under rule 367. It is said here in 367 (3) (a):

"If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared."...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the proviso to Rule 155 says that if a Member requests that any clause or schedule or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker, shall put it separately.

[Translation]

Therefore, I have already requested, demanded for it under rule 155. I appreciate that you have heard clause wise amendments. We have agreed for a voice vote on everything—but we won't accept it on this clause. I won't allow the interests of Bihar to suffer. It is not in the interest of Bihar....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I would like to read out proviso to Rule 367. It says:

"Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the Members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded."

Sir, you can give the opinion now that the division is unnecessarily claimed. You can give your ruling. There is absolutely no doubt that they are unnecessarily claiming it....(Interruptions) Sir, you can see the last proviso to Rule 367. It is very clear....(Interruptions) Sir, we are

prepared to rise in our places and you can count. They are claiming division unnecessarily. They are trying to settle political scores. It is already 10.30 p.m....(Interruptions) Only for that reason, they are demanding division. It is unnecessary....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please allow voting to keep the honour of the system.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, the second proviso to Rule 155 and the proviso to Rule 85 (2) provide that if a Member requests that any amendment be put separately, the Speaker shall put that amendment separately. It only says this much. Accordingly, your amendment no. 41 has been put separately, as desired by you. This should satisfy you. Even if we put it for division, it is very clear as to what would be the result. The division is being unnecessarily claimed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, please see Rule 367....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Achana, you can see proviso to Rule 155 and Rule 85 also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have seen, Sir.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Once again, I am appealing you, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. The Rule is very clear. What would be the result, is also very clear. Please do not waste the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please go through all the rules and procedure. You are the protector of the rules. It is being put to voice vote. I request for the division. Division is our right. 'Ayes' have the majority. You have asked and I guarantee that we have the majority. Please, allow the division.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am on a point of order. Please see Rule 367 (3). It says:

"(a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

(b) After the lapse of three minutes and thirty seconds, he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it.

(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using...."

MR. SPEAKER: But here, the situation is different and it is very clear.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, it is the right of the Member. You can see rule 367....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Voting is our right.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I do agree that it is very late and it is very embarrassing to take vote etc., at this time. But the Member has a right to demand vote....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But it should be a reasonable demand.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I agree that it should be a reasonable demand. There is a proviso in Rule 367 which says that if it is unnecessarily challenged, the Chair can ask the Members to stand up and then decide....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the Members stand, then who will form the majority?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I agree with you. But it should not become a precedent....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Standing is not possible.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in certain cases the majority is easily decided. The Member has that right....(Interruptions) The Member has the right to register in the record as to how he has voted in a particular matter. That right should not be denied to the Member....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You said that 'Ayes' have it. Will our request not be heard in that case? What does democracy mean then? This is the tradition of our Parliamentary Democracy....(Interruptions) We do not want to waste the time of House, we only want to go by the rules.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It should never become a precedent....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is my right, and if we request for division, the majority will be with us....(Interruptions) Rs. 1,51,000 crores for the fund and Rs. 1,79,000 crores for the rest of Bihar....(Interruptions) We will have the majority on this issue and that majority can not be ignored. Then why are we quarrelling?... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I am referring to page no. 829 of Practice and Procedure in Parliament of Kaul and Shakhder, which says that the Speaker has to see that the Division is not claimed unnecessarily. Frivolous requests for the Division have been disallowed by the Speaker. My request is that if you think that this demand for Division is unnecessary and frivolous, then you have a right to decide.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is not unnecessary.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The Speaker should decide it and not you.

Sir, if you think that this demand is frivolous and unnecessary, then you have a right to reject it. I request you to give the ruling....(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, if the Member wants to record in the proceedings as to how he has voted on a particular question, then he has the inherent right to demand for a Division. The Speaker may accede to the request of the Member if the matter is important and the general consensus in the House is in favour of that. So, it is the inherent right of the Member to demand for a Division....(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That inherent right is there....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is one more provision. Shri Radhakrishnan, please take your seat.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the views expressed in the House on the issue of Jharkhand....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, please take your seat. You are speaking without reading the rules.

Rule 367 (3) is very clear about this. It says,

"(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

(b) After the lapse of three minutes and thirty seconds he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it.

(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using 'Aye' and 'No' slips in the House or by the Members going into the Lobbies:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the Division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the Members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 41 moved by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to the vote of the House.

Those in favour may say... 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say: 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the 'Ayes' have it.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government had fell by one vote....(Interruptions) That verdict was by one vote. Even today majority is on our side and the speeches made in the House make it clear that we have the majority.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will again put the motion/ amendment to vote. Now, those Members who are in favour may stand up in their places.

Some hon. Members stood up.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, those Members who are against may stand up in their places.

Several hon. Members stood up.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

The amendment No. 41 was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 61 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 61 was added to the Bill.

22.36 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members left the House

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh— not present.

The question is:

"That clause 62 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 63 and 64 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh— not present.

The question is:

"That clause 65 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 65 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 66 to 70 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh— not present.

The question is:

"That clause 71 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 71 was added to the Bill.

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh— not present.

The question is:

"That clause 73 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 73 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 74 and 77 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh is not present to move his amendment to Clause 78.

The question is:

"That clause 78 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 78 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 79 to 92 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

*Second Schedule**Amendments made:*

Page 25, —

for lines 28 and 29, substitute—

'(2) after entry "176-Katoria", the entry "177-Chakai" shall be inserted; (43)

Page 25,—

for lines 31 and 32, substitute—

'(D) against serial number 30, after entry "171-Sultanganj", the entry "173-Dhuraiya" shall be inserted". (44)

(Shri L.K. Advani)

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri K.P. Singh Deo and others are not moving their amendments.

The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*Third Schedule**Amendment made:*

Page 32,—

after line 16, insert—

"8. Shri Praveen Singh". (45)

(Shri L.K. Advani)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri K.P. Singh Deo and others are not moving their amendments to the Fourth Schedule.

The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.*

The Fifth Schedule to the Tenth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 3rd August, 2000 at 11 a.m.

22.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 2000/Sravana 12, 1922

(Saka).

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