

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 1, 2001/Sravana 10, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Home Minister has tried to mislead the House by the statement laid by him on the Table of the House. Yesterday over the murder of Phoolan Deviji...*(Interruptions)* You had given the ruling to make a statement in the House in this regard but he has tried to conceal the facts. We have moved adjournment motion in this regard...*(Interruptions)* This should be accepted...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on a very important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This matter can be taken up after question hour.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You will be heard after question hour. Please do not raise it during question hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvanshji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Whatever issues you want to raise, you can do it during the 'Zero hour'. Everybody will be given a chance during zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

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

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I am on legs, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi, you can raise it during the 'Zero hour'. Please take your seat. You are all senior Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Everybody will get a chance during zero hour. This is not right. Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I am on legs. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please switch off T.V. Camera.

...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat. Shri Alvi, you also please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

[Translation]

At this stage Shri Rashid Alvi and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not Zero hour, this is question hour. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will get a chance during Zero Hour.

[English]

You can raise it in 'Zero Hour', not now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Alvi, please take your seat. You can raise it in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, you will be given a chance during zero hour after question hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats immediately after the Question Hour, I can give you a chance to speak. You can raise it in 'Zero Hour', not now. This is Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed the adjournment motion. You can raise it during zero hour. It is not fair to stall the proceedings of the House like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please see the anxiety of the Members.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: See the anxiety of the Members. Please go to your seats. This is Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. You will get a chance during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.09 hrs.

[Translation]

At this stage Kumari Mayawati came and stood near the Table

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you will get a chance during Zero hour.

11.09 hrs.

At this stage Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 141.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia, what is your submission?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Akhileshji, what are you doing?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You see the anxiety of the Members here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, on the murder of Phoolan Devi, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, hon. Chandrashekhar ji and thereafter. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, do not let the proceedings of the House be stopped. ...(*Interruptions*) Please ask them to go out. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will also get a chance to speak during Zero Hour, please do not speak at the moment.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, I accuse the Government of provoking the opposition parties and impeding the discussion on the question of Phoolan Devi's murder...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, whatever was discussed in your chamber, you gave the ruling. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also accepted that hon. Home Minister will make a statement. You raise the question, hold discussion in two hours please tell us what happened in that case, when are you doing it. We demand that ruling be given in this case. You should give the ruling just now or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Prime Minister should give a ruling.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told the hon. Minister also. It will be done immediately after the question hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, what is your submission?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information we got yesterday...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: There is a rule, a procedure to be followed in the House. What is happening here. Anybody is getting up and speaking...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, What is happening in the House, they are doing this everyday ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, the information we got yesterday...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): We only want to know whether anyone is authorised to speak in the House without giving notice and if it is so, everybody should be given a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a notice. Mr. Katiyar you will get a chance to speak, please take your seat first, Prabhunath ji you also take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: if you will take your seat, we shall resume.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have raised this point during question hour because it is very fundamental issue. The information we got yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, is it the way the Members of the Ruling Party should behave with the Opposition? ...(*Interruptions*) What is this?...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Sir, we are not speaking without your permission. Even they are not letting us speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Sir, we have taken your permission. We are not speaking without your permission.

* Not recorded.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: They do not follow any procedure.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you have already lost 15 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

11.14 hrs.

RE: PRIME MINISTER'S REPORTED OFFER TO RESIGN

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, I would have raised this matter during Zero Hour because it is a fundamental issue, that is why I have sought this explanation from you. It is essential that an explanation be given in the beginning itself. It is posing a question mark on the very existence of the Government...(Interruptions) Our hon. Prime Minister made a statement and we have got this information from the press that they are not competent to run the Government effectively. (Interruptions) This is the clarification. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Scindia.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: This declaration was made outside the House and the reports that have poured in are that four of the Ministers made all out efforts to persuade the Prime Minister to change his mind. Thereafter, our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs goes to the Press and tenders an explanation. Through you, I would only like to call the hon. Prime Minister that he is the leader of the House, and hence he should take us in confidence. If such kind of a declaration is to be made it should be made first in the House because it points to the very existence of the Government. If an explanation is to be given it should be given in the House and whatever one could see when you came back it seemed that the competence was back overnight. We seek an explanation on this that what happened to the declaration of tendering resignation? Whether you are still steadfast or you have withdrawn your words and whether this Governing is working efficiently or not? Please tender an explanation over your statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): He has got no right to talk like that. He was addressing the party's meeting. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I will take one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it on the same subject?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir...(Interruptions) It seems the ruling party does not want the House to run properly. (Interruptions)

Sir, it is good to see that Prime Minister occupy seat No. 1 even today. I say this because we have been hearing certain things outside the House. We know the propensity of our Parliamentary Affairs Minister to prefer the steps of the Parliament House than coming inside the House to make his statements. We came to know that our Prime Minister has been persuaded to withdraw his resignation proposal. This requires the Prime Minister to take the House and the country into confidence as to what prompted him to take this very drastic decision, in spite of the presence of the External Affairs Minister near him.

Of course, I can understand his anguish. One can see as to what is happening here in his presence, and how the hon. Members of NDA are behaving. One does not even know as to who the Members of NDA are at a given point of time, with Members coming in and going out, and with people suddenly becoming Ministers. I can understand it given the motley combination the Prime Minister is leading. Everybody has personal respect for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I am sorry that he has to lead such a group of people. But, since he has announced it privately to his party Members only - even Shri Yerrannaidu was not taken into confidence. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you are allowing a debate on this, I will also participate in it. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will honestly request the hon. Prime Minister to take the House into confidence on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): What made the Prime Minister take such a decision?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.H. Pandiyan, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been several Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers in the country but it is not good that the colleagues annoy the Prime Minister to the extent that he is compelled to tender his resignation. Members of his party annoy him on one pretext or the other but I would like to say that he is the leader of the House and therefore no one can insult him. Even we cannot do that. Today people of whole world are looking towards him. The hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs is also present here, he must be knowing that today the Foreign policy is changing. Hon'ble Prime Minister is going to Pakistan, what will happen there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, what you are saying has not been included in today's agenda?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like the Prime Minister to clearly state whether he has resigned? The hon. Minister of External Affairs has also given him a chit which has made him very sentimental. After that, I do not know if he has withdrawn his resignation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, it is a party matter which should not be discussed here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, the whole nation is all agog at the news that the Prime Minister is quitting the office, I would like to know whether some one else is being appointed as Prime Minister or elections are going to be declared. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.H. Pandiyan, I have not called your name. Please take your seat. I have called Kumari Mayawati to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main issue has been left. There was a major scam concerning the UTI. Nothing is being said about that. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, please take your seat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, dalits are being killed in Uttar Pradesh every now and then...*(Interruptions)* This is a very serious matter. The Bahujan Samaj Party is not given an opportunity to express its views...*(Interruptions)* So far as the question of the resignation by the Prime Minister is concerned, he is present here in the House and he himself should explain the circumstances under which he made this announcement so that the entire House could come to know about it. ...*(Interruptions)* The Bahujan Samaj Party must be given an opportunity to put forth its views...*(Interruptions)*. Why are you crying? Everyday the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward classes are being killed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody now. Now, the hon. Prime Minister, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):
Mr. Speaker Sir, ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. Shri P.H. Pandiyan, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.H. Pandiyan, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right that yesterday I had expressed my view in the meeting of the Parliamentary Party to resign, but that was not accepted by the Party. Today in the morning NDA also convened a meeting wherein I was asked to continue. They have full faith in me. I am sorry to have caused inconvenience to you and to the House. However, I had no intention to ignore the House. But, the House will also admit that mere expression of views is not something which should be immediately brought in the House for discussion. Since it is the rainy season, the clouds are bound to appear, but they are also bound to disappear...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What happened about the UTI scam?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 141, Shri K.E. Krishnamurthy...Not present. Question No. 142, Shri K. Yerrannaaidu.

11.26 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Japanese Encephalitis

*142. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where Japanese Encephalitis is prevalent;

(b) whether requests have come from the State Governments particularly Andhra Pradesh for the supply of vaccine to control the disease;

(c) if so, the details of the demand for vaccine received, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

A list of 14 States reporting JE is given in Annexure-I

A Statement showing State-wise demand and supply of JE vaccine by the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, since 1996-97 is given in Annexure-II. JE vaccine is manufactured in the country by the Central Research Institute (CRI) Kasauli and supplied to the State Governments on receipt of their demands. During 2000-01, the Government of Andhra Pradesh as against the normal demand ranging from 14000 doses to 1.50 lakh doses in the preceding years, placed a demand of 2 lakh doses initially plus 10 lakh doses in the month of February, 2001 (total 12 lakh doses) of the vaccine for supply to the State. Out of this demand, CRI, Kasauli, could supply 1,27,000 doses to the State. 40,000 doses were further supplied during the current year. As the production of the vaccine is a time-consuming process and the Institute is having a limited manufacturing capacity, the State Government was advised to purchase the balance quantity of the vaccine from the authorised manufacturers through World Health Organisation. Government of Andhra Pradesh is purchasing the vaccine through UNICEF and necessary instructions for expeditious

* Not recorded.

testing and clearance by Central Research Institute, Kasauli, for the imported JE vaccine through UNICEF have been issued by the Central Government to the concerned authorities.

Annexure-I

*Name of the States/UTs Reporting
Japanese Encephalitis*

Sl.No.	Name of the State
1	2
1.	Assam
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Goa

1	2
4.	Haryana
5.	Karnataka
6.	Kerala
7.	Manipur
8.	Tamil Nadu
9.	Uttar Pradesh
10.	West Bengal
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Gujarat
13.	Punjab
14.	Bihar

Annexure-II

State-wise Demands/Supply (in Doses) of JE Vaccine for the last 5 years (Up to 29.7.2001)

State	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
Uttar Pradesh	5000	5000	600	600	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	7500	7500	52500	2500	—	—	—	—	—	—	10000	—
Maharashtra	1100	1100	200	—	325	325	4000	2500	—	—	—	—
Assam	1000	1000	75000	10000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	15375	8625	14000	14000	155535	94335	200000	127000	—	40000
									+			
									1000000			
									in			
									Feb. 2001			
Tamil Nadu	15075	15075	30000	30000	25	25	50010	50010	**	65000	**	25000
Delhi	30	30	—	—	500	500	100	100	100	100	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	177010	65010	—	—
Total	29820	29820	173675	51725	15100	15100	208645	146945	1377110	257110	10000	65000

**Rs. 67 lakhs advance received from Govt. of Tamil Nadu for equivalent supply of JE vaccine as and when stock is available.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, Japanese Encephalitis had affected eleven districts in Andhra Pradesh; hundred children suffered from this disease and 19 of them died. The disease generally occurs in the month of November-December. The vaccine to check this disease is produced in a limited scale.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initially asked the Central Government to supply two lakh doses of this vaccine and later in the month of February this year, it asked for ten lakh doses more. But the Government of India, due to scarcity of this vaccine, has not supplied enough vaccine. Is it a fact? If it is a fact, what steps the Government of India is supplying this vaccine?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Actually Japanese Encephalitis is prevalent in 14 States and Andhra Pradesh is one of them. Last year also, this vaccine was supplied. There was a demand from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for two lakh doses and later on, for another ten lakh doses, totalling 12 lakh doses. We produce this vaccine in Kasauli. The capacity of the Kasauli Institute is limited.

What we have done is that we have allowed the State Governments to import this vaccine through different agencies. But the point is that the vaccine, which we are using in India, is mouse brain vaccine. The genetic engineering vaccine is still not being tried in this country. UNICEF has assured that they would supply ten lakh vaccines for Andhra Pradesh. In the meantime, we are also asking the Coonnore Pasture Institute to step up production of this vaccine. So, we are trying to meet the demand provided the vaccine is not genetic engineering vaccine. If it is going to be genetic engineering vaccine, then there will be difficulties. If it is mouse brain vaccine, then, we will allow its import; we can even remove customs duty and other things on this vaccine.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: May I know whether the Government has conducted any research on this disease? If so, what are the details thereof?

Secondly, if the Government is allowed to import, this vaccine is available in Japan and China abundantly. What is the Government doing in this regard? If there is scarcity, the Government of India should import this vaccine and supply it to the States on demand.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Fortunately this year, the incidence of this disease is very low, even in Andhra Pradesh. The Government is conducting research on

Japanese Encephalitis. It is a viral disease. Mostly it occurs in those States where rice growing is prevalent. There is a cycle in that. Certain types of birds like egrets, herons, ardeids, and mosquitoes like culex spread this disease. Cattle is another host. For prevention of the disease, different aspects need to be looked into. Some of the aspects are, cleaning of the piggeries, insecticide fuming of the affected areas during the epidemic and so on. Vaccine should be given during the inter-epidemic period. Previously, our institute was preparing from 10 lakh to 14 lakh doses of vaccine. Since there was no demand, the institute had reduced the scale of production. This year there was a huge demand from Andhra Pradesh. As I have assured earlier also, if it is the mouse brain vaccine imported from anywhere in the world, we are giving every help but if it is genetically engineered, it has to be tried again and then imported into the country.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in Uttar Pradesh specially in Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh including Gorakhpur and Basti Commissionarates, the patients suffering from meningitis are maximum in number. During 1999 there were 275 deaths and during 2000 there were more than nearly 250 deaths due to this disease. Nearly 10 years back an institute under Gorakhpur Medical College was opened in Gorakhpur with the assistance of the Central Government to provide treatment to the patients suffering from meningitis. But, three years back the Central Government had shifted this college to Pune. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action is going to be taken by the Government to effectively check this disease in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which has been the most affected area during the last 25 years. Besides I would also like to submit that even at present there are maximum number of patients in Gorakhpur Medical College and district hospital suffering from meningitis. Secondly, whether the Government would consider to shift back the said institute to Gorakhpur which was earlier shifted from Gorakhpur to Pune?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has said cases of encephalitis are being reported in Gorakhpur area for the last several years. Even, the previous years, the member of patients suffering from encephalitis was 1170. So far as the question of providing vaccine is concerned, the Central Government provided the same only when a demand in this regard is made by the State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh

has not made any such demand. So far as the matter of shifting the said research institute is concerned, the same has been shifted to Pune to have co-ordination with a better institute already existing there. There is no other specific reason or any biased attitude towards Uttar Pradesh for shifting the said institute from Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Along with the Encephalitis, many parts of the country, especially the Kerala State, are being plagued by Lecto Spirosis and Dengue fever. As the hon. Members have said, it is normally seen amongst the farmers and farm workers. This is seen with the on-set of monsoon. Last month we had contacted the National Institute of Communicable Diseases because several people died due to Lepto Spirosis but the institute was not having the Rapid Diagnostic Kit. Our Health Department had requested for this Rapid Diagnostic Kit to be distributed among different health centres but the institute was not having it. What we need is an awareness campaign about this because the ordinary people are not aware of the gravity of the disease. It starts with a mild fever and then it affects the very vital organs like, brain, heart and kidney. So, the need of the hour is an awareness campaign...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise from the main question?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: This is the same type of disease. The Health Minister must be aware of it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give a separate notice for this.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: This is a very serious matter. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry will take up the awareness campaign and also take measures to supply the Rapid Diagnostic Kit at least in the areas where it is more prevalent.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, this is not related to the main question. But we are aware of the incidence of Lepto Spirosis in Kerala, Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat and we are alive to the situation. We will try to send the Diagnostic Kits to the health centres. We will try to upgrade the facilities in Kerala.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Mr. Speaker knows pretty well that sometime in October last year, the same question was asked and fortunately, the same Minister answered it.

At that time, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was in China. While answering to the question, he told that the vaccine for this disease is available in China. The State Government had asked for the permission of the Central Government to import this vaccine. The hon. Minister replied that they were examining it and that the World Health Organisation had not cleared it till then. Is that position still continue? I would like to know whether the Chinese vaccine can be imported and whether the State Government has been informed of it or not.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Actually, WHO has still not approved the use of this genetically engineered vaccine. They are all for mouse brain vaccine. So, if the mouse brain vaccine is available anywhere in the world, we will import it and we will supply it to the State Government. But if it is a genetically engineered vaccine, in that case, there would be difficulty. It is because tomorrow you people would raise the question that India is becoming a guinea pig for the use of anything which is developed in foreign country. That is the problem.

Treatment of Blood Cancer in Ayurveda

*143. ⁺ SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether an indigenous, effective and economic treatment has been found for Acute Promyelocytic Leukaemia (APL) a deadly strain of blood cancer in Ayurveda;

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

(c) whether the Government have accepted the clinical findings of the study;

(d) whether any committee has been set up for the development of the drug; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and findings of committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare engaged in conducting research in Ayurveda and Siddha had sanctioned a grant-in-aid Research Project to M/s. Chandra Prakash Cancer Research Foundation, Dehradun to evaluate the "Effect of Metal Based Ayurvedic formulations on Acute Pro-myelocytic Leukemia" (APML) in October, 1997. In a clinical study conducted on 15 patients of APML, 4 patients died. It has been reported that out of 11 patients who completed 90 days treatment all were found Leukemia free on the assessment on the Bone Marrow and 10 out of 11 patients are alive to date. However, the complete project report has not been received as yet from the principal investigator and the drug is still under clinical trial.

A Drug Development Committee was constituted in May, 2001, comprising Ayurvedic experts and modern pharmacologists to oversee the development of the drug used in the treatment of APML cases. The Committee has observed that various requirements are yet to be fulfilled in order to standardize the drug which uses various metal and minerals as ingredients.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 'Prakash Cancer Research Foundation, Dehradun was sanctioned grant in aid five years back for research project. I want to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for causing so much delay in this regard and the time by which the report is likely to come.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: The question raised by hon. Member is that the anti cancer drug is being used by an institute of Dehradun. The department has given some funds to the said Institute in the form of grant. The department wants that the above institute should develop, but the said institute does not want to give full information. The Government has given grants and are ready to provide further grants. But the Government wants to provide grants for the research process. We are in the touch with them and are ready to help.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: In the year 2000 a development committee was constituted whereas this matter was under consideration since 1997. I would like to know from the Government as to why so much delay was caused in the constitution of committee and who is the main researcher and how many members are there in the committee and what are their names? The

Committee has stated that a lot has to be done before the medicine that has been invented is brought into use. I would like to know the action being taken in this regard and the time by which the medicine would be ready for use? Moreover, my second question is as to what are the views of the Government about what has been written by the late Morarji Desai concerning urine therap.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: The committee constituted for the purpose has recommended that this medicine is effective. I have given an assurance that you will have the right to get it patented and the Government will lend help in this regard. However, there is a process for medical research, whether it is concerning Ayurveda or any other system of medicine. The practitioner of Ayurveda do not want to divulge their method completely. The Government do not insist on the patent. Let them do it themselves but they should come out with process. This was to be done in the AIIMS, but the doctor of this institute said that he did not know about the medicines, their complications and how to deal with them. Everything about it will be made known when the facts are clear. We are in touch with them and the Government is ready to help them. The Members of the Committee are - Dr. Nityanand-Ex. Director C.D.R.I., Lucknow- he has been a renowned person of his field, Dr. S.A. Dhanukar, Prof. and Head S.S.M. College, Mumbai, Prof. Ranjit Rai Choudhary, Amiritus, Scientist, N.I.E., New Delhi, he is also a very renowned person, Prof. V. Rajamani, School of Environmental Sciences, J.N.U., New Delhi, Dr. I. Sanjiva Rao, M.D. Varun Harbal Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad, Dr. (Miss) A Saraswati, A.D. Incharge, C.S.M.D.R.I.A., Arumbakkam, Chennai and Dr. G. Veluchaimi, Director, C.C.R.A.S., New Delhi. Doctors of both the fields have been included. If the hon. Member is familiar with them, then he should advise them. There is a scientific method of evolving the formula, so we want that something should be done immediately in this direction.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, it has been found that it is a wonderful drug for blood cancer available at a competitive cheap cost and it is claimed that it would not cost more than Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 32,000 for a patient to get treated. This research is being conducted right from 1982. As per your answer also it was found that from 1997 it has been very useful and about 80 per cent of the patients treated have been cured. If such is the case, why is the Government not taking active steps to speed up the procedure and at the same time, guarantee him the patent rights? You can give him the patent rights and the Government can assist him to speed

up the procedure so that it could be commercially viable and available all over India for poor patients to get treated. I want a positive answer that the hon. Minister will take necessary steps immediately to speed up the procedure and give him necessary protection for his patent rights.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: We have assured him that we will give all protection and all funds. But he should come out with certain openness. He does not want to come out.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: You can persuade him and tell him about the required patent rights.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: I have assured that patent rights will be his and not ours. But the medical faculty wants to know the process and the exact scientific guidelines, etc. He should follow them. In that case, we are ready to help him.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: I request the hon. Minister to take special interest in this regard.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Yes, I will take special interest.

MR. SPEAKER: He is already taking interest.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know Vidya ji personally. He has undertaken research on it for about 15-20 years. Problem is what hon'ble Minister is stating. Research on Ayurveda is not research in real terms to our scientists. Unless and until you remove this stumbling block, you may constitute a committee of highly renowned persons but both would never agree. Ayurvedic physicians are hesitant and scared if they reveal the formulations and make them public then other people might make use of them and they would be deprived of the facilities. Perhaps, hon'ble Minister must be knowing that our President has ensured some facilities to them in Kerala but it is regrettable that the Government is still going by the views of certain scientists and they are not being extended those facilities which they actually need. We accord high respect to the Scientists. Indian Ayurveda has got thousand years of experience. In view of that if some rules need to be amended, they should be so as to give them necessary facilities.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Prime Minister has stated rightly that Ayurvedic physicians do not want to reveal the trade secrets and this is one of major reasons for deterioration of Ayurveda in the country. We have told them that patents would be given to them

only but they should write down the formulae of the drug and give it to the Government and there are four centres for this purpose- An Indian Medical Institute, Tata Cancer Research Institute, Ganga Ram Hospital and Cancer Research Institute, Kerala. We do not lack anywhere but they are scared if they reveal the formulae others would take advantage of it and would also grab the Noble prize. Whatever be the reward it would come to them only and not to the department. The department is not lacking anywhere.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's query was whether the Government is going to change the guidelines or not.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: As far as the guidelines are concerned, it is the same for any research all over the world. The Indian Government has also adopted the same guidelines for the research. I think there is no harm in acceding to those guidelines. There is no obstruction to that.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon'ble Minister aware that 13 patients were administered drugs in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences under their observation and all of them showed signs of improvements. There are reports to this effect. The then Health Minister made a recommendation in this regard however it was not accepted. Process patent is very important but once the process is revealed then people can know other related aspects, that much knowledge we, who are not scientists, also possess. Therefore, if you go by the scientists then, no research has been undertaken on Ayurveda anywhere in the world. If India goes by what the world says then it would lose its own identity.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to inform this august House that we, in India, are not undertaking even part of research work on Ayurveda in comparison to the extent of research work being undertaken on Ayurveda in England and America. America has developed new ayurvedic drugs. Germany and England are conducting research on Ayurveda.

[English]

Our export of ayurvedic drugs is only Rs. 400 crore, whereas in the US market alone it is worth \$ 13 millions. So, research is going on all over the world and not just in India.

[Translation]

The main difficulty is that the Ayurveda Vaidya would reveal the formulae his son and son would pass it on further and they do not reveal it to others.

[English]

We have told them that everything will be theirs and not of the Government and that it would be fully protected. If they come out with the process as to how they prepare the drugs, its toxicology etc., we are ready to help them in all respects.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Even turmeric has been patented.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister might know that the highest number of cancer patients, unfortunately, is in my constituency, Silchar. ... (Interruptions) Naturally, you will laugh because, probably, you feel happy about it. But it is unfortunate. When I was the Minister, I started a Cancer Institute and raised Rs. 3 crore. Government employees, doctors, and others had contributed towards that. I have been trying to improve that. I met six Health Ministers to get a cobalt therapy plant for my Institute. It has been denied to us on the ground that already the medical college has got one. A day before, I talked to you. One patient went to All India Institute of Medical Sciences. He was asked to bring Rs. 1,50,000 and he was told that his leg had to be amputated because of cancer. Our only hope is the Prime Minister's office. I am grateful to them because whenever I send a request, they give Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000. But the Health Ministry does not pay us anything. As you know, these Ayurvedic kits are beyond the reach of the poor people of North-Eastern States. Will you process the supply of these kits to them? Secondly, can you send a team to my Institute which is being maintained clean and neat. Doctors are giving free services there. So, please give one therapy plant for my patients. This is my humble request to you.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, as far as drugs are concerned, this is successful only in limited types of blood cancer. So, we are assisting that group of patients.

Regarding the hon. Member's Cancer Institute, we will certainly send a team to inquire about its functioning.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We want help.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Yes, certainly. We help most of the cancer institutes.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ayurvedic medicines and treatment have become very popular not only in India but also abroad.

The seat of Ayurveda treatment is in my constituency. The Kottakkal Ayurveda Vaidyashala is in my constituency. There was a proposal to have an Ayurveda University. Will the Government consider establishing a Central Ayurveda University preferably in Kerala or in any other part of the country? The Government has not applied its mind to give encouragement or incentive to the Ayurveda line of treatment and medicine.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is also a beneficiary of Ayurveda treatment. I think he will also definitely agree to this... (Interruptions)

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Actually, I have personally visited Kottakal. It is doing a good work in Ayurveda. We have got Ayurveda Universities also. We are considering that a University can be established in Kerala... (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED: There is no Central University.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: All right. We are alive to that subject.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: In view of what has been said, I would like to add that the world over there is a serious move in many countries for the integration of modern medicine with the ethnic formulations and ethnic healing systems. Particularly, China and some other countries have achieved great success by integrating the modern medicine with the Chinese system of treatment like acupuncture and other things. But, unfortunately, in India, till today, the allopathic practitioners are forbidding it or forbidding to prescribe any Ayurvedic medicines which have proved their efficacy through experience. Every month, journals regarding modern medicine are coming out and in that they publish that whoever prescribes these Ayurvedic medicines will be punished according to the law of the land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is seriously thinking about the integration of the Indian medicines like Ayurveda, Siddha and others with the modern medicine. The progress with regard to the Indian Pharmacopoeia is very tardy. But the serious problem is that the medicines, which have already proved their efficacy, are not being prescribed by the allopathic practitioners. What does the Government propose to do with regard to that?

DR. C.P. THAKUR: The Government is very serious about this matter. A very reputed magazine of this country, the *Frontline* took my interview. That interviewer wrote that C.P. Thakur is another Minister after the Human Resource Development Minister, who wants to introduce

Hindutva in allopathic medicine. But I agree with the hon. Member that all over the world, they are now thinking of integrating the allopathic medicine with Ayurvedic medicine. They are picking up the good aspects of the Ayurvedic system in different varieties of Ayurvedic medicines. Our Government is also considering that.

Secondly, the House of Lords in London has published a whole classification of Ayurvedic medicines. From this country, we sent a team. The other fact is that Ayurveda was downgraded. So, we sent a team to the House of Lords. They had a hearing there. They made their presentation before Lord Walton. So, we are very active in this field.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You are active. But I have been writing this to the Government for the last ten years. The reply is the same.

[English]

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Yes, thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI SALIM SHERVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, fortunately, I have been the Minister of this department. I have personal experience that Ayurvedic treatment especially of Cancer responds to a very large number of patients. I had associated Vaidya Shri Shailendra Prakash ji with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences through a contract. That time, about 18 to 19 patients were referred to the AIIMS and 15-16 patients were treated and all of them became perfectly O.K. That time, the budget of this department was 50-60 crores of rupees. At present, what is the budget, I do not know. But the kind and extent of cooperation Ayurveda should get, it is not getting. The Ayurveda would provide very cheap treatment to poor but no money is provided for research work on Ayurveda. Therefore, through you, I would request the hon'ble Prime

Minister that we should view Ayurveda from different perspective so that it could provide cheap treatment to poor people in the country.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker Sir, As far as budget is concerned, we have raised it and there is no dearth of funds for research and we have linked Ayurvedic drugs with the R.C.H. programme, funds would be provided under that programme even at the block level. I think there is no lack of funds but all the States have to increase their capacity to spend money then only money could be spent. We do not want that we should increase the funds so much so that they have to return it later.

Overseas Tours

*144. †
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAOTALA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign visits undertaken by him as well as other Ministers of his Ministry during 2000 till July 31, 2001 alongwith the reasons for undertaking the visits;

(b) the details of the talks held and agreements signed during these visits; and

(c) the areas where the country stands to benefit by these visits and agreements?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) Sir, details of visits undertaken by External Affairs Minister are given in the attached statement. I, by Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Ajit Panja, in the attached statement-II and by Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Krishnam Raju, in the attached statement-III.

Statement-I

Overseas Tours by Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh

S.No.	Countries visited During 2000 till July 31, 2001	Reasons for Undertaking the visits	Details of talks held and agreements signed during these visits	The area where country stands to benefit by these visits and agreements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Italy (11-12 Jan, 2000)	Bilateral visit	EAM held consultations with his counter-part on measures to strengthen bilateral	The visit helped in promotion of better understanding, friendship and increased

1	2	3	4	5
			Co-operation and exchanged views on a wide range of regional and international issues of mutual interest. India and Italy decided to strengthen their cooperation to fight the menace of Terrorism.	cooperation between the two countries.
2.	United Kingdom 12-14 January, 2000 24-27 May 2000 13-17 Nov. 2000	EAM's visits to the UK have been a part of the ongoing intensive and wide ranging dialogue on bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest between the two countries.	Several matters were discussed during these visits including global and regional issues, UN peacekeeping operations and Security Council reform, cooperation in counter-terrorism and consular matters, cooperation in the field of education and defence cooperation.	In pursuance of these discussions, both Governments have taken a number of steps to further enhance India-UK relations. These include : the setting up of a non-governmental Group, the India-UK Round Table to broaden the bilateral dialogue and to suggest new ways of consolidating the relationship. An India-UK Joint Working Group has been established to provide an institutional mechanism for cooperation in combating international terrorism and drug trafficking. A Defence Consultative Group has been meeting to further bilateral defence cooperation and an official level dialogue has commenced to enhance mutual understanding on issues pertaining to disarmament and non-proliferation.
3.	Oman (20-23 Jan, 2000)	Attended IOR-ARC Meeting.	Talks held on cooperation in IOR.	Multilateral relations.
4.	Nigeria (27-29 March, 2000)	To lead Indian Delegation to the Third Session of the Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission held in Abuja, Nigeria.	The agreed minutes of the meetings of the Third Session of the Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission provided a definitive momentum to the economic content of Indo-Nigerian bilateral relations. EAM met his counterpart and called on Nigerian President Obasanjo, thereby reinforcing the momentum in Indo-Nigerian relations.	An agreement between Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation was agreed to for supply of Nigerian crude oil to India at Official Selling Price.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Portugal 30 March-1 April 2000	Preparation for the first ever Indo-EU Summit in end June 2000.	EAM had extensive consultation with his Portuguese counterpart on bilateral, regional and international issues. He signed an agreement on Economic and Industrial Cooperation between India and Portugal on 31st March, 2000.	The visit enabled Portugal, as President of the EU, to understand India's perspective on bilateral, regional and international issues and facilitated preparations for the forthcoming first ever India-EU Summit in end June, 2000.
	27-29 June, 2000	Member of Official delegation led by the PM for Indo- EU Summit as well as Indo- Portugal Bilateral Summit	<i>Agreement signed:</i> On financing of Civil Aviation Sector.	EAM participated in both the bilateral and EU Troika meetings with PM. Helped in further strengthening the relations between India and the EU as well as with Portugal. The visit helped in removing bottlenecks and promoted India-Eu trade and economic cooperation.
6.	Colombia (8-9 April, 2000)	To attend the NAM Ministerial Meeting	The XIII NAM Ministerial meeting held at Cartagena, assumed particular significance since it preceded the Millennium Summit and Millennium Assembly of the UN General Assembly, and had a role in determining NAM position on various matters of importance to the Movement. The final document issued at the Cartagena Ministerial Meeting reiterated, for the most part, positions that were earlier highlighted during the Durban Summit. For the first time, a NAM communique strongly condemned the Taliban, forcing Pakistan to express its reservations. The Indian delegation was also successful in maintaining the NAM position which categorically rejects the concept of 'humanitarian intervention'.	India's concerns with regard to the developments that have taken place in neighbouring Afghanistan in the Taliban regime, particularly with respect to the safety of Indian nationals living in Afghanistan, found expression through the NAM communique. The subject of humanitarian intervention, which would entail unwarranted interference in the country's internal affairs was also rejected. India's proposal for adoption of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism also received support through the communique. India's initiative to take into account concerns of predominant agrarian economies in multilateral negotiations on agriculture were also incorporated in the communique.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Tehran, Iran (19-23 May, 2000)	Official bilateral visit	An MOU was signed incorporating all items discussed and agreed to in the meetings of six committees on Petroleum and Natural Gas; Trade; Transport & Communications; Industry; Agriculture & Rural Development; and Culture, Consular, Information and Science & Technology. An agreement was also signed on the establishment of a Joint Committee on the supply of Iranian gas to India. The mandate of the Committee is to study and examine all aspects relating to the gas pipeline from Iran to India.	(i) Renewed focus on the development of multi-faceted relations with Iran. (ii) Intensification of bilateral ties in the field of energy, agriculture, science & technology, transport, communications, trade, commerce, culture and education.
8.	Singapore (1-3 June, 2000)	Bilateral visit	There were detailed discussions with Singapore PM, FM and senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew on bilateral as well as regional and international issues. The two sides agreed to work closely to enhance cooperation in the bilateral areas like terrorism, sea-piracy etc. India's interaction with ASEAN was also discussed.	The visit has helped in promoting India-Singapore relations. While no agreement was signed during the visit, EAM had detailed discussions with Singapore leaders on various issues.
9.	Sri Lanka (11-12 June, 2000)	The visit was part of the ongoing high level interaction between India & Sri Lanka	EAM visited Sri Lanka from 11-12 June, 2000 and held discussions with the Sri Lankan President, Foreign Minister, Leader of the Opposition and several other political leaders. During the visit India offered to extend Sri Lanka a credit line of US \$100 million. The possibilities of Sri Lanka's purchasing wheat, rice and sugar on a counter trade basis from India, were also discussed.	The visit contributed to development of the bilateral relations between the two countries.
10.	Russia (22-24 June, 2000)	Bilateral visit	EAM had detailed discussions with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr. Igor Ivanov, on bilateral matters and	The visit helped in strengthening Indo-Russian bilateral relations and to prepare for the visit of Russian President Putin to India in October

1	2	3	4	5
			<p>on regional and international issues of mutual interest. EAM called on the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Putin. He met Secretary of the Security Council, Mr. Sergei Ivanov and the Deputy Prime Minister and the then co-Chairman of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission, Dr. Viktor Khristenko. EAM also visited St. Petersburg where he met the Governor of St. Petersburg, Mr. Vladimir Yakovlev and addressed the School of International Relations, University of St. Petersburg on "The Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy in the New Millennium".</p>	<p>2000. During a Joint Press Conference with EAM, the Russian Foreign Minister once again publicly expressed Russia's support to India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council.</p>
11.	<p>Poland (25-27 June, 2000)</p>	<p>To participate in the Conference "Towards a Community of Democracies" at Warsaw.</p> <p>To attend the Ministerial Meeting on the Community of Democracies</p>	<p>During the visit, EAM interacted with President of Poland Alexander Kwasniewski, Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek, the Speakers of the two Houses of the Parliament and Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek. EAM also met with US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan.</p> <p>India played a leading role in the deliberations of the meeting and in finalisation of the Declaration as well as the final Communique, being one of the eight members of the Convening Committee. EAM chaired the Ministerial Panel-II on Sharing Best Practices.</p>	<p>At Warsaw, India was one of the Co-Convenors of the Conference "Towards a Community of Democracies". The other convenors were Poland, Chile, the Czech Republic, South Korea, Mali and the USA.</p> <p>India was successful in conveying its primary concerns, such as avoidance of extraneous bilateral issues between members, state sponsored, cross-border and other forms of terrorism and threat posed to democratic regimes by the overthrow of constitutionally elected governments, through the communique.</p>
12.	<p>Palestine (30 June, 2000)</p>	<p>Bilateral visit</p>	<p>In addition to the call on the President, EAM held discussions with Minister of Planning and International</p>	<p>To convey solidarity with the Palestinian people and to inaugurate two Indian-funded libraries in the</p>

1	2	3	4	5
			Cooperation and the Secretary General of the Presidency.	Palestinian territories.
13.	Israel (30 June-3 July, 2000)	Bilateral visit	In addition to calls on the President and Prime Minister, EAM had discussions with Foreign Minister, Minister for Regional Development and the Opposition Leader. The sides agreed to set up a Ministerial level Joint Commission with a view to develop a long-term framework of cooperation and monitor ongoing interactions. No agreement was signed during the visit.	Focus on strengthening existing multifaceted cooperation — in the fields of Agriculture, Science and Technology, Defence and Trade.
14.	Bangkok (26-29 July, 2000)	ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) 10+10 and ASEAN PMC 10+1	No agreements were signed during the visit. India's cooperative programme with ASEAN was discussed in the Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) 10+1 Meeting. The Global Economic situation was discussed in PMC 10+10 Meeting.	India's involvement with ASEAN strengthens our relations with South-East Asia — a region of commercial, political and strategic interest to us.
		Meetings and 7th ARF Meeting.	EAM attended the 7th ARF Ministerial Meeting, and the ASEAN Post-Ministerial 10+10 and 10+1 Conferences. The inaugural meeting of the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation was also held during this visit. EAM also held bilateral consultations with several other Foreign Ministers of the ARF Member States.	India's association with the ARF is consistent with our 'Look-East-Policy' and the stronger relations we are attempting with South-East Asian countries. ASEAN is a part of our extended neighbourhood and India both gains from and contributes to the peace, security and stability in the region. The ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conferences are useful as they focus on trade, investment and economic cooperation issues. The Mekong-Ganga cooperation is a six county initiative designed to strengthen cooperation in Tourism, Culture, Human Resource Development and Communication fields.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Switzerland (4 Sept, 2000)	Bilateral visit	Exchange of views on wide range of issues viz. bilateral — political and trade developments in the Indian region, the EU disarmament and non-proliferation, development funding activities, etc.	This was the first Ministerial exchange since 1981 and marked the substantive upgrading in relations including bilateral trade especially Swiss investments in India, in the infrastructure sector, financial services, insurance sector and field of information technology are expected to increase.
16.	USA (7-19 Sept, 2000)	To accompany Prime Minister on official visit to Washington, D.C.	Talks held with President Clinton and his administration. Separate meetings with Joint Session of Congress, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, House International Relations Committee, India Caucus, Business Chambers and think tanks.	Visit helped consolidate and deepen new phase of friendship between India and U.S. By interacting with the two Presidential candidates, reaffirmed bi-partisan support existing in U.S. for close ties with India. Helped raise India's international political and diplomatic profile. Private investment of about US\$ 6 bn. announced, including about \$4 bn. for three power projects and a new US EXIM Bank line of credit of approx. \$1 bn.
		To accompany Prime Minister to the UN Millennium Summit to attend the UNGA	The Millennium Summit of the United Nations, with over 150 Heads of State and Government participating, was the single largest gathering of Heads of State and Government. Prime Minister addressed the Summit on September 8, 2000. The majority of developing countries expressed some degree of anxiety about the effects of globalisation on their economies and societies. A declaration was adopted by acclamation at the conclusion of the Summit. On 19th September, 2000, EAM delivered the statement on behalf of India in the general debate of the 55th Session of the UNGA. On behalf of India, Prime Minister	India's concerns with respect to issues such as the realisation of a nuclear free world and challenges posed by terrorism, drugs and illicit arms trafficking, as well as the necessity for Security Council reform, were reflected through the Millennium Declaration. India's willingness to take on the responsibilities of permanent membership of the Security Council were also reiterated once again through EAM's Statement delivered on behalf of India in the general debate of the Millennium Assembly.

1	2	3	4	5
			signed the International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Financing.	
17.	Algeria (23-25 Oct, 2000)	Bilateral visit	EAM was received by the President and the Prime Minister. He had detailed exchange of views on global and bilateral issues with the Algerian counterpart. The efforts were aimed at diversification of the existing excellent relations between the two countries. MOU on Foreign Office Consultations was signed.	The areas of mutual cooperation were identified and it was decided to put in place an institutional frame-work to enhance bilateral cooperation.
18.	Vietnam Nov. 6-8, 2000)	To co-chair the 10th India-Vietnam JCM.	Besides attending the Joint Commission Meeting and a separate Meeting with his counterpart, EAM called on the President and the Prime Minister of Vietnam. In all these meetings/calls bilateral, regional and international issues were discussed.	These discussions helped to further strengthen the already existing excellent relationship with Vietnam.
• 19.	Lao PDR (Nov. 8-10, 2000)	To co-chair 3rd India-Lao JCM and to attend the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Meeting.	After conclusion of the Joint Commission session, EAM attended the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Meeting, during which 'Vientiane Declaration' was adopted. On the sidelines of these two meetings, EAM called on the President and the Prime Minister of Laos besides his counterpart, the Dy. PM and FM. Matters of bilateral and mutual interest were discussed during these calls. Three bilateral agreements were signed:—	Discussions during these meetings helped further strengthen the already existing excellent relationship with Lao PDR. Exchange of visits of experts, study visits, training programme, improvement of cattle, irrigation development projects etc. will be covered under the work plan.
			(i) The Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment seeking to encourage and create favourable conditions for investors of the two countries.	

1	2	3	4	5
			(ii) The Agreement on trade and Economic cooperation promoting/facilitating trade, commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries on a long term and stable basis. (iii) The Work Plan in agriculture and allied sectors to boost bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the field Agriculture.	
20.	Germany (17-18 Jan, 2001)	For inaugraution of new Chancery Building And Bilateral Meeting	He met with FM Joschka Fischer and other important officials of the German Government where he held discussions on important strategic issues of mutual interest.	Generated goodwill and understanding on Matters of mutual interest.
21.	Saudi Arabia (20-21 Jan, 2001)	Further strengthen bilateral relations	Foreign Office Consultations and Co-operation in combating crime.	Diplomatic and political.
22.	Syria (30 Jan 01-Feb, 2001)	Bilateral visit	EAM exchanged views on issues of bilateral concern with the Syrian President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The talks were aimed at enhancing cooperation especially in the economic and scientific fields.	EAM exchanged views on bilateral, regional and global issues. It was decided to enhance the economic content of the bilateral relationship.
23.	Egypt (3-4 Feb, 2001)	Indo-Egypt Joint Commission Meeting	The 4th Session of the Indo-Egypt Joint Commission was held in Cairo. The Egyptian side was headed by Foreign Minister Amre Moussa. The talks included discussions on ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation as well as an exchange of views on crucial regional and global issues of mutual interest. The two sides signed the following:	The discussions examined methods and ways for strengthening bilateral cooperation, as well as a wide ranging views on important regional and global issues of mutual interest.

1	2	3	4	5
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protocol for cooperation between the Foreign Service Institute of India and the Institute for diplomatic studies of the Arab Republic of Egypt. 2. The minutes of the Joint Commission Meeting including the deliberations of the four sub committees which looked into following fields: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Trade and Economic Cooperation, (b) Scientific and Technological Cooperation, (c) Cultural cooperation, (d) Information Technology and Electronics 	
24. Myanmar (13-15 Feb, 2001)	The visit was part of the ongoing high level interaction between India and Myanmar.	The visit gave an impetus to bilateral cooperation. Minister of External Affairs (EAM) had discussions with the Myanmar leadership including on various issues of bilateral interest. The two sides reviewed the progress of the proposed cross-border projects. EAM inaugurated the Tamu-Kalemyo-Kalewa road during the visit, which was upgraded with the Indian assistance. EAM also inaugurated the India-Myanmar Friendship Centre for Remote Sensing and Data Processing in Yangon. The Centre was set up with the assistance of Government of India.	The visit contributed to development of bilateral relations between the two countries.	
25. Denmark (2-3 April, 2001)	Working visit on the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister	EAM had meetings with Danish PM and FM	During EAM's visit the Danish Foreign Minister conveyed Denmark's support for the comprehensive convention on international Terrorism as proposed by India in the UN General Assembly. Denmark also agreed to promote bilateral trade investments by Danish Companies in India.	

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Sweden (3-4 April, 2001)	13th India-EU Troika Ministerial Meeting	India-EU Troika Ministerial Meeting.	The meeting is part of the annual consultations with the EU Troika at ministerial level and high-lights the growing importance of these relations.
27.	USA (5-7 April, 2001)	Official visit to Washington D.C. at the invitation of Secretary of State	Discussions held President Bush, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defence and National Security Adviser — on commitment of both sides to speed up pace of Indo-U.S. relations.	Visit within six months of new U.S. Administration coming to office is indicative of seriousness of purpose by both sides, to maintain close ties, as provided for under Dialogue Architecture. Two sides have agreed in principle to resume defence cooperation.
28.	Tehran, Iran (9-13 April, 2001)	As member of Prime Minister's Official delegation.	During PM's visit the Tehran Declaration and six Agreements/MOUs were signed. These were agreements on: (i) Trade and Economic Cooperation and (ii) Customs Cooperation MOUs were signed on: (i) Information Technology, (ii) Cooperation in the field of Energy, (iii) Cooperation in the field of Power (Conventional and non-conventional sources), (iv) Technical cooperation.	PM's visit: (i) marked a new chapter in bilateral relations of the two countries. (ii) The visit would establish long term framework for consolidation and diversification of all round and multifaceted cooperation between India and Iran. (iii) The visit would provide direction to tap the vast potential of bilateral cooperation in political, strategic, economic, technological and cultural fields, including trade, industry, energy, technology, transportation and agriculture.
29.	Australia (19-24 June, 2001)	To participate in the first India-Australia Ministerial Framework Meeting and to further strengthen bilateral ties between the two Countries.	During the visit, EAM met Australian PM Howard, Trade Minister and Defence Minister. With FM Downer he had the first India-Australia Ministerial Framework Meeting. During the meeting with PM Howard, the Australian PM said that he 'prized' relations with India and was very keen that these should prosper. Defence Minister of Australia	EAM's interaction with the Australian Leaders has helped in further promoting bilateral ties between the two Countries. New areas of cooperation were identified. With the advent of India-Australia Ministerial Framework Meeting a new chapter in the relations of our two countries has begun.

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emphasized the need to increase the structural content of the Defence relationship between India and Australia. He mentioned particularly the desire to enhance naval cooperation. EAM also met opposition leader, Kim Beazley, Leader of Labour Party.

During the India-Australia Ministerial Framework meeting with FM Downer, it was decided to establish a Security Dialogue. Both sides agreed that India and Australia are factors for regional stability. Australia saw economic relations with India offering great opportunities for trade and Investment in view of the pace of economic reforms in India. Cooperation in Energy Sector was also recognised. Other matter of bilateral, regional and international significance were discussed at the meeting.

30. New Zealand
(June 24-26, 2001)

To further strengthen
bilateral ties
between the two
Countries

During the visit EAM called on PM Clark and held detailed discussions with Foreign Minister Phil Goff and Defence Minister Mark Burton. During the meeting, the New Zealand PM outlined assistance being rendered by New Zealand for conduct of election in Fiji in August. Foreign Minister Goff was also confident that election will be fair and impartial in Fiji. Discussions were also held on bilateral, regional and international issues.

EAM's visit to New Zealand has helped in developing better understanding between the two Countries EAM's meetings with New Zealand Leaders were quite useful especially in the context of Fiji and other regional and international issues of mutual concern.

Statement-II**Overseas Tours by Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Ajit Kumar Panja**

S.No.	Countries visited During 2000 till July 31, 2001	Reasons for Undertaking the visits	Details of talks held and agreements signed during these visits	The areas where the country stands to benefit by these visits and agreements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangladesh (20-22 Jan 2000)	The visit was part of the ongoing high level interaction between India and Bangladesh	The MOS (EA) called on Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and held discussions with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Agriculture and the State Minister for Foreign Affairs. The discussions covered the entire range of bilateral relations. It was agreed that a bus service between Agartala and Dhaka would be started, for which the modalities would be worked out by the two countries. An MoU on cooperation in the field of agriculture was signed during this visit.	The visit contributed to development of the bilateral relations between the two countries.
2.	Mauritius (10-13 March, 2000)	As a member of the Prime Ministerial delegation	Three agreements in the fields of Trade, Banking and Science and Technology and an MOU on Cooperation between the two countries in the field of Oceanography were signed during the visit.	Renewal of exchange of visits at high political level further consolidated the historical relations between India and Mauritius.
3.	Tunisia (4-5 April, 2000)	Indo-Tunisian Joint Commission Meeting	The 8th Indo-Tunisian Joint Commission Meeting was held in Tunis. MOS (EA) had discussions with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and several senior Ministers of the Tunisian Government with a view to consolidate the excellent relations existing between the two countries. Following agreements were signed: 1. Extradition Treaty 2. MOU on Cooperation in Agriculture	Bilateral cooperation between the two countries has been boosted.

1	2	3	4	5
			3. Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology 4. MOU between CII and UTICA 5. Cultural Exchange Programme	Bilateral Cooperation between the two countries has been boosted. Increased level of trade relations with Sudan is expected.
4.	Sudan (8-9 April 2000)	Indo-Sudan Joint Commission Meeting	The Second Session of Indo-Sudan Ministerial Joint Commission Meeting was held at Khartoum. MOS (EA) exchanged views with President of Sudan and Ministers holding charge of Industry, Investment, Foreign Trade, External Relations, Culture and Information. Following Agreements were signed:	
			1. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Trade. 2. MOU on Annual Foreign Office Consultations 3. Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Small Scale Enterprise Sector 4. Agreement between Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs and National Centre for Diplomatic Studies, Ministry of External Relations, Sudan 5. Cultural Exchange Programme for 2000 to 2002 6. Agreement between Press Trust of India and Sudan News Agency 7. Protocol on Cooperation between Prasar Bharti and Sudanese Radio and Television 8. Agreement for establishment of Joint Business Council between FICCI and ASSOCHAM and Sudanese Businessmen General Federation	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kuwait (8-11 July, 2000)	Further strengthen bilateral relations	Held high level bilateral discussions. MOU on Foreign Office Consultations was signed.	Diplomatic and political
6.	Germany (14-17 Aug 2000)	Chief Guest on India's National Day at the Indian Stall at the Hannover Expo 2000		Shri Panja's presence at the Indian Stall in Hannover Expo-2000 indicate the importance India attaches to promoting the business with Germany. He held discussions with important German officials and business men on enhancing bilateral trade and investment. He highlighted the importance of green card mechanism to facilitate movement of Indian IT professionals into Germany.
7.	Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago (28-30 Aug., 2000)	Political consultations	Detailed discussions were held with the political leaders and an agreement between the Foreign Service Institutes of the two countries was signed.	Diplomats and others from the two countries will be benefited by the training imparted to them by the respective institutes.
8.	Iraq (23-25 Sept., 2000)	Further strengthen bilateral relations.	Bilateral discussions. Signed MOU on Foreign Office Consultations.	Diplomatic and political.
9.	Hungary (5-6 Feb., 2001)	Bilateral visit	During the visit, MOS (EA) met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary Dr. Janos Martonyi, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary Mr. Ferenc Wekler and the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary Dr. Istvan Szent-Ivanyi. MOS (EA) held detailed discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues with the Political State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary, Mr. Zsolt Nemeth.	The visit helped in strengthening Indo-Hungarian bilateral relations.

Statement-III**Overseas Tours by Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri U.V. Krishnam Raju**

S.No.	Countries visited During 2000 till July 31, 2001	Reasons for Undertaking the visits	Details of talks held and agreements signed during these visits	The areas where country stands to benefit by these visits and agreements
1.	Singapore (1-3 Nov., 2000)	To further strengthen bilateral relations between India and Singapore and assess the situation of NRIs/PIOs	MOS had meetings with Singapore Minister of Foreign Affairs and MOS for Foreign Affairs. He also had meeting with Singapore-India Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the meeting of the Indian Community.	MOS had fruitful discussions with Singapore Leaders specially on Trade Promotion Matters. He also acquainted himself with the problem of the People of Indian Origin in Singapore. MOS had fruitful discussions with Malaysian Leaders on Trade Promotion Matters. He also acquainted himself with the problem of the People of Indian Origin.
2.	Malaysia (6-8 Nov, 2000)	To further strengthen bilateral relations between India and Malaysia and to assess situation of NRIs/PIOs	In Malaysia MOS met Malaysian Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs and discussed issues of mutual interest. He also interacted with the Indian Community.	
3.	Mexico (29 Nov. - 6 Dec., 2000)	Inauguration of Mexican Presidency	Nil	Not applicable
4.	UAE (3-5 April, 2001)	The focus of the visit was on Sharjah and Fujairah of UAE which have not been given due attention in the past.	Nil	Political, diplomatic and economic.
5.	Oman (6-9 April, 2001)	To attend IOR-ARC Meeting	Talks held on cooperation in Indian Ocean Region.	Multilateral relations.
6.	St. Lucia, Guyana and Panama (7-17 June, 2001)	Political consultations	Detailed discussions were held with political leaders of the respective countries.	The visit to Panama was the first high level visit and a decision has been taken to open a branch of Kendriya Vidyalaya. The visit to Guyana was to interact with the political leaders and Persons of Indian Origin.

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon'ble Minister stated in his reply that hon'ble Minister of External Affairs and Ministers of State in the Ministry of External Affairs undertook 44 foreign tours. During these foreign trips, except for Tunisia, no negotiations were held with any other country regarding the extradition treaty. Were any negotiations held with any other country in this regard? If so, the outcome thereof?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I could not hear the name of the treaty, the hon'ble Member had mentioned in his speech. I would request him to kindly mention the name of treaty so as to enable me to respond to it.

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: I mentioned the extradition treaty.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: As far as the extradition treaty is concerned, this treaty has been signed with some countries and efforts are being made to sign this treaty with some other countries as well. This treaty is a complex issue in itself. The countries with this treaty is signed, have their own judicial system, and things are to be worked out within that system. If the system is different then several practical difficulties crop up. This has to be seen as to with which countries, there are similarities in the systems therefore, it takes time in signing extradition treaties.

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Mr. Speaker, I have not got the reply to my question. I had asked whether any interaction was made with any other country except for Tunisia in this regard during those 44 foreign tours, and if so, the outcome thereof?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made efforts to hold negotiations with a number of countries. Negotiations were held during the trips in this regard. Talks are being held with these countries also to which no trips were made. As I stated, we have been able to take these negotiations to a specific stage. This is an open secret that it always takes time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have not asked another supplementary. I may be given an opportunity to ask the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is not much time left. Please ask your question early.

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an agreement was signed with Nigeria regarding supply of crude oil and the Minister has made a mention in his reply in this regard. I would like to know the time since when the crude oil supply would be started to India alongwith the cost and quality thereof.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the crude oil was to be imported under the agreement signed during my trip to Nigeria. As you must be aware that Nigeria is one of the largest oil producing countries and Nigeria has agreed to sell oil to India on the Government rate and agreement to this effect has been signed with them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Simplification of Export-Import Procedure in IT

*141. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to simplify the Export-Import procedure in IT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received by the Government from the importers of IT;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Procedural simplification has been attempted in the EXIM policy with

a view to reduce transaction cost and time. The following steps have been taken towards simplification:

- (i) Electronic filing facility for grant of licences.
- (ii) Self certification facility for grant of Advance Licence and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme where nexus norms do not exist.
- (iii) Issuance of Licences within the stipulated time period etc.
- (iv) In Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP)/ Software Technology Park (STP) Schemes powers for granting necessary approvals/ permissions have been given to the officers designated and posted as Director, STPIs.
- (v) Software Units have been allowed to export using data communication links or in the form of physical exports including export of professional services.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Electronics and Information Technology Associations have represented to the Government for the following:
 - (i) Removal of physical bonding for STP/EHTP Units.
 - (ii) Blanket permit for sale of software in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA).
 - (iii) Incentives similar to Special Import Licence (SIL) on export of Software.
 - (iv) Waiver of 100% surety and bank guarantee.
 - (v) Relaxation in customs bonded certificate.
 - (vi) Utilization of SILs remaining unutilized as on 31-03.2001.
 - (vii) Simplified procedure for donation of computers by STPI units.
 - (viii) Simplification in conditions of minimum export-obligation.

(ix) Issue of Importer — Exporter code by STPI designated officer.

(x) Modified EHTP Scheme allowing unlimited DTA sales against applicable duties and no minimum export performance etc.

(e) Export-Import policy as well as procedures are reviewed by Government regularly based on the feedback received from the industry and the exporters. Necessary simplification, wherever required to the extent possible, are carried out in the interest of trade and this is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Promotion of Hindi

*145. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies neither use Hindi in their official work nor have employed an official or officer for this purpose and do not have any facility therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Embassies do not correspond even with the people of Indian origin in official language and do not extend any cooperation in the publications of the official language committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry is not aware of its responsibility of use and propagation of official language Hindi; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to ensure use of Hindi in the Embassies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian Missions and Posts abroad primarily deal with foreign countries and officials. The Missions/ Posts are making all efforts on a continuing basis to do their official work in Hindi. The Hindi posts exist in the following six Missions:—

(a) One post each of Second Secretary (Hindi) in HCI, Port Louis, HCI Suva and HCI Port of Spain.

- (b) One post each of Attache (Hindi & Culture) in Embassy of India, Kathmandu, HCI, London and HCI Paramaribo.
- (c) One post of Hindi Translator in Embassy of India, Kathmandu

(c) and (d) Interactions by the Indian Embassies abroad with the Indian community, including during the National Day Celebrations and Sadbhawna Diwas are done normally in Hindi. Replies to all the letters received in Hindi from all quarters including people of Indian origin are sent in Hindi only. Indian Missions/Posts abroad extend full support and cooperation to the voluntary Hindi Organisations/Institutions engaged in the promotion and propagation of Hindi.

(e) and (f) Ministry is fully aware of its responsibility of implementation of Official Language Hindi in Indian Missions/Posts abroad. It has a well formulated scheme of promotion and propagation of Hindi abroad including dissemination of Hindi literature comprising books in Hindi on various subjects such as Indian culture, Art, Literature, Language, History, Philosophy to Indian Missions for building Hindi libraries as also for donating to educational institutions, voluntary organisations engaged in promotion and propagation of Hindi. Hindi teaching material including text books, dictionaries, audio-visual cassettes, Computer Hindi software, CD Rom etc. are also being sent to the Indian Missions. The Missions on their part keep close contact with Local Indian Community and voluntary Hindi Organisations and fulfil their Hindi language related requirements. Some Indian Missions abroad run Hindi classes to teach Hindi to the children of the employees posted there. They also coordinate the work relating to selection of foreign students for studying Hindi at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. Hindi Professors and Lecturers are also deputed abroad through ICCR. Some of our Missions abroad have been organising Hindi conferences, literary events, Hindi Essay competitions etc. to promote Hindi in the countries of their accreditation. Liberal financial assistance is given to the voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion and propagation of Hindi. Indian Missions/Posts abroad keep close contact with the electronic media in the countries of their accreditation. They extend full support to them by supplying Indian Documentaries, Feature Films and Serials for telecast on their TV Channels. Ministry as well as our Missions abroad are making every effort for the promotion and propagation of Hindi.

[English]

CVC Bill

*146. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate delay is taking place in implementing the CVC's advice on penalties against the corrupt officials; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to ensure that the advice of the CVC is implemented without further delay?

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):

Statement

(a) and (b) The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in a particular case is considered by the respective disciplinary authorities in various Ministries/Departments while deciding the matter under the provisions of relevant rules. The disciplinary authority is also required to consult the UPSC on the quantum of punishment wherever it is mandatory to do so. The process of consultation with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and thereafter examining the case in view of the advice tendered by CVC/UPSC does consume extra time. Further time is taken in the matter if the disciplinary authority has a reason to disagree with the advice tendered by CVC/UPSC. However, there are instructions for completing the disciplinary proceedings within a stipulated time-frame. There are also instructions for a monthly review by the Secretaries of the concerned Departments, of pending disciplinary cases and to communicate the result of such a review to the Department of Personnel & Training. This has been done with a view to avoid inordinate delay in any particular case. In addition, the Central Vigilance Commission also follows up in various Ministries for expediting the disposal of such cases.

Arrangements for Haj Pilgrims

*147. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haj Pilgrims were not satisfied with the arrangements made by Central Haj Committee during this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government and the Central Haj Committee strive continuously to both improve and enhance the facilities for Indian pilgrims every year.

Old Age Homes

*148. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken steps to create more Old Age Homes and Medical Care Centres for the benefit of the older persons in the country;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government or State Governments to NGOs to run such

Homes and Centres during the last three years, NGO-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Grant-in-aid/financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations for establishment and maintenance of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres under the scheme *i.e.* "An Integrated Programme for Older Persons". Similarly the Grant-in-aid is provided to eligible organisations for construction of Old Age Home and Multi service centres for older Persons under the scheme *i.e.* "Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisations/Self Help Groups for Construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres for Older Persons."

The construction of Old Age Homes and setting up of Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Units depend on the number of Non-Governmental Organisations approaching the Government for grant-in-aid for this purpose. However, the number of such institutions is on the increase year after year.

Additional centres are taken up on the basis of proposals received. The State-wise number of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) NGO-wise and State-wise details of the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to NGOs to run Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres for the last three years *i.e.* 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and the current year 2001-02 (upto 30.7.2001) is given in the attached statement-II.

Statement-I

Statewise Total Number of Non-Governmental Organisations, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units and Non-Institutional Service Centres (Since Inception)

(As on 30-7-2001)

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs	OAH	DCC	MMU	NIS	Total cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	*Andhra Pradesh	133	98	58	16	1	173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	*Assam	9	3	14	1	0	18
3.	*Bihar	2	1	2	0	0	3
4.	*Gujarat	6	3	3	11	0	17
5.	*Haryana	18	4	21	1	0	26
6.	*Himachal Pradesh	2	0	7	1	0	8
7.	*J&K	7	3	2	4	0	9
8.	*Karnataka	25	24	2	1	0	27
9.	*Kerala	4	2	7	2	0	11
10.	*MP	8	6	8	0	0	14
11.	*Maharashtra	20	6	15	7	0	28
12.	*Manipur	34	22	33	2	1	58
13.	Nagaland	3	1	2	0	0	3
14.	*Orissa	53	40	91	6	0	137
15.	*Punjab	14	5	11	0	0	16
16.	*Rajasthan	2	0	6	1	0	7
17.	*Tamil Nadu	54	41	31	6	0	78
18.	*Tripura	3	2	7	0	0	9
19.	*Uttar Pradesh	63	34	56	2	0	92
20.	*West Bengal	55	33	55	8	0	96
21.	Delhi	7	0	3	4	0	7
22.	*Pondicherry	4	3	2	0	0	5
23.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total		527	331	436	74	2	843

*Note.— This statement also includes Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, which is an autonomous organisation under the Control of Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Abbreviations

OAHs-Old Age Homes

DCCs-Day Care Centres

MMUs-Mobile Medicare Units

NISs-Non-Institutional Services

Statement-II

Statewise/District-wise/Non-Governmental Organisation-wise details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to NGOs to run old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units and non-institutional service centres for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-2002

Abbreviations:—

OAHS-Old Age Homes
DCCs-Day Care Centres
MMUs-Mobile Medicare Units
NISs-Non-Institutional Services

		Amt. Rs. in released lakhs							
S No		OAHS	DCCs	MMUs	NISs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Andhra Pradesh									
(1) Anantpur District									
1.	Adarsh Mahila Mandali	0	0	1	0	0.31	1.806	0.77	
2.	Rupa Education Society	1	0	0	0	0	1.205	2.65	
3.	Christ Rural Development & Education Society	1	0	0	0	1.25	2.619	1.34	
4.	Cultural Action in Rural Development	1	0	0	0	1.94	2.522	0	
5.	Mercy Minority Educational Society	0	3	0	0	1.78	5.771	2.94	
6.	Mother India	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.152	1.37	
7.	Nav Bharat Social Economic Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.11	2.402	1.33	
8.	People's Rural Education Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	2	2.472	0	
9.	Shirdi Sai Yuvajana Sangham	0	0	1	0	0.31	0	0	
10.	Socio-Economic Ed. Dev. Society	1	1	0	0	0.48	1.701	0	
11.	Sri Rakesh Educational & Welfare Society	0	1	0	0	1.62	4.386	4.39	2.29
12.	Sri Venkateswara Convent Ed. Service Society	1	0	0	0	2.1	2.341	4.18	
13.	Sangmeshwara Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.989	0	
14.	Society for Welfare & Awakening in Rural Environmental	0	2	0	0	0	0.664	3.59	1.96
15.	Rural Poor Peoples Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.848	0	
(2) Cuddapah District									
1	Chaitanya Ed. & Rural Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	0	1.026	4.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Depressed Peoples Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.02	3.064	1.24	1.24
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Dalitha Varga Abh. Sangham	1	0	0	0	1.94	3.462	2.69	1.38
4.	Jagieevan Balheenavarga Abh. Sangham		0	1	0	1.27	2.417	1.93	0.98
5.	Rural Education & Awareness Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.08	0	0	
6.	Srinivasa Ed. & Rural Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.02	3.063	1.24	1.24
7.	Sri Padamwathi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	0.89	2.734	2.76	1.38
8.	Sri Venkateswara Socio-Economic Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.11	0.538	3.97	
9.	Vijaya Socio-Economic Dev. Society	0	1	0	0	0.66	2.871	0.94	
10.	Khadisilk Gramodyoga Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0.853	2.27	1.18
(3) Chittoor District									
1.	Indira Mahila Mandali	0	0	1	0	0.16	0	3.33	
2.	Jyothi Youth Association	0	1	0	0	0.35	1.285	1.96	
3.	Mother India Community Dev. Association	2	1	1	0	8.42	10.004	10.51	5.29
4.	Muthumani Community Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	1.07	0	0	
5.	Peda Prajala Seva Samithi	2	0	0	0	4.3	5.528	2.764	
6.	Peoples Action for Social Service	2	0	1	0	6.07	7.876	7.88	3.94
7.	Peoples Orgn. for Welfare & Ed. Ratification	0	1	0	0	0.46	1.957	1.96	
8.	Praja Abyudaya Sewa Samithi	0	0	1	0	1.88	0.939	0	
9.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi	2	9	0	0	15.08	14.646	27.59	
10.	Sarvodaya Women Welfare Society	1	1	0	0	3.29	4.397	4.39	
11.	Sewa Bharathi	0	2	0	0	2.65	2.646	3.59	
12.	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali	1	1	1	0	9.12	7.5	6.44	
13.	Telugu Bharathi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.89	2.151	2.76	1.38
(4) East Godavari District									
1.	Association for the Care of Aged	1	0	0	0	0.36	1.314	1.05	2.02
2.	Help the Women	1	1	0	0	3.72	4.722	4.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Pushkarmatha Convent Educational Committee	0	1	0	0	1.57	1.566	1.96	
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Orphanage & Boarding Home	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.152	2.76	1.38
5.	Sarda Education Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.989	2.59	
6.	Suneeta Mahila Mandali	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.55	0.55
(5) Guntur District									
1.	Indira Memorial Weaker Section Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.151	0	
2.	Kothapeta Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	2.76	
3.	Narasarapet Taluk STs/Youth Club	1	0	0	0	3.22	2.15	2.64	1.38
4.	Naveen Adarsya Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2	2.756	2.76	
5.	Prakasam Nagar Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	0.77	1.748	0	
6.	SERD, SCs/STs and Christians Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0.83	1.814	3.65	
7.	Social action Rural Rehabilitation Creative Amolearation and Relief	1	0	0	0	3.08	1.382	0	
8.	Soniya Gandhi Harijana Grijana Balheena Vargamula Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	1.08	7.706	2.31	
9.	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi	0	1	0	0	1.81	1.747	1.81	
10.	Udayasree Mahila Samajam	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	0	
11.	Vellmma Weaker Sections Association	0	1	0	0	1.35	1.35	0	
12.	Kandrika Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	0	0.738	2.59	
(6) Hindpur District									
1.	Sree Venketeswara Convent Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	2.341	0	
(7) Hyderabad District									
1.	Annapurna Manav Samksama Samithi	0	1	0	0	1.23	1.262	1.86	
2.	Anuraag Secunderabad	0	0	1	1	0.41	1.796	1.82	
3.	Anuraag Human Services	1	0	0	0	2.1	2.496	2.62	
4.	Dr. P.N. Hanumantha Rao Charitable Trust	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.712	2.76	
5.	Hempal Society	1	0	0	0	1.29	2.152	1.33	
6.	Mahila Dakshata Samithi	0	1	1	0	2.8	3.232	3.63	
7.	Old Age Welfare Centre	1	0	1	0	3.82	5.34	5.21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Ruban Integrated Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	1.06	0	2.33	2.34
9.	Sai Seva Sangha	1	0	0	0	1.72	2.224	1.11	
10.	Social Integration for Rural Improvement	1	0	0	0	0	0.332	3.14	
11.	Assich of Non-Governmental Orgn.	1	0	0	0	0	0.697	0	
12.	Jyothi Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	2.197	4.1	
(8) Karimnagar District									
1.	Madhuri Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Santosh Educational Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.823	0	2.17
(9) Khamman District									
1.	Jaya Sree Mahila Sangham	0	1	0	0	0.49	1.96	1.96	0.98
(10) Krishna District									
1.	A.P. Girijana Sevak Sangha	1	1	0	0	3.5	4.597	4.72	2.36
2.	Anam Vayavrudha Seva Sadanam	1	0	0	0	0	1.284	2.55	
3.	Country Womens Association of India, Vijayawada	1	0	0	0	2.74	2.278	2.28	
4.	Integrated Dev. Agency	1	0	1	0	0	1.69	4.01	2.11
5.	Mahila Sangham	1	0	0	0	1.74	0	1.72	
6.	Mother Theresa Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	1.39	1.858	1.84	
7.	Senior Citizens Forum	1	0	0	0	1.48	2.414	2.36	
8.	Vasavya Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	2.02	1.596	1.79	
9.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.871	2.76	1.38
10.	Sri Triveni Educational Academy	0	1	0	0	0	0	2.15	
(11) Kurnool District									
1.	Nav Bharath Educational Society	1	0	0	0	0.86	0.859	2.55	
(12) Mahaboobnagar District									
1.	Bethel Educational Society	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	2.76	
2.	Social Action for Social Development	1	1	1	0	3.5	6.511	7.31	3.66
3.	Navodaya Seva Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	0.992	2.72	
4.	Gramabhyudaya Seva Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	0.757	2.22	
5.	Swarajya Laxmi Orgn. for Women	1	0	0	0	0	0.833	2.17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Sandhya Rural Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.833	2.31	
7.	S.A.V. Gupta Educational Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.827	1.37	
8.	Rural Social Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	0.833	1.36	
(13) Nalgonda District									
1.	Society of Emmanuel Evangelism for Rural Dev	1	0	0	0	0.9	2.312	2.71	
2.	Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.82	0	2.35	2.62
(14) Nellore District									
1.	Arya Dayananda Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	2.22	1.38
2.	Asthana-A-Chistia Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	0	3.471	4.08	1.38
3.	Bharathi Mahila Voluntary Service Orgn.	1	0	0	0	1.2	3.025	1.25	
4.	Divine (India)	1	0	0	0	1.2	0	4.04	
5.	Help the Need	0	1	0	0	1.35	1.35	1.96	
6.	Indirmma Mahila Mandali	0	0	1	0	1.69	0.888	1.4	0.53
7.	Nehru Bharathi Educational Institution	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.151	2.57	1.27
8.	Polymer's Educational Society	1	1	0	0	2.15	2.945	4.56	1.38
9.	Sri Vighneswara Mahila Mandali	0	1	1	0	1.26	1.378	2.89	
10.	Harijan Christian Social Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.877	2.53	1.38
11.	Sarada Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	0	1.35	0	
12.	Laxmi Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	0	0.332	1.79	
(15) Prakasam District									
1.	3 Men Academies	1	1	0	0	0.93	1.741	4.15	
2.	Adarsha Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.13	0	4.06	1.38
3.	Andhra Kesari Memorial Hostel Committee	1	0	0	0	2.08	0	0	
4.	Arunodaya Mahila mandali	0	1	0	0	0.65	1.627	1.96	
5.	Indira Priyadarsini Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	1.9	1.769	0.98	0.98
6.	Kastajeevula Jateeya Seva Sangham	1	0	0	0	2.08	2.505	0	
7.	Laxmi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.09	2.764	2.75	2.32
8.	Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.152	2.76	1.38
9.	Prakasam Zilla Balaheena Vargala Colony Varala Seva Sangam	1	1	0	0	3.26	4.722	4.72	2.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Priyadarśini Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	1.22	1.769	1.85	
11.	Sabari Girijana Mahila Mandali	0	1	0	0	0.65	2.309	1.64	
12.	Samatha Mahila Vedika	1	1	0	0	1.34	3.912	4.44	2.36
13.	Sri Kastijeevalaya Jateeya Seva Sangam	1	0	0	0	0	2.514	2.66	
14.	Shri Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	0	4.078	2.66	
15.	Valmiki Seva Sangham	1	0	0	0	0.97	3.662	1.38	
16.	Vasavi Educational Society	1	0	0	0	1	2.188	2.76	1.38
17.	Vutukuri Venkata Sabbamma Welfare Society	0	1	0	0	0	1.876	1.96	0.98
(16) R.R. District									
1.	Hyderabad Zilla Mahila Mandaulka Samakya	1	0	0	0	0	2.044	0	
2.	Venketeswaram Social Service Assocn.	0	1	0	0	1.33	1.957	1.96	
3.	Urban & Rural Dev Society	0	1	0	0	0	0.595	0	
(17) Visakhapatnam District									
1.	Kasturaba Gandhi Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	1.77	2.152	1.08	
2.	Priyadarśini Service Organisation	1	0	0	0	2.13	2.581	1.26	1.26
3.	Sri Venkateswara Yuvajana Sangham	1	0	0	0	2.15	0.971	3.51	
(18) Vizianagram District									
1.	Prema Samajam	1	0	0	0	1.65	2.189	2.15	
(19) Warangal District									
1.	All India Women Conference	0	1	0	0	0.32	0	0	
2.	Kasturibai Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	1.98	0	2.55	2.76
(20) West Godavari District									
1.	St Mary Rehabilitation Centre for Orphans, Widows and lapers	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.68	2.76	
(21) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan									
	(For Distt. Karimanagar, Mahabubnagar, Nellore & Visakhapatnam)	0	4	0	0	0	1.08	0	
II. Assam									
(1) Haila Kandi District									
1.	Wodwichee	1	0	0	0	0.87	0.872	2.76	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Nagaon District									
1.	Bahumukhi Krishi Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	1	1	0	0	2.15	3.654	4.2	
2.	Gram Vikas Parishad	0	1	1	0	0.63	1.876	2.09	
3.	Sadua Asorm Gramya Puthibharal Santha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
(3) Jorhat District									
(1)	Assam Chah Mazdoor Multi Purpose Social Education Association	0	2	0	0	0.69	0.57	7.83	0
(4) Lakhimpur District									
1.	Khorapattar Sammilita Yuvak Samaj	0	1	0	0	0	0.45	1.45	
2.	Lakhimpur Seva Sadan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.88
(5) Kamrup District									
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission	0	1	0	0	0	0.33	1.96	
(6)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (for Distt. Dhubri, Karimganj, North Lakhimpur; Cachar, Silchar, Nagaon & Dibrugarh)	0	7	0	0	0	1.9	0	
III. Bihar									
(1) Patna District									
1.	Mahila Mukti Vahini	1	0	0	0	1.08	0	0	
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Purnia & Bokaro)	0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	
IV. Gujarat									
(1) Ahmedabad District									
1.	Gujarat Kalvani Trust	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.233	2.76	1.38
2.	Rachnatmak Abhigam Trust	0	1	0	0	0	3.356	1.96	0.98
3.	Help Age India	0	0	11	0	0	0.547	109.03	0
4.	Agewell Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	
5.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh	2	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	0
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Rajkot & Panchmahal)	0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	125.95
V. Haryana									
(1) Bahadurgarh District									
1.	Akhil Bhartiya Sant Haridas Samaj Seva Sangh	0	1	0	0	0	0.756	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Faridabad District									
1.	Bhartiya Navachartanya Vikas Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.42	0.859	0	
2.	Help Age India								
(3) Hissar District									
1.	Gram Sawraja Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	0.547	1.67	
(4) Jind District									
1.	Amar Jyothi Shiksha Sanstha	1	1	0	0	1.94	3.045	4.72	
(5) Kurukshetra District									
1.	Karam Bhoomi Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	0.045	0	
2.	Jan Jagriti Sansthan	0	2	0	0	0	0.66	0	
(6) Mahendergarh District									
1.	Rao Madhav Singh Memorial Trust	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.68
(7) Panchkula District									
1.	Senior Citizens Council	0	1	0	0	0.81	0.861	0.44	
(8) Panipat District									
1.	Haryana Lok Kalyan Shiksha Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	0.128	0.98	1.96
(9) Rewari District									
1.	Janta Kalyan Samiti	0	1	0	0	0.38	0.999	0	
(10) Rohtak District									
1.	Chaubisee Vikas Sangha	1	1	0	0	3.5	4.722	4.72	2.36
2.	Haryana Nav Yuvak Kala Sangham	0	2	0	0	2.7	3.915	3.92	1.96
(11) Sonapat District									
1.	Adarsh Saraswathi Shiksha Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.24	1.958	0	
2.	Haryana Lok Kalyan Samiti	0	1	0	0	0.68	1.654	0.98	
3.	Samaj Kalyan Shiskha Samiti	1	0	0	0	1.02	1.022	2.68	
(12) Yamuna Nagar District									
1.	Uttan	0	1	0	0	0.68	1.905	0	
(13) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan									
		0	5	0	0	0	1.35	0	
(For Distt. Yamuna Nagar, Bhiwani, Sonipat, Rohtak & Kamal)								20.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VI. Himachal Pradesh									
(1) Sirmour District									
1.	Indira Ladies Club	0	1	1	0	1.74	5.449	4.82	
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Bilaspur, Kangra, Solan, Kullu, Shimla & Nahan)	0	6	0	0	0	1.62	0	
VII. Jammu & Kashmir									
(1) Leh District									
1.	Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre	1	0	0	0	1.11	0	0	
(2) Rajouri District									
1.	Social Welfare of India Orgn.	0	0	2	0	0	4.957	8.26	2.75
2.	National Development Institute	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.81
(3) Jammu District									
1.	Help Age India	0	0	1	0	0	1.368	1.67	0
(4) Baramula District									
1.	Majli-sun-nisa, Sopore, Baramula	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.34	
(5) Srinagar District									
1.	Society for Rural and Urban Development	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
(6) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Kathua & Jammu)									
		0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	
VIII. Karnataka									
(1) Bangalore (Urban) District									
1.	Ashaktha Poshaka Sabha	1	0	0	0	2	0	8.36	
2.	Dr. Jachani Rastriya Sevapantha	1	0	0	0	1.13	0.645	8.17	
3.	Mattadahally Japajivanram Sarvodaya Sangha	1	0	0	0	1.01	3.033	2.55	
4.	Shri Amhigara Chawdash Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.877	0	2.76
5.	Help Age India	0	0	1	0	0	1.368	1.67	
6.	Sri Satha Shrunga Vidhya Samste	1	0	0	0	4	2.114	3.49	2.24
7.	Eshwar Education & Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2)	Belgaon District							0	
1.	Ramalingeshwar Gramabhiruddi Sangh	1	0	0	0	0	0.489	2.65	1.27
(3)	Bidar District							0	
1.	Sangram Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.648	2.44	1.27
2.	Nittur Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.669	2.76	1.38
(4)	Bellary District								
1.	Praja Seva Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	1.185	0	
2.	Adarsa Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.787	1.34	0.9
(5)	Bijapur District								
(1)	Shri Sharana Jyothi Vidya Samsta	1	0	0	0	0	1.382	2.76	2.76
(6)	Chitradurga District								
1.	Shri Sadguru Kabeerananda Swamy Vidhya Peetha	1	0	0	0	0	0.633	2.09	
(7)	Devengere District								
1.	Sri Maitri Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.12	2.764	2.76	
2.	Sri Shakti Mahila Mandali	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	2.76	1.38
(8)	Gulbarga District								
1.	Mahadevi Tai Mahila Vidya Vardhaka Sangha	1	0	0	0	1.94	2.044	2.76	1.38
2.	Sri Sangameshwarn Ed. Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.83	2.76	1.38
3.	Hyderabad Karnataka Palitha Womens Educational Samiti, Gulbarga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.88	0
(4)	Sharanara Nadu Education Society	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
(5)	Sri Jagadguru Gurusiddeshwar Vidhya Vardhak & Sanskritika Sanstha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.15
(9)	Kolar District								
1.	Sri Raman Maharishi Trust for Disabled Persons	1	0	0	0	0	6.201	8.15	
2.	Sri Swami Sarva Dharma Shamalya	1	0	0	0	0	0.143	2.49	1.33
(10)	Mandya District								
1.	Poornima Vidya Sanstha Arakera	1	0	0	0	0	0.83	0.48	2.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(11) Tumkur district									
1.	Sri Swamy Sarva Dharm Shamalya Trust	1	0	0	0	0	0.674	2.82	1.34
(12)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Bidar & Belgaum)	0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	
IX. Kerala									
(1) Calicut District									
1.	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped	0	1	1	0	2.93	5.05	2.59	
(2) Kochi District									
1.	Welfare Services Earnakulam	1	0	1	0	0	4.28	4.77	
(3) Kollam District									
1.	International Centre for Study & Dev.	1	0	0	0	0	2.708	2.36	
(4)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Kannur, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Palghat, Malappuram & Kasargod)	0	6	0	0	0	1.62	0	9.72
X. Madhya Pradesh									
(1) Indore District									
1.	Kalyan Mitra Samithi	1	0	0	0	1.72	2.148	1.14	1.13
(2) Jabalpur District									
1.	Gayatri Shakti Shiksha Kalyan Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	3.004	0	
(3) Khargaon District									
1.	Asha Gram Trust	1	0	0	0	0	1.72	2.15	
(4) Raipur District									
1.	Chhattisgarh Bal Avam Vrid Kalyan Parishad	1	0	0	0	0	3.126	3.98	
(5) Sehore District									
1.	Gyani Vendhjav Seva Kendra	1	0	0	0	0	1.003	0	
(6) Satna District									
1.	Promod Van Anand Dham	1	0	0	0	0	2.832	2.25	
(7) Ujjain District									
1.	Ujjain Senior Citizens Forum	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.61	
(7)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (for Distt. Kanker, Sehore, Hosangabad, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg & Chatrapur)	0	7	0	0	0	1.89	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XI. Maharashtra									
(1) Bhandara District									
1.	Bharatiya Aushadi Anusandhan Sanstha	0	0	1	0	0.48	1.832	1.95	
(2) Buldana District									
1.	Asmita Mahila Sudhar Mandal	0	1	0	0	0.29	0	0	
(3) Chandrapur District									
1.	Sankritayan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.98
(4) Dhule District									
1.	Jankibai Trust	0	1	0	0	3.54	0.754	0	
2.	West Khandesh Bhagini Seva Mandal	0	2	0	0	0	1.319	5.33	
(5) Jalgaon District									
1.	Prashar Shikshan Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	0.877	0	
(6) Jalgaon District									
1.	Mukta Dwar Unnati Mandal	0	1	0	0	0	1.35	0	
(7) Latur District									
1.	Sainath Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	0	1	0	0	0.42	1.37	1.96	
2.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal	1	0	0	0	0	0.308	1.71	0.86
(8) Nagpur District									
1.	Centre for Health Orientation Research & Dev.	0	0	1	0	0.21	0	0	
2.	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Technical & Educational Society	1	0	0	0	2.01	0.67	0	0
3.	Sneha Bahuddeshiya Sanstha	0	0	1	0	0.31	1.853	0.77	0.77
4.	Veer Arun Yuvak Vikas Mandal	0	1	0	0	0.52	2.48	2.98	
5.	Ekta Bahuddeshiya Education Society	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.61	
(11) Nanded District									
1.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha	1	0	0	0	0	1.257	0	
2.	Jankranti Shiksha Prasarak Mandal	0	1	0	0	0	0.481	1.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(12) Yawatmal District									
1.	Late Sanjay Rathod Shikshan Sanstha	1	0	0	0	0	1.028	1.87	
2.	Late Ramesh Jadhav Shikshan & Krida Prasarak Mandal	1	0	0	0	0	1.028	1.87	1.38
(13)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Osmanabad, Satara, Beed, Solapur & Buldhana)	0	5	0	0	0	1.35	0	
(14)	Help Age India (For Distt. Nagpur (1), Mumbai (2) & Pune (1))	0	0	4	0	0	4.651	6.67	0
XII. Manipur									
(1) Chandel District									
1.	The Integrated Tribal Dev. Orgn.	0	1	0	0	0	0.429	0.88	
2.	Social Agriculture & Rural Dev. Agency	1	0	0	0	0	1.305	2.76	1.328
(2) Churachandpur District									
1.	Tribal Upliftment Association	3	0	0	0	0	1.748	0	0
(3) Imphal (East) District									
1.	Association of Professional Social Workers	0	9	0	0	3.94	8.635	0	0
2.	Ireipak Youth Dev. Association	0	1	0	0	1.51	1.748	0	
3.	Keirao Women Welfare Association	0	1	0	0	0.58	0.675	0.675	0
4.	Centre for Upliftment of Rural Women Association	1	0	0	0	0.99	1.808	1.382	
5.	Ima Leimarel Women Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	0.805	2.5	
6.	Rural Downtrodden People Upliftment Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.874	0	
(4) Imphal (West) District									
1.	Bashikhong Chanura Shilon Lap	1	0	0	0	0	1.206	0	0
2.	Human Resource & Infrastructures Dev. Orgn.	0	1	0	0	0.67	0.54	3.807	0.952
3.	Manipur Deaf & Mute Association	1	0	0	0	0	2.764		
4.	Manipur SC Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	3.07	2.764	2.69	
5.	Rural Service Agency	1	0	0	0	1.07	1.07	3.96	
(5) Thoubal District									
1.	Centre for Rural Upliftment Services	0	1	0	0	0.27	1.85	1.849	0.925
2.	Jamia Educational Society	1	0	0	0	0.93	1.119	2.474	1.356

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Integrated Rural Dev. & Ed. Association	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.764	2.764	1.382
4.	New Integrated Rural Management Agency	2	0	0	0	6.46	2.764	8.290	
5.	Rural Dev. Society	0	0	1	0	0.49	0.975	1.770	
6.	Rural Industries Dev. Asscn.	0	2	0	0	3.18	3.915	3.915	
7.	Rural Medical Institute	0	0	1	0	0.41	0.353	1.895	
8.	Social Dev. And Rehabilitation Council	0	1	0	0	0.36	0.216	3.915	
9.	Social Environment & Rural Tech. Council	0	1	0	0	1.3	1.215	1.957	0.978
10.	Society for Women's Ed. Action & Reflection	0	1	0	0	0.42	0.29	2.910	0.978
11.	South Eastern Rural Dev. Organisation	1	0	0	0	4.28	1.382	2.710	1.327
12.	The Educated Unemployed Youth Dev. Association	1	0	0	0	1.08	0	0.000	
13.	The Rural People's Dev. Orgn.	1	1	0	0	0.68	4.067	1.960	
14.	United Rural Dev. Services	1	0	0	0	0.75	2.611	1.382	
15.	Volunteers for Rural Health & Action	0	1	0	0	0.58	1.382	1.840	
16.	Wangjing Women & Girls Society	0	7	0	0	2.99	2.187	18.940	
17.	Youth Progressive Orgn.	1	0	0	1	1.15	3.803	3.270	
18.	United Hill Peoples Dev. Society	1	0	0	0	0	1.063	1.70	
(6) Bishnupur District									
1.	Kumbi Khullakpam Leikai Women's Association	1	0	0	0	1.47	0.447	4.132	
(7)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	0	5	0	0	0	1.35	0	
	(For Distt. Thoubal, Senapati, Imphal (East) & Tamenglong (2))	22	33	2	1			86.331	
XIII. Nagaland									
Dimapur District									
1.	Old Age Home, Dimapur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.87	0
2.	Sunrise Women Welfare Society	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.33	0
1.	Nepali Bosti Women Welfare Society	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.96
XIV. Orissa									
(1) Angul District									
1.	Gram Seva Mandal	1	6	0	0	11.15	19.49	7.22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Balangir District									
1.	Gram Mangal Pathagar	1	0	0	0	4.1	2.15	3.88	
(3) Bhubaneswar District									
1.	Orissa Multipurpose Dev. Centre	1	3	0	0	0.74	3.57	0.98	
3.	Orissa Social Rural Technology Instt.	0	2	0	0	0	0.621	3.35	
4.	Council for All Round Dev. of Society	0	2	0	0	1.58	3.775	0	
5.	Janakalyan Samithi	2	5	1	0	13.72	12.97	0	
6.	Kalinga Shelter	1	1	0	0	2.96	5.36	0	
7.	Organisation for Social Change & Rural Dev.	1	2	1	0	6.41	5.49	0	
4. Cuttack District									
1.	Asha Nayakam	0	5	0	0	2.84	4.25	0	
2.	Association for Social Reconstructive Activities	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.76	0	
3.	Singanatha Club	0	1	0	0	0.67	0	0	
4.	Urban cum Rural Dev.	1	0	0	0	2.08	0	0	
5.	Banki Anchalika Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad	0	3	0	0	0	1	5.78	2.93
6.	Basudev Pathagar	1	0	0	0	0	0.87	2.54	
7.	Cuttack Zilla Harijan Adivasi Sanskar Yojana	0	2	0	0	0	0.62	3.35	
5. Dhenkanal District									
1.	Adarsh Sewa Sangathan	1	0	0	0	0	0.88	2.47	1.38
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA)	0	5	0	0	2.52	9.829	12.5	1.38
3.	Community Legal Action & Research Centre	1	4	0	0	2.77	12.33	5.25	
4.	Maharishi Dayanand Service Mission	1	4	0	0	3.34	10	10.58	5.29
5.	Manav Seva Sadan	0	1	0	0	0.64	0	0	0
6.	Society for Rural Advancement & Democratic Humanitarian Action	1	0	0	0	0	0.89	2.47	1.34
7.	Mahila Unnayan Pathagar	0	0	1	0	0	0.16	1.38	
(6) Ganjam District									
1.	Institute for Women's Welfare	1	0	0	0	0	1.67	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(7) Kalahandi District									
1.	Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama	1	0	0	0	2.92	2.76	1.39	
(8) Kendrapada District									
1.	Jana Seva Parishad	0	1	0	0	1.06	2.13	2.14	
2.	Lutheran Mahila Samiti	1	1	0	0	1.48	4.16	2.13	
3.	Jankalyan Sewa Sanstha	1	0	0	0	0	0.88	2.53	1.38
(9) Keonjhar District									
1.	Bishnupriya Balashram	1	0	0	0	0	1.11	0	
(10) Khurda District									
1.	Association for Social Work and Social Research in Orissa	1	0	0	0	1.72	0	0	
2.	Bhairabi Club	1	1	0	0	3.5	4.65	2.33	
4.	Juba Jyothi Club	1	0	0	0	2.04	2.58	0	
5.	Orissa Association For the Deaf	1	1	1	0	1.95	0	0	
6.	Students Welfare Institute	0	1	0	0	1.35	0	0	
7.	Tribal Dev. Association of Indian Institute	1	2	0	0	2.46	0	0	
8.	Union for Learning Trng. & Reformativ. Activ.	1	1	1	0	2.21	5.87	0	
9.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangh	2	5	0	0	3.03	14.78	15.32	
(11) Nayagarh District									
1.	National Instt. of Tribal Welfare & Social Action	0	2	0	0	0	0.7	0	
2.	Aneth Parityekta Balashram	1	0	0	0		0.88	2.53	
3.	Janvikash	1	1	0	0	1.19	1.84	7.48	
(12) Novrangpur District									
1.	Sahid Boja Pujari Seva Sadan	0	1	0	0	0	0.46	0	0.877
(13) Phulbani District									
1.	Banabasi Seva Samithi	1	0	0	0	4.89	4.89	2.37	
2.	Subhadra Mehtab Seva Sadan	1	1	0	0	6.39	4.82	0	
14. Puri District									
1.	Association for Voluntary Action	1	5	1	0	3.56	5.92	7.34	9.37
2.	Bankesari Jubak Sangha	1	1	0	0	1.21	4.72	4.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bidyut Club	0	5	0	0	6.75	6.75	9.79	
4.	Jay Jagannath Club	0	1	0	0	2.01	1.5	0	
5.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan	2	5	0	0	8.2	7.2	14.24	
6.	Ratnachira	1	0	0	0	3.23	2.76	2.76	1.38
7.	Surakhya	1	0	0	0	1.29	3.47	0	
8.	Jayakishan Youth Club	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.51
9.	Adal Badal Mahila Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.52
(15) Mayurbhanj District									
1.	Rural Development Action Cell	1	0	0	0	0	1.24	0	
(16) Jajpur District									
1.	Jayanti Pathagar	0	1	0	0	0	0.33	0	
(17) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For the Distt. Sambalpur, Khurda, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh & Balasore)									
XV. Punjab									
(1) Amritsar District									
1.	Bhai Vir Sangh Birdh Ghar	1	0	0	0	1.11	2.9	2.24	
(2) Bhatinda District									
1.	Gyandeep Shiksha Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	0.3	1.71	0.86
2.	All India Guru Nanak Mission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	
(3) Faridkot District									
1.	Indian Red Cross Society	1	0	0	0	0.46	4.32	3.8	
(4) Ferozpur District									
1.	Lok Seva Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	0.3	1.66	0.84
(5) Hoshiarpur District									
1.	Bhai Ghannaiya Charitable Trust	1	0	0	0	1.04	1.5	1.11	
(6) Jalandhar District									
1.	Mahila Mandal	0	1	0	0	0.46	2.32	1.83	
(7) Ludhiana District									
1.	Gurunakanak Charitable Trust	0	1	0	0	1.38	1.63	1.71	0.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Nishkam Seva Ashram	0	1	0	0	0	0.28	1.68	
8.	Manasa District								
1.	Mahila Kalyan Samti	1	0	0	0	0	0.88	0	2.56
(9)	Muktsar District								
1.	Vridh Ashram	0	1	0	0	0	1.69	4.3	1.14
(10)	Patiala District								
1.	Navjivini	0	1	0	0	0.33	1.64	0.84	
(11)	Ropar District								
1.	Social Work & Rural Dev. Centre	0	1	0	0	0	0.46	1.65	
(12)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan								
	(For Distt. Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur & Fatehgarh Sahib)	0	3	0	0	0	0.81	0	
XVI.	Rajasthan								
(1)	Jaipur District								
(1)	Varisht Nagrik Parishad	0	1	1	0	0.6	0		
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Jaisalmer, Alwar, Nagaur, Tonk & Churu)	0	5	0	0	0	1.35		
XVII.	Tamil Nadu								
(1)	Chennai District								
1.	Annai Illam	1	0	0	0	0	1.72	0	
2.	Indian Red Cross Society	0	2	0	0	1.18	0	0	
3.	Indian Instt. for Sustainable Dev.	1	0	0	0	0	0.82	2.59	1.3
4.	Kalaiselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society	1	4	1	0	14.37	12.05	5.99	
5.	Melevy Instt. of Dev. Services	0	1	0	0	2.58	1.29	0	
6.	Stree Seva Mandir	1	0	0	0	2.72	0	0	
7.	St. Paul Educational & Medical Trust	0	0	1	0	1.32	1.231	0.77	
8.	Tribal Welfare Agency	0	1	0	0	1.74	1.22	1.18	
9.	Vishranthi Charitable Trust	1	0	0	0	3.02	0	0	
10.	Guild of Service Meals on Wheels, Egmer.	0	1	0	0	0	1.03	0	
11.	Help Age India	0	0	1	0	0	1.37	1.67	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Cudalore District									
1.	Madhar Nala Thondu	1	0	1	0	1.88	4.78	2.15	
2.	Society for the Improvement of Weaker sections	2	3	0	0	4.69	5.44	2.76	
(3) Dindigul District									
1.	Dindigul Multipurpose Social Service Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.91	0	
(4) Erode District									
1.	Centre for Action & Rural Education	0	0	1	0	1.36	1.474	1.47	0.74
2.	St. Joseph's Home for the Aged	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
(5) Kanchapuram District									
								0.999	
1.	Bureau for Integrated Rural Dev.	1	0	0	0	1.1	2.46	2.57	
2.	Duraisamy Generous Social Ed. Society	1	1	0	0	3.18	0	0	8.47
3.	Life Improvement Trust	1	0	0	0	2.1	2.6	1.3	
4.	Annai Karunalaya Social Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.88	
(6) Kanyakumari District									
1.	Home for the Aged	1	0	0	0	0.85	0.85	0	
(7) Madrantakam District									
1.	Brundavanam Ed. Social Trust	0	0	1	0	0	1.55	0	
(8) Namakkal District									
(1)	Women Org. for Rural Development	1	0	0	0	0	1.277	0	
(9) Nagapattinam District									
1.	Avvai Village Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	1.18	3.3	
2.	Bharati Women Dev. Centre	1	0	0	0	2.15	2.69	1.34	
3.	Gramiya Social Welfare Society	1	2	0	0	1.32	5.39	1.69	
4.	Nehru Social Ed. Centre	1	0	0	0	2.01	2.01	2.76	
5.	Society for Rural Dev.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
(10) Pudukkottai District									
1.	Grama Suryaraj	1	2	0	0	4.52	5.56	3.3	6.56
2.	Sami Sabai Meirazhi Salai	0	1	0	0	0.56	0	0	
3.	Vethathiri Maharishi Social Welfare Trust	1	0	0	0	0	1.27	0	
4.	Oazoane	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(18) Villupuram District									
1.	Peoples Multipurpose Dev. Society	0	3	0	0	3.58	4.05	0	
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Kanya Kumari, Thanjavur, Dharmapuri, Virudhunagar & Madurai)	0	5	0	0	0	1.35	0	
XVIII. Tripura									
(1) West Tripura District									
1.	Abalamban	1	0	0	0	1.53	2.36	3.97	
2.	All Tripura SC,ST & Minority Upliftment Council	1	5	0	0	13.59	5.73	5.78	
(2)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. West Tripura & North Tripura)	0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	
XIX. Uttar Pradesh									
(1) Agra District									
1.	Respect Age International	0	1	0	0	1.32	0	0	
(2) Allahabad District									
1.	Adarsh Janta Shiksha Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	4.61	2.76	
2.	Arya Kanya Vidyalaya Samiti	1	0	0	0	4.8	4.8	0	
3.	Dalit Manav Uthan Samiti	1	0	0	0	2.06	2.38	0	
4.	Gayatri Devi Shiksha Samiti	1	0	0	0	4.13	2.41	2.76	
5.	Gram Vikas Shiksha Sanstha	0	1	0	0	0	2.54	1.96	0.98
6.	Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan	0	2	0	0	2.11	4.95	1.94	
7.	Gramya Vikas Sansthan	0	1	0	0	3.13	0	1.96	
8.	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	1.76	0	
9.	Indian Red Cross Society	1	0	0	0	2.13	2.45	2.76	1.38
10.	Jan Sewa Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	2.33	1.96	0.98
11.	Kamla Lok Sangath Shikshan & Samaj Sanstha	1	0	0	0	1.11	0	0	
12.	Lok Sewa Mandal	0	1	0	0	0	2.54	1.96	0.98
13.	Mahila Ydyog Prashikshan	1	1	0	0	3.48	6.39	2.36	
14.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samiti	1	1	0	0	2.89	2.91	0	
15.	Prakash Gramin Vikas Sansthan	1	0	0	0	3.23	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Tilak Shakshik Samiti	1	1	0	0	0	5.07	2.36	
17.	Gaurav Jan Kalyan Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	3.53	2.76	
(3)	Badaun District								
1.	Shri Ram Sharan Samarak Seva Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0.36	1.343	0	
(4)	Bageshwar District								
1.	Pravartiya Nav Jagran Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0.86	2.4	
(5)	Basti District								
1.	Murli Jat Vikas Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	2.02	0	
2.	Social Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	0	0.87	2.7	
(6)	Barabanki District								
1.	Nirbal Samaj Kalyan Sanstha	1	0	0	0	0	0.88	0	
(7)	Baharalch District								
1.	Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.57	2.74	0.98	
(8)	Bulandshahar District								
1.	Sarvajan Kalyan Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.31	0.92	0	
(9)	Dehradun District								
1.	Uttarakhand Shoshit Mahila Uthan Samiti	1	3	0	0	1.2	7.11	12.82	1.38
(10)	Faizabad District								
1.	Jan Kalyan Evam Nari Uthan Samiti	1	0	0	0	2.15	3.84	1.38	
2.	Ratan Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan	0	1	0	0	1.32	0.98	0	
(11)	Ghaziabad District								
1.	Age Care	1	0	0	0	0.67	1.57	0	
2.	Gurukul Vidyapeeth Pushpavati	1	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	
(12)	Gonda District								
1.	Nandni Bal Vikas Avam Gramin Gramodyog Seva Samiti	0	1	0	0	2.03	Blacklisted	0	
2.	Sangam Vikas Sewa Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(13)	Gorakhpur District								
1.	Asahay Vikas Parisad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.86	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(13) Hamirpur District									
1.	Shree Kanchanlal Saguna Seva Sansthan	1	0	0	0	4.15	4.564	2.72	1.38
(14) Jalaun District									
1.	Jay Gayatri Maa Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.35	2.63	0.98	
(15) Jaunpur District									
1.	Gramothan Seva Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.98
(16) Kushinagar District									
1.	Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0.87	0	
(17) Lucknow District									
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Azad Seva Sansthan	0	2	0	0	3.43	4.293	3.91	1.96
2.	Avadh Samajik Uthan Samiti	0	1	0	0	1.38	2.63	0.98	
3.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0.49	0	0	
4.	New Public School Samiti	1	2	0	0	0	10.29	8.06	3.34
5.	Nirvan Samaj Kalyan Sanstha	0	2	0	0	4.7	3.7	0	
6.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan	0	1	0	0	1.16	1.96	0.98	
7.	Shaheed Memorial Society	3	1	0	0	8.06	11.33	10.24	5.12
8.	Sudha Prashikshan Sansthan	0	1	0	0	2.31	1.96	0.98	
9.	Women Welfare & Cultural Instt.	0	1	0	0	1.35	0	1.35	
10.	Mahila Vikas Evam Bal Vikas Shiksha Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	2.8	0	
11.	Sarvajanik Shiksha Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0.88	0	
(18) Mathura District									
1.	All India Women's Conference, N. Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	4.215	2.43	
(19) Pdrauna District									
1.	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti	0	1	0	0	0.66	0	0	
2.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0.67	0	0	
(20) Pratapgarh District									
1.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti	1	1	0	0	3.5	4.72	2.36	
2.	Ganga Prasad Samarak Mahila Kalyan Sansthan	1	1	0	0	0	1.6	0	7.07
3.	Sujakhar Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	0.281	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(21) Rampur District									
1.	Jawahar Jyoti Shiksha Evam Gram Vikas Samiti	1	1	0	0	0			
(22) Sultanpur District									
1.	Jan Vikas Sansthan	0	1	0	0	3.13	1.63	2.94	0.98
2.	Madhyamik Vidyalaya Purab Gaon Sarsar Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0.68		0	
3.	Amethi Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Samiti	0	1	0	0	0	0.612	0	
(23) Tehri District									
1.	Kailash Gramya Vikas Sansthan	0	1	0	0	0	1.27	0	
(24) Unnao District									
1.	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra	1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	
(25)	Nodal Agency-Dr. Surendra Singh, Professor & Head Deptt. of Social Work						0.51	0	
(26)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Varanasi, Deoria, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Nainital, Pithoragarh Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, Mathura & Ghaziabad)	0	12	0	0	0	3.24	0	
(27)	Help Age India (For Distt. Bhadoi & Lucknow)	0	0	2	0	0	1.09	3.33	
(28) Sidharthnagar District									
1.	Gram Vikas Sansthan	1	0	0	0	0	0.87	2.46	
XX. West Bengal									
1. Bankura District									
1.	Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samiti	0	0	1	0	0.31	0	0	
(2) Birbhum District									
1.	Elmhirst Instt. of Community Studies	0	1	0	0	1.27	1.617	1.96	
(3) Burdwan District									
1.	Bhagra Diamond Club	0	1	0	0	1.96	1.31	0	
2.	Central Scheduled Castes & Tribal Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.86	1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(4) Calcutta District									
1.	All Bengal Women's Union	1	0	0	0	2.21	0	1.96	
2.	Calcutta Metropolitan Instt. of Gerontology	0	2	1	0	2.8	3.38	3.38	0.87
3.	Chandranath Basu Seva Sangha	1	0	0	0	1.08	2.29	2.42	
4.	Janashiksha Prachar Kendra	1	0	0	0	1.13	0	1.12	1.63
5.	Jaya Prakash Instt. of Social Change	0	2	0	0	4.77	1.082	2.46	
6.	Navadiganta	1	1	0	0	3.97	3.2	3.63	
7.	Shri Krishna Pratisthan	0	1	0	0	1.57	1.57	1.86	
8.	Women's Coordinating Council	1	0	0	0	1.81	0.89	1.98	
9.	Help Age India	0	0	2	0	0	2.74	3.33	
(5) Howrah District									
1.	Bagnan Chamber of Commerce & Industry	0	2	0	0	1.26	0	0	
2.	Chimabin	0	1	0	0	0.61	0	1.27	
3.	Council for Advancement of Rural & Downtrodden People	1	1	0	0	2.1	0	0	
4.	Village Welfare Society	0	1	0	0	1.79	1.1	1.96	
(6) Hooghly District									
(1)	Kalyan Bharati	1	1	0	0	0	0	5.59	1.43
(7) Malda District									
1.	Biplobi Rural Dev. Society	0	3	0	0	1.98	5.95	1.94	
2.	Rural Health Dev. Centre	1	0	0	0	1.7	3.12	0	
(8) Midnapore District									
1.	Amar Seva Sangha	1	1	1	0	4.54	5.79	5.99	
2.	Barabari Netaji Seva Sangha	1	0	1	0	2.15	4.3	2.15	
3.	Bikramanagar Udayan Sangha	2	0	0	0	2.15	3.73	6.6	1.38
4.	Child and Social Welfare Society	1	1	0	0	2.34	3.79	1.32	
5.	Gangadharchak & Dewanchak Vivekananda Club	0	1	0	0	0.68	2.03	1.9	
6.	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalya	1	0	0	0	0.87	1.06	2.15	
7.	Lalua Swamiji Sabuj Sangha	0	1	0	0	0.68	2.14	0	
8.	Midnapore Distt. Dev. Council	0	1	0	0	0.65	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Mirjanagar Tarun Sangha	0	1	0	0	0.73	0	0	
10.	Netaji Pathachakra	1	0	0	0	2.15	1.08	3.73	
11.	Nimbark Math Seva Samiti Trust	1	0	0	0	1.72	1.72	2.22	
12.	Prabuddha Bharati Shishtirtha	1	0	0	0	0.65	0.653	2.94	
13.	Raj Lakshmi Palli Unnayan Sangha	0	0	1	0	0.46	0	0	
14.	Roychalk Morning Star Club	1	0	0	0	1.47	2.57	0	
15.	Sainpukar Matri Sabika Samiti	2	0	0	0	1.99	4.41	4.97	
16.	Shibarampur Milan Tirtha	1	0	0	0	2.1	2.45	2.76	1.38
17.	Social Action for Rural & Tribal Inhabitants of India	0	1	0	0	0.68	1.35	0	
18.	Social Welfare and Rural Dev. Society	1	1	0	0	2.74	3.982	2.36	
19.	Tarun Sangha	0	4	0	0	0	2.07	7.74	
20.	Uttarbarh Sukanta Samriti, Pathaghar	0	1	0	0	1.4	1.404	0.9	
21.	Vivekananda Lok Shikshan Niketan	1	1	0	0	1.95	6.401	4.66	
22.	West Bengal SCs, STs & Minority Welfare Association	2	7	0	0	14.6	19.68	9.24	9.29
23.	Satdubi Mahila Mandal	0	2	0	0	0	0.84	3.5	1.64
24.	Seulipur Uddayan Club	1	2	1	0	0	0	6.87	0
25.	Nepura Rural Development Society	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.59
26.	Basgeria Prativa Club	0	2	0	0	0	0	5.02	1.64
(9)	Murshidabad District								
1.	Prabeen Sabha	0	1	0	0	0.35	1.67	1.95	
2.	Mirjapur Naba Bharat Mission	0	1	0	0	0	0.21	0	
3.	Central SC/ST Welfare Association	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.87	
(10)	Nadia District								
1.	Karimpur Social Welfare Society	1	0	0	0	1.06	1.05	0	
(11)	North 24-Parganas District								
1.	Shree Ramakrishna Satyananda Ashram	1	0	0	0	1.64	3.749	2.22	
2.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission					0	1.289	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(12) South 24-Parganas District									
1.	Bango Dev. Centre	1	0	0	0	0.93	0	0	
2.	Ganeshnagar Laxminarayana Club & Pathagar					1.27	0	0	
3.	Vivekanand Child Welfare Home	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.15	1.36
(14)	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (for Distt. Howrah, Cooch Behar, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan & North 24 Parganas)	0	9	0	0	0	2.43	0	
XXI. Delhi									
1.	Agewell Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	9.59	28.55	15.62
2.	Ashirwad Senior Citizens Council	0	1	0	0	1.57	1.56	1.96	0.98
3.	Association of National Brotherhood for Social Work	0	0	1	0	1.39	2.716	1.38	
4.	Helpage India	0	0	2	0	1.32	2.45	1.67	0
5.	Hind Kusht Nirvaran Sangh	0	0	1	0	0.41	0	1.71	
6.	Society for Friendship Ed. & Dev.	0	1	0	0	0.31	0	0	
7.	Society for Enviroment & Development	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.98
XXII. Pondicherry									
1.	St. Joseph of Cluncy, Hospice Convent	1	0	0	0	3.08	3.113	2.69	
2.	St. Joseph Convent (Hospice)	1	0	0	0	2	6.28	1.93	
3.	Immaculate Heart of Mary Home for Aged	1	0	0	0	0	0.18	2.22	1.08
4.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (For Distt. Pondicherry & Mahe)	0	2	0	0	0	0.54	0	
XXIII. Chandigarh									
(1)	Help Age India	0	0	1	0	0	1.37	1.67	

Attacks on Indians Abroad

*149. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of repeated attacks on the Indians living abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years upto March 31, 2001 alongwith the names of the countries where these incidents of attacks have taken place; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been no complaints of "repeated attacks" on Indian living abroad. Sporadic incidents of such assaults on foreigners, including Indians do take place in some countries.

(c) There is no pattern of organised violence against Indians living abroad. However, in every such case, the

Indian diplomatic mission contacts the victim of attack to ascertain his welfare. The local government authorities are also contacted to get detailed information as regards the cause of the incident. Invariably the local authorities take stringent measures against persons responsible for such violence, so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

Sanctions

*150. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. has indicated its intention of removing the remaining sanctions that are in place;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precise nature and extent of sanctions including the impediments presented thereby at present, entity-wise and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since entering office in January 2001, the new U.S. Administration has conveyed on a number of occasions, both in bilateral meetings and publicly, that it has initiated the review process for lifting the remaining sanctions against India, including through consultations with the United States Congress.

(c) The United States Government continues to maintain restrictions on U.S. support for non-basic humanitarian loans by international financial institutions to India; on military sales and financing; on export of defence goods, services and technology; and, on export of certain goods and technology on the Commodity Control List of the U.S. Export Administration Rules (EAR), commonly described as "dual use" goods and technology.

The United States Government follows a policy of denial of licences for exports to India of "dual use" goods and technology, which the United States controls for nuclear proliferation and missile technology. In addition, for a specific group of Indian Government

organisations, defence establishments, research institutions, public sector units and private companies, and their subsidiary bodies, which the United States considers to be involved in the Indian nuclear and missile programmes, the United States Government also follows a policy of denial of licence to export goods controlled for national security reasons. There are currently over 150 such units on the so-called Entity List of the United States.

Rebate Scheme for Coir

*151. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discontinued the rebate scheme for coir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the rebate scheme is better than the Market Development Assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any request from the State Government for the continuance of rebate scheme for coir workers of Kerala; and

(f) if so, 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) to (f) The Government have discontinued the rebate scheme for coir as a better scheme of Market Development Assistance has been introduced with effect from 2000-2001 to replace the Rebate Scheme. A request had been received from the Government of Kerala for continuance of the rebate scheme. However, on consideration it was found that it would not be possible to accommodate the request of the State Government. This decision had been communicated to the State Government of Kerala.

Promotion of Internet

*152. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per latest report of the International Labour Organisation, the use of internet in India is not taking place at the desired level;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of internet and other computer related facilities in the country, especially in rural and remote hilly areas during each of the last three years; and

(d) the percentage of the progress made in India in this regard *vis-a-vis* developed countries and our ranking amongst developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) In the recent report of International Labour Organisation entitled "Life at Work in the Information Economy" a concern has been expressed about the low level of internet usage in non-industrialised countries. India, with a subscriber base of 29.69 lakhs as of March 31, 2001 plans for a rapid growth of internet use in a manner that brings its benefit to all.

(c) Announcement of Internet Service Provider (ISP) Policy in 1998, New Telecom Policy in 1999, enactment of Information Technology Bill in 2000 as well as allowing ISPs to set up international internet gateways have provided boost to internet usage. Steps taken by the Government are given in the attached statement.

(d) The Internet Penetration in India has shown a constant growth from 0.02 million in August, 1995 to 2.96 million as of 31st March, 2001. The estimated number of internet users is three times the number of subscribers. India is ranked very high amongst the developing countries in terms of Internet penetration. Growth rate of Internet users in India is one of the highest in the world.

Statement

1. Internet Service Provider (ISP) licences are given to Indian Companies on non-exclusive basis. There is no requirement of the applicant company having any prior experience in Information Technology or Telecom Services.
2. Licence fee upto 31.10.2003 has been waived and subsequently, only a nominal licence fee of Rs. 1/- per annum.
3. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have been permitted to set up International Gateways for Internet using satellite and submarine cable medium after getting security clearance. ISPs setting up International Gateways for Internet have been permitted to sell bandwidth to other ISPs.
4. A Bandwidth Advisory Committee consisting of eminent personalities of the IT and Telecom Industry has been set up to advise Department of Telecommunications (DOT) on the steps to be taken to ensure that bandwidth is available on demand.
5. Setting up of National Internet backbone by BSNL to carry Internet traffic.
6. Commissioning of Sanchar Sagar Project by BSNL providing large bandwidth across major cities.
7. Under National Long Distance Policy, there are two categories of Infrastructure Providers (IP) namely IP-I who can provide assets such as dark fibres, right of way, duct space etc. and IP-II who can provide end to end bandwidth.
8. BSNL, has set up National Internet Backbone (NIB) network with 45 Internet nodes parenting other internet nodes and connected to the VSNL, Gateways at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Pune.
9. Internet nodes have been set up in hilly areas like Shillong, Imphal, Kohima, Almora, Solan etc.
10. Internet facility is being extended to the customers on local call charge basis to the nearest node.
11. Internet facility has been extended to 5417 Block Headquarters of the Country as on 31.03.2001.

12. 1019 Internet Dhabas were opened in the Country as on 31.03.2001.
13. To promote Internet Dhabas in Rural Block Headquarters (BHQs) unlimited number of free Internet access with 25% discount on PSTN access charges is permitted. In urban BHQs 1500 hours of Internet access per annum alongwith discount in PSTN charges equal to that given to STD/ISD PCOs is permitted.
14. With a view to provide internet facility for the mass in North Eastern States and Sikkim, Community Information Centres are being set up at 486 blocks. Besides connectivity, the Centres are equipped with computer and information kiosks.
15. During the last three years internet nodes and number of licensed ISPs have increased resulting in increase of internet subscribers.

Year	Internet Node of DOT/BSNL	Licensed ISPs	No. of Subscribers
31.3.99	44	85	2.30 lakhs
31.3.00	89	270	9.43 lakhs
31.3.01	373	456	29.69 lakhs

Disability Act, 1995

- *153. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the Disability Act, 1995 was passed by the Parliament five years ago;

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

(c) whether it has been reported that the most basic concerns of the disabled-accessibility, education and employment are largely ignored;

(d) if so, the States which have not implemented the basic provisions of this Act;

(e) whether the Government have issued any directives to all the States with regard to the implementation of provisions of the Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 was passed in both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1995.

(b) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation which, *inter-alia*, provides for both preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education, employment and vocational training, job reservation, research and manpower development, development of barrier-free environment, rehabilitation for persons with disability, unemployment allowance for the disabled, special insurance scheme for disabled employees and establishment of homes for persons with severe disability etc. The appropriate governments have the responsibility of providing policy frame work, institutional mechanisms and suitable schemes for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Act also provides for grievance redressal mechanism in relation to deprivation of rights of persons with disabilities and non-implementation of related laws, rules, regulations, executive orders, guidelines, etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The States/Union Territory administrations have been implementing programmes for PWD's prior to the Act and have initiated action to implement the various provisions of the Act including those relating to access, education and employment.

(e) and (f) The Act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir and it is mandatory for the appropriate governments to implement the same. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, as the nodal Ministry, as also other concerned Central Ministries/ Departments have taken up the matter with the States/ Union Territories and other implementing agencies from time to time for ensuring action in areas relevant to them.

Development of Hilly Area

*154. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by the Government to develop the hilly area under Hilly Area Development Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal to amend the guidelines issued for Hill Area Development Schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the funds allocated to Maharashtra State under Hilly Area Development Scheme are not sufficient;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the funds allocated for the purpose and amend the guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Special Central Assistance (SCA) under the Hill Areas Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme is additive to Normal State Plan funds and is allocated to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in order to ensure ecologically sustainable socio-economic development of the designated hill areas. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) available under the Programme is divided amongst the designated hill areas under HADP and the designated talukas of WGDP in the ratio of 84:16. The allocation available under HADP is divided amongst the designated hill areas on the basis of their area and population giving equal weightage to both the criteria. The allocation available under WGDP is divided amongst the talukas on the basis of area and population with 75% weightage to area and 25% to population (except Goa where *ad-hoc* allocation of 5% of the total SCA is made, as Goa's share works out to be negligible by adopting the above criteria and weightages of area and population).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The allocation to a particular designated hill area/Western Ghats taluka depends upon the allocation for the programme as a whole. During the Ninth Plan period, the allocation for the Hill Areas Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme has increased

from Rs. 352.00 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 400 crore in 2000-01; the allocation for the designated talukas under the Western Ghats Development Programme in Maharashtra has increased from Rs. 15.67 crore to Rs. 21.08 crore for the same period.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Revival of Indo-US Military Ties

*155. SHRI SAHIB SINGH:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has hailed revival of Indo-US military ties;

(b) if so, whether India's support of the US National Missile Defence system has helped to improve the Indo-US military ties;

(c) if so, the extent to which India and US have improved the military ties;

(d) whether all the sanctions imposed on military ties are likely to be removed by the US;

(e) whether any agreement was recently signed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Government considers mutually beneficial defence cooperation between India and the United States an important element in the realisation of the shared goal of building a broad-based, stronger and more productive relationship between the two countries.

(b) Resumption of contacts between the defence and military establishments of India and the United States began in 1999. These are based on mutual interests and in response to the shared desire of broadening overall engagement between the two countries.

(c) The two sides have resumed high level military contacts. The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command visited India in January and September 2000.

The Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff visited India in July this year and extended invitations to Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Chief of Army Staff to visit the United States at mutually convenient dates. Besides, both sides participate in each other's military training programmes, workshops and seminars.

(d) Since entering office in January 2001, the new U.S. Administration has conveyed on a number of occasions, both in bilateral meetings and publicly, that it has initiated the review process for lifting the remaining sanctions against India, including through consultations with the United States Congress.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Employment for Handicapped Persons

*156. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would explore the possibilities to provide employment and assistance to handicapped persons, to impart training to them and to ensure their participation in various programmes in future;

(b) the facilities being provided by the Government to the handicapped persons for self-employment; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing financial and non-financial incentive schemes for expediting the pace of rehabilitation of handicapped persons of Madhya Pradesh by providing employment to them and to provide the cost of training to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c)

(1) Various steps have been taken to provide employment, assistance and training to persons with disabilities by the Government and to ensure their participation in various programmes. They are:—

(i) Reservation has been provided for persons with disabilities in Government establishments to ensure their adequate representation.

(ii) Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Employment of the Handicapped;

(iii) The Vocational Rehabilitation Centres under the Directorate, General Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour also provide for vocational training and placement of persons with disabilities;

(iv) The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation is providing soft loans to the persons with disabilities for their education and for taking up entrepreneurial activities;

(v) Voluntary organizations are being assisted for providing, *inter-alia*, vocational training to persons with disabilities.

(vi) Coverage of integrated, special schools and vocational training centres has been expanded to provide educational opportunities to larger number of disabled persons.

(2) There has been no delay in the implementation of schemes for expediting the pace of rehabilitation of disabled persons in Madhya Pradesh. Following initiatives have been taken by Central and State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the welfare of persons with disabilities in the State:—

(i) Under the Chunaoti Programme 16,780 children were admitted in Anganwadis.

(ii) State Level Seminar on employment for persons with disabilities in private sector was organized.

(iii) 6 per cent reservation of jobs in Government. 4152 persons with disabilities benefited.

(iv) Committee under Chief Secretary has been constituted to identify job for persons with disabilities.

(v) Rs. 200 per month is provided to persons with disabilities living below poverty line.

(vi) Scholarships to students with disabilities for families whose income is less than Rs. 2000 per month.

(vii) 2 institutes have been given grant to start Braille press.

(viii) Preference is given to persons with disabilities for granting land for starting business.

- (ix) 2 per cent are reserved for persons with disabilities in shopping complexes.
- (x) 3 per cent are reserved in housing for persons with disabilities.
- (xi) 50 per cent concession in property tax for persons with disabilities.
- (xii) Allotment of land at concessional rate for persons with disabilities.
- (xiii) 3 per cent reservation in educational institutes.
- (xiv) Conferences on the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995 have been conducted.
- (xv) A Composite Rehabilitation Centre has been established in Bhopal.
- (xvi) One Regional Rehabilitation Centre for Spinally Injured has been set up in Jabalpur.
- (xvii) 10 districts have been identified for setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (District center). District Centres at Gwalior, Jhabua, Indore and Rajgarh have become functional.
- (xviii) A regional center of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) is being established in Jabalpur for production of aids and appliances.

Facilities to Families of Martyrs

- *157. SHRI BHUPENDRA SINH SOLANKI:
SHRI SIS RAM OLA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provide all facilities to the pensioners and the families of the soldiers who have been killed during their deployment in Jammu and Kashmir and other border areas as was provided to the families of the deceased soldiers of Kargil war;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the time schedule worked out therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Kargil operation was in the nature of deliberate aggression, and involved intrusion across the LoC and

occupations of Indian territory. Other operations in Jammu & Kashmir and border areas are in the nature of action against cross border terrorism, action against militants, terrorists, extremists, etc. That is why Kargil Operation has been treated differently. Families of soldiers killed in other actions are paid Rs. 7.5 lakhs, as ex-gratia compensation. There is no difference, though, in the rate of liberalized family pension and death gratuity paid to the bereaved families.

The amount of ex-gratia has been prescribed by the Government, taking into consideration all relevant aspects.

Cantonment Boards

*158. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to keep Cantonment Boards out of the purview of the electoral system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from various social organisations against it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Unutilised Defence Land

*159. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a vast area of defence land is lying vacant and unutilised in various parts of the country particularly in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have drawn any plan to bring the said land to use;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the unutilised land is being offered to various organisations for commercial purposes; and

(g) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (g) Defence lands are meant for meeting the present and future needs of the Armed Forces. Thus, no defence land is surplus to our defence requirements. Large areas of land belonging to the Ministry of Defence are kept vacant for various uses such as: parade grounds, training grounds, also as Small Arms Firing Ranges. All other land seemingly lying vacant or unutilized, is actually earmarked for construction of accommodation, offices and other defence utilities.

However, subject to suitability for defence purposes, some of these lands are proposed to be exchanged with the State Governments unhindered and occupiable lands of equivalent value. There is no proposal for allotment of any such land to any private organizations for commercial purposes.

[English]

Middlemen in defence deals

*160. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to ensure the non-involvement of middlemen in the Defence deals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) Existing Government instructions issued on 17th April, 1989, debar the involvement of agents in the purchase of 'weapons' or 'weapon systems'. In addition, contracts concluded by the Ministry of Defence stipulate non-involvement of agents and specify that in case agents are found to be involved in the contract at a later date, the contract will be liable for termination and the vendor will have to refund payments made under the contract with interest. Such a company would be debarred from participating in a Government contract for a minimum period of 5 years. The amount paid as commission to the agent will also have to be refunded.

Channel of Promotion

1465. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person holding an isolated post should be given some channel of promotion, as per Hon. Supreme Court's Judgements;

(b) whether this rule of DOPT is applicable for all isolated posts; 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) to (c) With a view to address the problems of stagnation inherent in any isolated post, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions on 11th March, 1986 and 23rd May, 1990 emphasizing upon all Ministries/Departments to initiate action for inducting the isolated posts into existing cadres where responsibilities and duties of the isolated posts have similarity to the posts which form part of any of the existing cadre. The Ministries/Departments have also been exhorted to explore the feasibility of forming a new cadre by combining isolated posts in various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate office having similar duties and responsibilities. It has also been suggested that if there are still some isolated posts left which cannot be included in any organized cadre, direct recruitment to such posts should be avoided as far as possible and such posts should be filled on deputation and/or short term contract basis by making a suitable provision in this regard in the relevant Recruitment Rules. The Ministries/Departments were asked to review Recruitment Rules of isolated posts in this regard. However, in respect of isolated posts which could not be merged with any of the existing cadres or in a new cadre/service and which have been filled on direct recruitment/transfer basis, a provision has been made in the Assured Career Progression Scheme notified on 9.8.99 for allowing the financial upgradations in a career at the end of 12 and 24 years of regular service to, *inter-alia*, holders of all isolated Central Government Civilian posts.

[Translation]

Unjustification in Government Assistance

1466. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Small Industries, Very Small Industries and Cottage Industries in the industrial production in the country;

(b) whether two-third of the total industrial production of the Country is produced by Small Industries, Very Small Industries and Cottage Industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these industries do not get even one third of the Government financial assistance;

(e) if so, the reasons for ignoring the said industries in the matter of providing Government assistance; and

(f) the important steps being taken by the Government for the development of small scale industries?

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 share of Village and Small Industries (VSI sector), and Small Scale Industries (SSI sector) in the total production of the country is estimated to be 46.71% and 39.53% respectively, by the end of March, 2000. The estimates for Very Small Industries and Cottage Industries are not maintained separately.

(d) and (e) Government does not provide direct financial assistance to the industries. It however facilitates availability of credit through appropriate policy measures.

(f) Government has taken several steps for the development of Small Scale Industries. A comprehensive policy package for the promotion and development of

Small Scale Industries and to enhance its competitiveness, both domestically and globally, was announced by the Prime Minister on 30th August, 2000. The policy package consists of enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructure and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation.

[English]

Increase in Import due to Delay on the Part of DRDO

1467. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DRDO have failed to keep the deadline in respect of developing the weapon systems;

(b) if so, whether this delay on the part of DRDO have resulted in enormous increase in imports of defence items;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to modernise the DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) DRDO undertakes development of high technology weapon systems with time frame set by the users. DRDO has generally delivered systems in time. However, in some cases despite best efforts, there have been some delays due to a number of factors like technological complexity and sanctions imposed by the advanced nations.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, DRDO has not come in the way of procurement of urgent needs of the Services from within the country or abroad.

(d) Modernisation of DRDO is an ongoing activity. Government have allocated adequate funds for this purpose.

Product Labels on Dabur Honey

1468. DR. BALIRAM:- Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dabur Honey has been reported to be containing synthetic substances;

(b) if so, the inclusion of these synthetic substance permissible in the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia and not detrimental of human health;

(c) whether the labels and names of the synthetic ingredients are required to mention on the product;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Dabur Honey has been licenced as a food item and not as Ayurvedic medicine. The firm has denied use of synthetic substances.

(b) Synthetic substances are not included in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia which however, has not laid down standards for honey.

(c) and (d) If any substances other than standard composition of natural honey are mixed with the honey the manufacturer is supposed to indicate the name of ingredients with their quantity on the labels as per the requirement of the Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1954 Rules thereunder.

As per Prevention and Food Adulteration Rules 1955, no synthetic ingredients are permitted to be added in honey.

Tamu Kalemyo-Kalewa Road

1469. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed a memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Myanmar for the maintenance of 160 km long Tamu Kalemyo-Kalewa road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which MoU is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the Republic of India on cooperation in the maintenance of Tamu-Kalemyo road was signed on 25th May, 2001 in Yangon. Under the MOU the

Government of India has the responsibility of maintenance of the Tamu-Kalemyo-Kalewa road for the first six years by providing the services of Indian Road Maintenance Force along with necessary materials and manpower. After six years, the road will be handed over to the Government of Myanmar, who would be responsible for maintenance and upkeep of the road thereafter.

(c) The MOU entered into force from the date of its signing *i.e.* from 25th May, 2001.

Poorna Vijay

1470. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India conducted 'Poorna Vijay' exercise in the deserts of Rajasthan in May, 2001;

(b) whether some air force planes crashed during the said exercises;

(c) if so, the number thereof;

(d) how far these exercises have achieved the desired purpose and created confidence amongst our forces to face any threat across the borders;

(e) whether there is any proposal to conduct such operations periodically to keep our forces fit for any eventuality; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The exercise was conducted in the Western Sector.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. One Mig-21 aircraft crashed during the exercise.

(d) The exercise has achieved the desired purpose and has further enhanced the confidence of our forces.

(e) and (f) Exercises of such nature are continuously carried out from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Medicines

1471. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4674 on April 18, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Information has since been received from Government of NCT of Delhi and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). However, information from Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) regarding research being done in connection with Indian alternative medicines and standards of medicines is still awaited.

[English]

DRDO Laboratories

1472. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of alleged corruption in DRDO Laboratories Dehradun as reported in the *Indian Express* dated 30 May, 2001;

(b) if so, the details/facts thereof;

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into the allegations of corruption in Defence Research Projects; and

(d) if so, findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) No specific instances of alleged corruption have been reported in the news item.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The points raised in the news item have been inquired into by a Headquarters Fact Finding Committee.

(d) Nothing adverse has been noticed by the Fact Finding Committee.

[Translation]

Research and Development Centres

1473. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has any proposal to set up Research and Development Centres in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND 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) Under the Department of Space, an infrared observatory at Mt. Abu, a Solar Observatory at Udaipur and a Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre at Jodhpur have already been established in Rajasthan.

[English]

Issuing of Appraisal Notes

1474. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact outer limit of time for giving management advice by the Project Appraisal and Management Division (PAMD) of his Ministry has been fixed at 4 weeks since September, 1997;

(b) if so, the total number of proposals cleared with proposal notes since then;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in recent past, the appraisal notes in some proposals were delayed beyond the stipulated period of four weeks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and main reasons for delay; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by his Ministry to ensure that appraisal notes are issued within time limit for different proposals sent by Ministries/Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of appraisal notes issued since 1.10.1997 up to 30.06.2001, is 696.

(c) Yes, Sir. But, this has not delayed the processing of EFC/PIB cases for obtaining approval. As per the existing guidelines on the subject, Ministries are free to hold EFC/PIB Meetings immediately after the 4 weeks period is over and PAMD would, in such cases, provide management advice/appraisal note in the EFC/PIB Meeting itself.

(d) The pendency position of the proposals received for appraisal is reviewed every week; and at the end of the month a report of proposals pending beyond 4 weeks, as on the last day of the preceding month, is prepared and submitted as monthly progress report of the Division.

Out of 696 proposals appraised during the period 1.10.97 to 30.06.2001, 51 proposals (7 %) were delayed beyond 4 weeks time. Main reasons for this delay were as follows:

- bunching of the proposals sent by Ministries/ Department in big lots,
- shortage of staff in the Division,
- pre-occupation of subject matter Divisions in Planning Commission with other work of urgent nature.
- complicated nature of some of the projects, particularly, where linked project are involved, and
- integrated operations involving other units/ undertakings.

(e) Ministries/Departments have been again advised in May, 2001 to send the proposals to PAMD as and when they are ready instead of sending them in bunches and not to press for issuance of appraisal notes in a day or two from the date of receipt of EFC/PIB/EBR Memo, as it delays the appraisal of projects already in the pipeline.

All Principal Advisers/Advisers/Heads of Divisions, in Planning Commission have been requested in May, 2001,

to strictly adhere to the time limits prescribed while processing the proposals/projects for issuance of appraisal notes.

From June 2001 onwards, pendency beyond 4 weeks has been brought down to Nil. Planning Commission would, barring unforeseen circumstances, adhere to the stipulated period of 4 weeks for issue of appraisal notes.

Malnutrition and High Mortality Rate

1475. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of child birth and infant/mother mortality rate and malnutrition among children and pregnant mothers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to check malnutrition and mother/child mortality rate during the last three years and achievement made by each State;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any effective programme for the current Five Year Plan, particularly for those States where Malnutrition and mother/child mortality rate is high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The most recent data available from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India for infant mortality rate is for 1999 and for maternal mortality rate is for 1998. The details of these at national level and for the major States are given in the attached Statement I and II. The nutritional status of children by State as reported by the National Family Health Survey-2 is given in the attached statement-III.

(b) to (d) Maternal and Child Health Services are an integral part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, which is being implemented in all States and Union Territories of the country since 1997. The programme aims at improving the health status of women and children and bringing down the infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity.

Under the programme, interventions for improving maternal and child health are being implemented in all districts of the country. The interventions for children include Immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases, control of deaths due to diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infections, Prophylaxis for Vitamin A deficiency,

Iron deficiency anemia and Essential Newborn Care. For the mothers the interventions include essential obstetric care; emergency obstetric care; provision of referral transport through panchayats and provision of drugs and equipment at First Referral Units.

In order to improve delivery of these services in districts, which are remote and have low demographic indicators, contractual staff in the form of additional ANMs, Staff Nurses and laboratory technicians are being funded under this programme. Funds are also being provided for 24 hours delivery services at primary health centres and community health centres; hiring of doctors for providing essential obstetric care and MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) services at PHCs and hiring of anaesthetists for assisting emergency operations on women with maternal complications.

In order to improve safe deliveries a Dai training programme is currently being undertaken in 142 districts in 15 States where safe delivery rate has been found to be less than 30 percent. A scheme for strengthening the outreach of immunization and antenatal services is being implemented in 50 districts of 8 weak States. For making services available in remote, inaccessible and under utilized PHCs, a scheme of holding Reproductive and Child Health camps is being implemented in 102 districts in 17 States.

A National Nutritional Policy was formulated in 1993 and the national plan of action on nutrition has been formulated and is being implemented through a number of departments of Government of India including, among other, the Integrated Child Development Services Programme of Department of Women and Child Development and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of the Department of Family Welfare for improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme implemented throughout the country, pregnant women and children (1-5 years) are provided with Iron and Folic acid tablets for prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia.

The State-wise infant mortality rates for the last three years is at given in the enclosed statement-I. Maternal mortality rates are available only for 1997 and 1998 and are given in the enclosed Statement-II, while the comparison of nutritional status and improvement in antenatal care and safe deliveries available from the National Family Health Survey-I (1992-93) and National Family Health Survey-II (1998-99) are at given in the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I*Infant Mortality Rate by Major States*

Source - SRS (Registrar General of India)

Sl. No.	States	1997	1998	1999
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	66	66
2.	Assam	76	76	76
3.	Bihar	71	67	66
4.	Gujarat	62	64	63
5.	Haryana	68	70	68
6.	Karnataka	53	58	58
7.	Kerala	12	16	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	94	98	90
9.	Maharashtra	47	49	48
10.	Orissa	96	98	97
11.	Punjab	51	54	53
12.	Rajasthan	85	83	81
13.	Tamil Nadu	53	53	52
14.	Uttar Pradesh	85	85	84
15.	W. Bengal	55	53	52
16.	Himachal Pradesh	63	68	62
17.	J & K	NA	45	NA
All India		71	72	70

Statement-II*Maternal Mortality Rate
India and Bigger States*

Major state	MMR (1997)	MMR (1998)
1	2	3
India	408	407
Andhra Pradesh	154	159

1	2	3
Assam	401	409
Bihar	451	452
Gujarat	29	28
Haryana	105	103
Karnataka	195	195
Kerala	195	198
Madhya Pradesh	498	498
Maharashtra	135	135
Orissa	361	367
Punjab	196	199
Rajasthan	677	670
Tamil Nadu	76	79
Uttar Pradesh	707	707
West Bengal	264	266

Source: RGI, SRS, 1997, 1998

Statement-III

Percent of Children under three years classified as undernourished (Weight-for-age)

India/States	NFHS-I (1992-93)	NFHS-II (1998-99)
1	2	3
India	20.1	18
Delhi	12.8	10.1

1	2	3
Haryana	7.9	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	12.6	12.1
Jammu & Kashmir	13.5	8.3
Punjab	14.5	8.8
Rajasthan	20.9	20.8
Madhya Pradesh	22.1	24.3
Uttar Pradesh	23.5	21.9
Bihar	31.6	25.5
Orissa	22.4	20.7
West Bengal	18.4	16.3
Arunachal Pradesh	15.2	7.8
Assam	17.6	13.3
Manipur	6	5.3
Meghalaya	17.8	11.3
Mizoram	6.8	5
Nagaland	6.7	7.4
Sikkim	—	4.2
Goa	8.4	4.7
Gujarat	17.1	16.2
Maharashtra	20.7	17.6
Andhra Pradesh	13.5	10.3
Karnataka	18.5	16.5
Kerala	6.1	4.7
Tamil Nadu	12.9	10.6

Statement-IV

Ante-natal care and Safe Delivery - NFHS I & II

S.No.	India & States	Ante-natal Care		Safe Delivery	
		I	II	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	44.0	65.3	34.2	42.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.8	92.7	79.6	85.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	48.9	59.8	17.8	21.5
3.	Bihar	36.3	36.0	18.9	23.5
4.	Delhi	81.8	82.0	53.0	66.7
5.	Gujarat	75.4	86.3	42.7	53.5
6.	Goa	95	99.0	88.4	91.1
7.	Haryana	72.2	58.1	30.3	42.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.4	86.8	25.6	40.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.6	83.2	31.2	43.1
10.	Karnataka	83.4	86.3	50.9	59.2
11.	Kerala	97.3	98.9	89.7	94.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52.3	61.1	30.0	30.1
13.	Maharashtra	82.3	90	53.1	59.7
14.	Orissa	61.0	79.2	20.5	33.7
15.	Punjab	87.6	74.1	48.4	62.7
16.	Rajasthan	32.8	47.2	22.0	36.2
17.	Sikkim*	—	7.00	—	35.1
18.	Tamil Nadu	94.2	98.6	71.2	84.1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	44.4	34.6	17.2	23.0
20.	West Bengal	75.4	89.5	44.4	44.5
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.9	60.9	21.3	32.0
22.	Meghalaya	51.1	53.1	37.0	20.7
23.	Nagaland	38.5	59.4	12.2	32.7
24.	Manipur	63.5	80.1	50.5	53.9
25.	Mizoram	86.3	90.3	61.5	60.9

Economic Growth Rate

1476. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economic growth rate has gone down drastically in Eastern and North Eastern States since the reforms process was undertaken;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to announce special status to those States who suffered from liberalization; and

(c) the details of the rate of growth during nineties *vis-a-vis* eighties of the above mentioned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The annual rates of economic growth (measured by Gross State Domestic Product at constant 1993-94 prices) for Eastern and North

Eastern States are given in the enclosed statement-I. These data do not indicate that the economic growth rate has gone down drastically in Eastern and North Eastern States since the reforms process was undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rates of growth during nineties *vis-a-vis* eighties of the Eastern and North Eastern States are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Annual Growth rates (GSDP) during the Nineties

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)	1998-99 (Q)	1999-2000 (A)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.3	14.2	-5.0	3.4	0.3	11.8
2.	Assam	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.0	-2.3	7.8
3.	Manipur	0.7	5.4	10.5	10.9	5.0	3.9
4.	Meghalaya	3.6	9.2	4.5	6.3	6.9	5.8
5.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nagaland	7.6	6.9	6.6	7.8	-4.0	NA
7.	Orissa	4.7	5.2	-4.5	13.2	1.7	4.3
8.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tripura	-0.4	8.4	10.6	10.3	4.9	4.9
10.	West Bengal	1.2	13.4	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.4

NOTE: NA—not Available; P-provisional; Q-quick Estimates; A-Advanced.
The State of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Statement-II

Growth rates (GSDP) during the Eighties and Nineties

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Growth Rate	
		1980's	1990's
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.90	4.12
2.	Assam	4.12	2.49
3.	Manipur	5.03	NA
4.	Meghalaya	5.94	6.01

1	2	3	4
5.	Mizoram	NA	NA
6.	Nagaland	8.00	NA
7.	Orissa	2.79	3.97
8.	Sikkim	10.95	NA
9.	Tripura	5.66	6.38
10.	West Bengal	4.35	7.32

NOTE: Eighties data are at constant 1980-81 prices while the Nineties data are on 1993-94 prices.

Time period for 1980s 1980-81 to 1990-91 in 1980-81 prices
Time period for 1990s 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in 1993-94 prices

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Programme for Disabled

1477. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have initiated the national programme for rehabilitation of disabled persons in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the districts selected in these States for the implementation of this programme;

(c) the amount released by the Government during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 under this programme; and

(d) the name of the districts proposed to be included in this programme during the year 2001-2002?

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

(b) The districts selected under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh are: Lucknow, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Sitapur, Sultanpur and Varanasi.

The districts selected under the scheme in Bihar are: Bhagalpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbganga and West Champaran.

(c) The amount released by the Government during the year 2000-2001 to Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 446.15 lakh and funds for 2001-2002 have not been released. For Bihar, Rs. 322.25 lakh have been released during the year 2000-2001 and funds for 2001-2002 have not been released.

(d) The same districts are proposed to be continued in 2001-2002.

[English]

Threat to Agro and Rural Industries

1478. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the threat to Indian Agro and Rural Industries by releasing the Quota Restrictions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to protect Agro Industries; and

(d) the number of Industries so far closed under this situation?

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) Government is constantly monitoring the impact of the removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) and WTO Agreements on the economy including the agro and rural industries in the country. While the removal of QRs have exposed the small agro and rural industries to greater competition, there has not been any surge in imports as a consequence of this step. Even after the removal of QRs, protection to the industries is available in the form of raising customs duties upto the bound levels imposing anti-dumping duties, taking safeguard measures in case of surge in imports etc.

(c) The Government has put in place several measures to help agro and rural industries become globally competitive. These include special focus on technology upgradation, infrastructure assistance through cluster approach, timely availability of credit, use of electronic infrastructure and other IT applications to face the emerging challenges of trade liberalization. In order to further strengthen the sector, policy package for Khadi and Village Industries has been announced on 14.5.2001. The package aims at enhancing their competitiveness through provision of required inputs such as financial incentives, credit, marketing, quality improvement, cluster development, etc.

(d) No units/projects in the KVI sector including agro and rural industries is reported to have been closed on account of removal of QRs.

Funds for Medical Universities

1479. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate funds for development of Information Technology, Computer Programming and Computerisation of Medical Universities over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nasik seeking financial assistance under this project; and

(d) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Improving access to information technology can play a critical role in Human Resource Development for Health. This has been identified as a thrust area in the Ninth Plan. Planning Commission provided Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1 crore each to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore in 1996-97, MGR Medical University, Chennai in 1998-99, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences at Faridkot, Punjab in 1998-99, NTR University of Health Sciences at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh in 1998-99, and Maharashtra University of Health Sciences at Nasik, Maharashtra in 2000-2001 for accelerating the progress in information technology upgradation and networking between preservice and in service training institutions for medical and para-medical personnel.

[*Translation*]

No War Pact

1480. SHRI SUBODH RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Pakistan has offered no war pact; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Pakistani leaders have been calling for a "No War Pact" from time to time purely for the purposes of propoganda. Pakistan has recently not made any formal proposal to us regarding a 'no war pact'.

Pakistan continues to wage a proxy war against India through its sponsorship of cross-border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of India.

[*English*]

Supervision of Standards of Drugs

1481. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have four regional laboratories to maintain, watch and supervision and control over the standards of drugs being used in the country;

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

(c) whether these laboratories are required to be upgraded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) Central Government drug laboratories are functioning at Chennai, Ghaziabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These laboratories test the quality of drugs samples sent by the State and Central Government drugs officials as well as samples of imported drugs sent by the Port Officers. The Central Drugs Laboratory at Kolkata is notified as appellate laboratory for drugs whereas Central Indian Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Ghaziabad and Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai are notified as appellate laboratories for condoms and IUDs respectively. Central Indian Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Ghaziabad also undertakes preparation of monographs for the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

Government is also setting up three regional drugs testing laboratories at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Guwahati respectively.

Sophisticated drugs testing worth Rs. 1.25 crore have been provided to these Central Laboratories during 1997-2000. Additional testing equipment worth about Rs. four crore are being purchased in the current financial year.

Special Assistance Projects

1482. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have asked States to set up projects for utilisation of Special Central Assistance;

(b) if so, the guidelines for such Special Assistance Projects;

(c) whether any representations has been received from social activists for any such projects in Andhra Pradesh in 2000-2001; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The States/UTs have been asked to prepare project proposals for utilization of Special Central Assistance (SCA) by dovetailing up to 50% of project cost limiting to Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary as subsidy out of SCA and balance amount as loan from National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation for assisting Scheduled Castes families, living below poverty line, in an integrated manner, as well as setting up required infrastructure for supporting the activities and provision of required forward and backward linkages.

(c) and (d) Dr. P. Puallaroo, West Godawari District, had requested for assisting SC families belonging to the poorest section in the West Godawari District. The matter has been referred to the State Secretary, Deptt. of Social Welfare, for appropriate action, as per guidelines.

Indo-China Talks on Military Exchange

1483. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level military to military exchanges between India and China has been resumed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made to resolve the outstanding unresolved issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) After China suspended military-to-military level exchanges with India following our nuclear blasts in Pokhran in May, 1998, such exchanges have been resumed from May, 2000.

These exchanges are part of the existing Confidence Building Measures and have contributed to the improvement of bilateral relations between the two countries.

2. These military-to-military exchanges are in the nature of goodwill visits and no formal discussions are usually held during such visits to resolve outstanding issues between the two countries. The Joint Working Groups/Expert Groups of the two countries hold regular discussions through diplomatic channels to resolve outstanding issues.

Rehabilitation Centres

1484. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of rationale between the number of handicapped and the rehabilitation centers in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring rationale between the two; and

(c) the number of vocational rehabilitation centres for the rehabilitation of handicapped in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) In order to provide optimum level of coverage of rehabilitation services to disabled persons, a National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) has been launched in the country as a state sector scheme. More than 100 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres are also being set up in different parts of the country keeping in view equitable geographical distribution of rehabilitation services. This is in addition to apex level institutions dealing with specific areas of disability, Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) and Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) for Spinally Injured.

(c) A statement showing the number of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres, State-wise, under Ministry of Labour is enclosed as statement-I. The list of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), State-wise, supported by this Ministry for running Vocational Training Projects is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres, State-wise, under Ministry of Labour

States	No. of Vocational Rehabilitation Centres
Maharashtra	01
Andhra Pradesh	01
Madhya Pradesh	01
Delhi	01
Punjab	01
Uttar Pradesh	01
West Bengal	01
Tamil Nadu	01
Gujarat	02
Kerala	01
Karnataka	01
Assam	01
Orissa	01
Rajasthan	01
Bihar	01
Tripura	01

Statement-II

List of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), State-wise, supported by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for running Vocational Training Projects

Andhra Pradesh	23
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	2
Bihar	5
Chandigarh	1
Chhattisgarh/Madhya Pradesh	8
Delhi	11
Goa	0

Gujarat	6
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Karnataka	7
Kerala	21
Maharashtra	3
Manipur	4
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Orissa	9
Pondicherry	0
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	14
Uttar Pradesh	21
Uttaranchal	2
West Bengal	4

[Translation]

Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

1485. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have prepared a new strategy for the poverty alleviation programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a three pronged strategy for reducing poverty (i) acceleration of economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through basic minimum services; and (iii) targeted anti poverty programmes. The specifically designed anti poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was restructured as the single wage employment programme and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) were launched for creation of village infrastructure and provision of self employment opportunities respectively. In addition the Food for Work Programme has recently been launched in February 2001 in drought affected districts. In urban areas the rationalized urban poverty alleviation programme Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched in December 1997 to provide gainful employment to urban unemployed or under employed poor. A new initiative in the form of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in 2000-01 envisaging provision of Additional Central Assistance to States and UTs for selected basic minimum services viz. primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition. An additional component, Rural Electrification has also been added from 2001-02 in pursuance of the Union Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the year 2001-02.

[English]

NGOs in Health Programmes

1486. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in implementation of Health Programme in the country. State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount provided by the Union Government to each Organisation during each of the last three years. State-wise;

(c) whether these organizations have submitted their accounts to the concerned authorities;

(d) whether there are complaints of misuse of funds by some of these NGOs; and

(e) if so, details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Arbitration Awards

1487. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Arbitration Awards which are still pending with the Central Government for implementation since long; and

(b) the details thereof alongwith reasons for their pendency?

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 relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Circular Letter

1488. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary had recently sent any circular letter to the Indian missions abroad relating to Tehelka exposure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a copy of the said circular letter shall be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per normal practice in the Ministry, Heads of Missions/Posts are kept informed of developments at home and abroad, on issues of relevance, to enable them to engage their interlocutors in the countries of their accreditation. In keeping with this practice, a Circular Letter dated 23rd March, 2001 on this issue was sent to all Indian Heads of Missions/Posts abroad.

(c) A copy of the circular dated 23rd March, 2001 is enclosed as statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Crash

Fax

Total No. of pages: FOUR
(Including this page)

Ministry of External Affairs
[Foreign Secretary's Office]

Tel: No. 3012318, 3012196

E-Mail: dirfs@mea.delhi.nic. in Fax # 3016781

From: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

TO : ALL MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

HOM/HOP FROM FOREIGN SECRETARY

Ref: Disclosures of internet website Tehelka.com

2. You must be following the press coverage on the disclosures.

3. On March 16, 2001, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee addressed the nation placing in perspective broader national issues that tend to get obscured in the controversy surrounding the disclosures made by the website Tehelka.com. The Prime Minister stated that the interest of the nation are paramount, the security of our country must remain inviolate and that our Government and political system must be cleansed. He added that the Government is determined to uncover the complete truth about every allegation that has been made, and that the country's security nor economic health cannot be allowed to be undermined.

4. Following the Tehelka disclosures, several measures have been initiated by the Government to investigate and subsequently act upon the results of the investigations. Accordingly, the Ministry of Defence has done the following:

- (a) It had called the concerned officers, civilian and of the armed forces, and recorded their statements.
- (b) On March 14, 2001, the Ministry of Defence, after preliminary inquiry, placed under suspension the following personnel:
 - (i) Major General P.S.K. Choudhary, Addl DGWE
 - (ii) Mr. H.C. Pant, Staff Officer to Ordnance Factory Board
 - (iii) Mr. Narendra Singh, Assistant Financial Adviser, MoD
 - (iv) Mr. P. Sasi, Assistant in Army Headquarters.

The Ministry of Defence has also declared that action would be taken against any other person if delinquency of conduct is established.

- (c) On March 14, 2001, Army Headquarters decided to order a court of inquiry headed by a Lieutenant General.
- (d) A cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Defence under Additional Secretary Shri A. Prasad to look at all cases of accusations and allegations to see if there has been any deviation from right conduct and laid down procedures.
- (e) A fact-finding inquiry under the Joint Secretary (Establishment) in MOD has also been instituted to inquire into the conduct of civilian personnel.

5. In your interaction with media or officials in the country of your accreditation, please follow the following parameters and guidelines:

- (a) There is no need to *suo moto* initiate discussions on this matter.
- (b) It is important to restrict your comments, when required, to facts listed above or those that will be made public from time to time by the Ministry of Defence.

- (c) If asked by your interlocutors, you may also underline the fact that our procurement system is a time-tested one and there should be no apprehension on that score.
- (d) Needless to add, the disclosures do not in any way undermine India's international obligations and our determination to continue to play a meaningful role in the international community.
6. A copy of PM's address to the nation is attached.

Sd/-
(Chokila Iyer)
Foreign Secretary
23.03.2001.

***PM's Address to the Nation
New Delhi - 16.3.2001***

My dear countrymen,

I have taken this opportunity to talk to you at a moment of intense controversy - and much noise.

As you know, grave allegations have been made. Issues of great moment have arisen.

I have been in full view of all of you for fifty-two years. At no point have such allegations been made against my colleagues. That is by itself sufficient to make them of the gravest concern to me.

That they have erupted when after years of uncertainty, stability has been restored to the country; when we are implementing far-reaching reforms; when our economy has been growing rapidly in spite of what is happening elsewhere; when the world has once again come to look upon our country with respect makes me all the more concerned.

It makes me wonder too.

Parliament is in session. It is the forum in which these allegations should have been dissected. Unfortunately, Parliament has not been allowed to discuss them.

I am therefore here to talk directly to you-to you to whom Parliament and all of us are responsible.

The noise and dust of controversy, the din of allegations and explanations should not be allowed to obscure essential principles, and the interests of the country.

These are three:

- That the interests of our nation are paramount;
- That the security of our country must remain inviolate;
- That our Government, and beyond that our political system, must be cleansed, that it must function to the highest standards of propriety.

Each of these is of the highest concern to Government.

That is why the Government has acted decisively, and swiftly:

- Some officials have been suspended. Action against them is well under-way.
- In the highest traditions of the country, to safeguard the morale of our forces and the security of the country, my esteemed colleague, a stalwart of the NDA, Shri George Fernandes has left office.
- The two political leaders who figured in the videotapes have resigned their posts.

That all this is in sharp contrast to the way others similarly placed reacted in the past is incidental. The important point is that action has been taken immediately — because the interests of our country, because the security of our country, because the norms of good governance required that these steps be taken.

Even as we pursue every lead in the videotapes, we must be ever alert that the security of the country is not jeopardised in any manner.

We live in perilous times. We live in a perilous environment. For that reason, the morale and combat effectiveness of our valiant forces must not be allowed to suffer.

Decision-Making in the Ministry of Defence must not become a shuttlecock tossed between allegations and explanations.

It is the duty of Government to uncover the complete truth about every single allegation that has been made. The Government is determined to do so. But there is a corresponding duty on each of us as citizens: focus on the facts, do not be swept away by every thing that is alleged. Throughout the hours of recordings, no deal is actually struck. No minister is involved. The boasts and allegations which the actors hurl are patently false, even the slightest effort would have revealed them to have been completely contrary to facts.

Hurling such allegations is criminal. Giving heed to them is just as destructive.

It isn't just that this way our security is undermined. Our economy too can be implied: if confidence is shaken, much — from stock markets to the Rupee — can be shaken. Many a country has been destabilized by such gales.

But as the allegations have been made, as they have been broadcast far and wide, they cause grave concern. The facts in regard to them must be nailed. If any one has done wrong, he must be brought to book — swiftly and with the fullest force of law.

Parliament, as I said, is the forum that must discuss and dissect the issues and allegations — it must deliberate upon every ramification of every fact and allegation. From the very first moment the Government has been anxious that the two Houses discuss the matter. I appeal to all parties: allow Parliament to function, allow it to debate the issues threadbare.

But as such an important matter cannot be allowed to drift, as it cannot be allowed to become a football of political calculations, as facts need to be nailed, Government has decided to institute an inquiry by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court. Government is consulting the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

As the controversy needs to be brought to a swift conclusion, we are requesting that the inquiry be completed within 4 months. Government will extend the fullest assistance in pursuing the inquiry.

The Government shall do everything necessary to bring everyone guilty to account — howsoever high or low. It's only concerns are

- That the country's security apparatus remains strong as ever;

- That our soldiers retain the fullest confidence in it;
- That institutions of governance and our political system regain their health;
- That our people's trust and faith in them are fortified.

In an important sense, what has come into view goes beyond security: the ease with which persons posing as arms merchants gained access to our defence personnel and politicians shows how far the cancer has spread. The revelations are therefore a wake-up call to all of us. Leaders of all parties should sit together and initiate reforms across the whole range of our political and administrative life - our electoral system, the system of funding political parties, the way cases against officials and those in public life are to be investigated and processed.

In a word, my countrymen, let us rise above our day-to-day preoccupations. Let us, by joining hands, convert this into an opportunity — to make the defence of our country even stronger, to cleanse our political life, to cleanse our administration.

I shall spare no effort in this regard. You have my word,

- That I shall do everything towards ensuring these wide-ranging reforms. I shall get to the bottom of the allegations which have been made;
- I shall work to clean up the dirt that has come into view;
- I will ensure that all this is done in such a way that the security of the country comes out stronger.

Let us begin the inquiry.

Let us have a thorough discussion in Parliament.

Let us get back to work.

. . .

National Pension Policy

1489. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pension Policy has been formulated for the workers in unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Pension Authority in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Railway Track by China

1490. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government is constructing the world's highest railway line up to Lhasa;

(b) if so, the likely impact thereof on the security and other aspects of the country;

(c) whether the Government have registered any objections with China in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. China is constructing a railway line from Golmud in Qinghai Province to Lhasa.

(b) to (d) Government has taken note of this development. Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary and appropriate measures to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India.

Extension to Executives

1491. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of executives in the Public Sector Undertakings whose service tenure extended during 1998 to 2000 by the Public Enterprises Selection Board;

(b) the number of Executives whose service tenure were not extended during the above mentioned period alongwith reasons thereof;

(c) the total number of vacant posts of Chief Executives from 1998 to April, 2001;

(d) the reasons for not filling the vacant posts and the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up;

(e) whether the Government have received any complaints against Service Selection Board for public undertakings regarding rampant corruption/irregularities in the filling of the posts; and

(f) if so, the manner and time by which these complaints are likely to be redressed?

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 Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) recommended extension of tenure of 119 executives and non-extension of tenure of 9 executives in the Public Sector Undertakings during 1998 to 2000. Extension in tenure of the executives depends upon their performance as assessed in a joint appraisal by the PESB and the administrative Ministry concerned.

(c) and (d) 118 posts of Chief Executives fell vacant during the years 1998 to April 2001. The vacancy position as on 30.4.2001 was, however, only 30. The reasons for the delay in filling some of the vacant posts are mainly due to non receipt of vigilance clearance or the recommended candidates not joining the posts or the vacancy being unforeseen.

(e) and (f) No such complaint alleging rampant corruption against the PESB, is in the notice of the Government. However, there are instances of unselected candidates sending in representations alleging irregularities on the part of PESB in the selection of candidates recommended for posts for which they also might have been applicants. Factual position on such representations is ascertained for action as appropriate.

[English]

Electronic Corporation of India

1492. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Corporation of India Limited incurred huge loss during 1998-99;

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

(c) whether the ECIL has not paid custom duty on certain test equipments imported during 1995;

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

(e) the action 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. It is true that ECIL incurred a loss of Rs. 59.12 crore during the financial year 1998-99. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), a public sector undertaking of this Department, has done pioneering developmental work in the fields of computers, control systems and communications. The prime objectives of creating an indigenous base for the manufacture of professional grade electronics and nurturing import substitution capabilities have been substantially met by the company. The company however suffered losses in 1998-99, an exceptionally difficult year due to reasons beyond its control. ECIL faced constraints in the procurement of certain custom-built components from foreign sources in that year, which affected the execution of orders worth around Rs. 116 crore (Approximately), in addition to delay/non-receipt of certain anticipated orders valued at Rs. 60 crore (approximately) which had been included in the production schedule for 1998-1999. Consequently, ECIL achieved a production of only Rs. 237.86 crore, as against Rs. 310.53 crore achieved in 1997-98.

The income worked out to Rs. 256.94 crore (gross) compared to Rs. 347.85 crore achieved in 1997-98. This huge shortfall resulted in an unprecedented net loss of Rs. 59.12 crore.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. It is true that the Company imported certain communication equipment for demonstration/tests for defence, which were cleared as duty free goods, by submitting an undertaking that the goods would be re-exported. However, some of these items, during extensive trials, were rendered unfit for re-export. The certificate of utilization issued by Ministry of Defence for these items was furnished to the customs authorities. The remaining inventory was not taken by Ministry of Defence due to changes in the users' requirement. Consequently, this equipment was diverted for in-house research and development. After these research and development efforts, this equipment is proposed to be offered to Ministry of Defence.

[Translation]

Slowdown in Small Scale Industries

1493. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Small Scale Industry is heading towards economic slow-down;

(b) if so, the areas under Small Scale Industries sector which are at present in the grip of economic slow down alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the economic slow down and to protect the Small Scale Industries from economic slow-down?

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) No, Sir. The Small Scale Industries Sector in the

country is estimated to have grown at a higher rate of 8.09% during 2000-2001 against the estimated growth rate of 7.7% during 1998-99. However, in order to further strengthen the small scale sector and enhance its competitiveness domestically and globally, the Government had announced a Comprehensive Policy Package on 30th August, 2000. The package consists of enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructure and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation.

Integrated Industrial Development Scheme

1494. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas of Madhya Pradesh have been included under Integrated Industrial Development Scheme launched by the Centre under which development of small industrial areas is done in accordance with the Government instructions and loans advanced by the S.I.D.B.I;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes;

(c) whether SIDBI has declined to sanction loans for the development scheme of Mandol Industries areas in Siwani District even when the scheme was approved by the Government of India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the scheme would be implemented under such circumstances?

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 Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Scheme was launched in 1994 to provide basic infrastructural facilities in the rural/backward areas. Under the Scheme a Central Grant upto Rs. 2.00 crore and a loan from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) upto Rs. 3.00 crore is available for each Centre. The State Governments are required to select an

appropriate site, firm up the proposals, get these appraised from SIDBI for techno-economic viability and also appoint an Implementing Agency. SIDBI is authorised to release a Central Grant matching with the term loan. The Implementing Agency may obtain advance towards Central Grant by depositing in a bank exclusively in the name of the project matching share from its own resources or the central grant is released on reimbursement basis against the expenditure incurred by it. Five IID Centres have been sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh one at Nadantola in District Satna, second at Bandol in District Seoni, third at Jaggakhedi in District Mandsaur, fourth at Village Nimrani in District Khargone and fifth at Village Lamtara, District Katni. A Central Grant of Rs. 89.00 lakhs has already been released for an IID Centre at Nadantola, District Satna. For projects which have been recently sanctioned at Jaggakhedi in District Mandsaur, Nimrani in District Khargone and at Village Lamtara in District Katni, the State Government has not raised any demand for Central Grant. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has abandoned the project sanctioned for Bandol in District Seoni.

(c) to (e) Under the Scheme, the State Government is required to appoint an Implementing Agency which has a good track record and sound financial position. The financial position of Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam, Jabalpur, the proposed Implementing Agency in respect of IID Centre at Bandol was not found satisfactory. The agency is in default to the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and has accumulated losses. SIDBI was hence not willing to sanction a loan. The State Government was given the option to invest its own funds in lieu of SIDBI loan or to change the Implementing Agency. The State Government has expressed its inability to invest its own funds and intimated that they have abandoned implementation of the IID Centre at Bandol, District Seoni.

[English]

Toy Industry

1495. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Process and Product Development Centre (PPDC) for Toy Industry beign set up in Greater Nodia;

(b) whether the said Centre is being set up with UNIDO/UNDP assistance;

(c) whether a similar PPDC already exist in Meerut for Sports Goods and leisure time industry;

(d) what was the consideration which underlied establishment of this Centre in close proximity to already existing one;

(e) whether the Government consulted any other State Government offering the UNIDO/UNDP assistance for setting up of this centre; and

(f) whether the Government has stipulated any systems/procedures for dispersal of UNIDO/UNDP assistance?

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.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Process & Product Development Centre (PPDC) in Meerut is for sports goods and leisure time equipment, and not for the Toy Industry.

(d) and (e) Based on the study of the Toy Industry in India and on the suggestion of Toy Industry, the Toy Design and Development Institute (TDDI) is being set up within the Toy City at Greater NOIDA of Uttar Pradesh under the National Programme for Development of Indian Toy Industry.

(f) The UNIDO/UNDP assistance is invariably project specific and linked to activities envisaged therein.

Setting up of Cultural Centres

1496. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement/Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Government of China for opening of cultural centres on reciprocal basis during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agreement/Memorandum of Understanding signed by India with other countries and the cultural centres set up by them in India during the above mentioned period; and

(d) the details of cultural centres closed by India during the said period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) India has not signed any Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding with other countries to set up Cultural Centres in India during the last three years till date.

(d) No Cultural Centres were closed by India during the said period.

[Translation;]

Launching of Satellite GSLV Mark-3

1497. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have designed GSLV Mark-3 to send human being into space on the lines of USA and Russia;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be ready alongwith 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) No, Sir. GSLV MARK-III is being designed to launch about 4 tonne class payload into Geosynchronous transfer orbit. It is not intended for sending human beings into space.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Indo-France Agreement on RADAR and Submarine**

1498. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have jointly reached an agreement on the production of radar and submarine and other defence areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the high powered committee has been constituted to look into the various aspects of production of defence related items;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which such joint projects are likely to strengthen our defence requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (e) A High Committee for defence cooperation exists between India and France. The Committee was established in 1998 primarily to give impetus to development of bilateral defence relations and identify specific areas of cooperation between the Armed Forces and Production and Research Organisations. In its 4th meeting at New Delhi on 27-28 June, 2001, discussions were held on construction of submarines, collaborative research on radars and other defence areas. No agreement or contract has, however, been signed.

Setting up of Captive Power Generation System

1499. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether American experts have warned that India's I.T. dreams will not materialise without a reliable electric power back-up system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the I.T. Industry propose to set up its own captive power generation system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) Mr. Jack Welch CEO of General Electric USA while inaugurating the GE R&D centre in Bangalore highlighted the need for a reliable power system and its criticality in view of the growth of I.T.

While the need for Quality, Reliable power has been brought into focus in various forums Ministry of Information Technology has taken steps to ensure that major centres of IT have back up systems like Uninterruptible Power Supplies, Diesel Generating sets to take care during power failures.

So far most of the IT units have incorporated UPS systems to take care of transition phase (short duration) which power fails and Diesel sets to take care of long duration power failures.

IT Industry is not a power intensive industry as compared to other industrial sectors. In IT industry the primary emphasis is:

Quality Power, and

Uninterrupted power.

The solutions viz. Backup systems of UPS & Diesel sets have been found satisfactory technically and economically. Hence the need for captive generation has not been felt.

Purchase of Simulators

1500. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAF has decided to purchase simulators for fighter planes and helicopters to bring down the number of crashes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the feasibility of such simulators has been tested; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be helpful in curbing Air crashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The feasibility of simulators has been tested and simulators for certain aircraft are already in service. Simulators help in enhancing skill levels and in practicing emergencies and procedures in a safe environment.

[Translation]

Posting of IAS Officers

1501. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers posted in Sikkim since 1975, till date;

(b) the duration for which each officer remained posted there and period for which they remained posted outside the State *i.e.* in Delhi and other States on deputation;

(c) whether the Union Government are aware of the administrative difficulty being faced by State Government due to the deputation system; and

(d) if so, the reasons for creating problem to the State Administration by allowing these officers to remain on deputation for longer periods?

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 Sikkim Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) was constituted with effect from 16-6-1976, with a total authorised strength of 41. As per the Rules, the strength of the Cadre has been reviewed from time to time. The present strength of the Cadre, as notified on 19-5-1999, stands at 50. Against this strength, 40 officers were in position as on 1-1-2001.

(b) to (d) The Cadre Rules pertaining to the Indian Administrative Service provide that IAS officers borne on the Cadre of any State can, with the concurrence of the State Governments concerned and the Central Government, be deputed to the Central Government or to another State Government. The authorised strength of each Cadre of the IAS includes a provision for Central Deputation Reserve which is over and above the State's requirement of officers. In the case of the Sikkim Cadre of the IAS, as against a Central deputation reserve of 11, there are presently only 7 officers on deputation to the Central Government, while 1 officer is on deputation to another State Government. Therefore, it cannot be said that these deputations would create administrative difficulties for the State Government, since the number of deputations is well within the authorised deputation reserve.

[English]

Ultrasound/CT Scan Machines

1502. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint that in Government hospitals at Delhi like LNJP, RML, Safdarjung, AIIMS, GTB and others Ultrasound, CT Scan machines are not working and patients are advised by doctors and staff to go to particular private tests centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) In so far as Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, no complaint has come to notice. As and when the equipments are out of order or under repair patients are rescheduled or referred to any one of these institutions where the equipments are functioning, depending upon patient's conditions.

AIIMS has intimated that all Ultrasound and C.T. Scan machines are kept in working order and no patient is referred to any private centre for test.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has intimated that no complaint has been received in respect of hospitals under their control in this regard.

NDMC has intimated that Ultrasound machine in Charak Palika Hospital is in perfect working condition and no patient is referred from this hospital. In Palika Maternity Hospital, Lodhi Road, the USG machine purchased in 1990 has been declared condemnable and a new machine is being purchased.

MCD has intimated that Ultrasound facility is available at Hindu Rao Hospital, Kasturba Hospital, Swami Daya Nand Hospital & Mrs. G.L.M. Hospital and all the machines are in working order. C.T. Scan of Hindu Rao Hospital is not working. Installation of new machines is under process since old machine has become obsolete. C.T. Scan machine of Swami Daya Nand Hospital is also under repair.

(b) and (c) In views of (a) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Agreement

1503. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have entered into an agreement under which the security forces of respective country will not resort to firing so long as the farmers of either side of borders areas do not fully harvest their crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) There is no such formal agreement. Indian security forces deployed along the International Boundary (IB) and the Line of Control (LoC) have always exercised great care and restraint in the discharge of their duties despite grave provocation faced from the Pakistani side.

[English]

Socio-Economic Development of N-E States and Sikkim

1504. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of progress made in the implementation of each of the 28 items included in the Agenda for Socio-Economic Development of North Eastern States and Sikkim announced by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2000 at Shillong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): Details are enclosed as statement.

Statement

Progress statement (as on 21.6.2001) in respect of items covered under Agenda for Socio Economic Development of North Eastern States and Sikkim announced by Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2000 at Shillong.

S.No.	Item	Status
1	2	3
1.	Provision of Rs. 500 crore for Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for North East and Sikkim.	Schemes for Rs. 877.13 crore were sanctioned till 31-3-2001 and amount disbursed was Rs. 296.01 crore. Special Secretary (Banking) took a Meeting with representatives of all State Governments on 7-6-2001 to discuss difficulties experience by the State Governments regarding RIDF and to work out steps to expedite sanctions/disbursements.
2.	Provision of banking facilities at all border trading points within one year.	35 bank branches are functioning at 27 Border Trading points. 10 Border Trading points have no Banking Facilities. Out of these 10 centres, SBI and other banks have branches at 4 centres. Other centres are not considered viable for opening

1	2	3
		<p>of new branches. The United Bank of India (UBI), the Convenor Bank for State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) for Manipur and Tripura have reported that no place other than Moreh (Manipur) where UBI is already having a branch, is suitable for opening new branch. A Sub-committee consisting of major banks functioning in Tripura have, after a thorough study of the existing branch network in the State, opened that the existing network of bank branches in the border areas of Tripura is adequate, and the scope for identification of new centres for opening of bank branches is not considered a viable proposition in the current economic and law & other situation in Tripura. With regard to Assam & Meghalaya, SBI's Regional Office in Assam is covering another meeting of SLBC shortly to decide whether any other bank would be interested to open its branches at the centres where SBI do not have their branches.</p>
3.	Disbursing of at least Rs. 50 crore per annum by North East Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi)	North East Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi) has disbursed Rs. 50.46 crore in 2000-01 as against target of Rs. 50.00 crore.
4.	Setting of an Export Development Fund (EDF) with an initial cost of Rs. 5 crore and work out the modalities for operation.	Rs. 5 crore from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources have been released as initial corpus of Export Development Scheme. Till 31-3-2001, a total of Rs. 24.90 lakhs had been sanctioned from the fund to various agencies for export promotion activities in the N.E. Region.
5.	Development of four border township of Moreh (Manipur), Sokhawther (Mizoram), Dawki (Meghalaya) and Suterkhandi (Assam) in two years at a cost of Rs. 20 crore.	Action Plan has been prepared to develop four border towns (Moreh in Manipur, Sokhawther in Mizoram, Dawki in Meghalaya and Suterkhandi in Assam) in a period of two years at a total cost of Rs. 36.32 crore. Department of Commerce have already sanctioned a number of development schemes in these four towns and other towns.
6.	Setting up of an Empowered Committee to Process of the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Task Force on border trade.	An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary, has been constituted on 28-3-2000 to examine and process the recommendations of the Task Force. The first Meeting of the Committee was held on 14-6-2000, the second meeting was held on 7-7-2000 and the third meeting took place in Guwahati on 25-9-2000 where Chief Secretaries of NE States were also invited.
7.	Upgradation of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences in Shillong at a cost of Rs. 422.60 crore.	Government has approved the proposal to set up North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) at Shillong at a cost of Rs. 422.60 crore, on 7-2-2001. The work for establishment of the Institute has been started.
8.	Setting up of a Central University in Mizoram. Passing of a Bill by Lok Sabha and	The Bill for establishment of University of Mizoram has been passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President

1	2	3
	development of infrastructure at a cost of Rs. 25 crore for the University.	on 25-4-2000. 978 acres of land has been identified, courses to be started have been identified.
9.	Doubling of number of Industrial Training Institutes and the trainees for imparting training in new trades in the next 3 years with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore.	Ministry of Labour had prepared action plan to increase capacity of ITIs and open new ITIs in the NE region. Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended the project in its Meeting held on 11-1-2001 after Cabinet's approval of the Scheme on 20-3-2001, the State Governments have been asked to implement the scheme.
10.	Expansion of the list of items of expenditure incurred by Police eligible for reimbursement, which would include 50% of POL costs, village guards, village defence committees, and home guards.	The Cabinet Committee on Security approved the proposal on 3-11-2000 to expand the list of items of expenditure incurred by Police eligible for reimbursement, which would include 50% of the POL costs, village guards, village defence committees and home guards. Rs. 111.69 crore has been released to all States under SRE in the North East during 2000-01.
11.	Modernisation of Police Force Scheme and its extension to Sikkim and additional reimbursement of Rs. 40 crore per annum for purchase of equipment for police modernisation.	The proposal to extend the Modernisation of Police Force Scheme to Sikkim was approved in 2000-01 and Rs. 69.42 crore was released during 2000-01 to all States of the North East.
12.	Sanction of three India Reserve Battalion (IRB) for Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur (estimated expenditure for 3 IRBs for three years will be Rs. 45 crore.	Three India Reserve Battalions for Tripura (on 7.4.2000), Manipur (on 24.6.2000), and Mizoram (on 24.6.2000) have been sanctioned by Government of India. Rs. 3.75 crore have been released to Mizoram and Manipur State Governments for this purpose during 2000-01.
13.	(a) Peace Bonus of Rs. 180 crore for Mizoram to tide over its financial problems. (b) Provision of an outlay of Rs. 50 crore every year from Non-lapsable Pool of Resources for five years for specific infrastructure development projects of Mizoram.	Assistance (Peace Bonus) of Rs. 182.45 crore was sanctioned, and given as grant to Mizoram (as against Rs. 180 crore for Mizoram announced by the Prime Minister) during 2000-01. On the request of the State Government, Planning Commission sanctioned various projects in Mizoram and released an amount of Rs. 62.15 crore during 1999-2000 from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 52.16 crore was recommended for release from the Central Pool.
14.	Fencing of remaining portion of Indo-Bangladesh Border, and construction of roads with a total outlay of Rs. 1,335 crore and work to start in April, 2000.	On 23-5-2000, Government had approved the fencing of remaining portion of Indo-Bangladesh border and construction of roads at a cost of Rs. 1335 crore. The work on fencing and roads has been started and Rs. 87.50 crore was provided during 2000-01.
15.	Streamlining of procedure for selection of projects under Central Non-lapsable Pool of Resources for North East and sanction of projects worth Rs. 500 crore and to build up	In order to streamline the procedure for accruals to the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources, a budget "Head" has been opened in the Demand for Grants of most of the Ministries/Departments. This will facilitate in identifying the

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infrastructure and take up economic development projects.	expenditure incurred by the respective Ministries/Departments for projects/schemes/programmes in the North East and Sikkim.	During 2000-01, amount of Rs. 313.04 crores was released from the Central Pool for the various projects in the North East and Sikkim. During 2001-02 till date an amount of Rs. 86.16 crore has been released from the Pool.
16. Implementation of Loktak Downstream Hydro Power Project (90 MW) in Manipur at a cost of Rs. 578 crore.	Loktak Down Stream Hydro Power Project (90 MW) in Manipur costing Rs. 578 crore has been sanctioned.	
17. Implementation of Teesta V Hydro Power Project (510 MW) Power project in Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 2,198.04 crore.	In January, 2000 Teesta V stage Hydro Power Project (510 MW) in Sikkim costing Rs. 2198.04 crore has been sanctioned. The project is expected to be completed in a period of seven years. Ministry of Power has reported that the project is proceeding as per schedule.	
18. Initiation of action to ensure that work on Subansiri Lower Side (600 MW) Power project in Arunachal Pradesh commences by December, 2001. (Project cost is around Rs. 3,000 crore)	Subansiri Lower Side Hydel Project (600 MW), Rs. 3000 crore project site transferred to NHPC. Investigation of project has been started and project sanctioned by December 2001. It has now been assessed that the revised capacity of the project will be 1200 MW and its cost at around Rs. 5000 crore.	
19. Preparation and implementation of a scheme for rural electrification of 500 tribal villages in North East at a cost of around Rs. 30 crore.	Cabinet approved a scheme on 23.3.2000 to electrify tribal villages and Harijan Basties at a concessional loan at interest rate of 7.5% per annum. Initially 165 tribal villages have been selected in NE States. An amount of Rs. 12.96 crore from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources has been released during 2000-01 for 165 tribal villages in the North East.	
20. Additional assistance for implementation of on-going critical, sub-critical transmission system at a cost of Rs. 239.92 crore.	To strengthen the transmission and sub-transmission systems in North East, Ministry of Power has identified critical transmission lines and sub-stations, in consultation with the States in North East and Central Electricity Authority. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 239.92 crore. In a Meeting of the Committee (constituted to administer the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources) held on 5.9.2000. It was agreed to recommend the on going schemes in respect of sub-transmission and distribution works in the North East and Sikkim. An amount of Rs. 52 crore from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for these works has been released during 2000-01.	

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<p>21. Civil Aviation:</p> <p>(a) Provision of Aviation Turbine Fuel to small aircrafts at international prices.</p> <p>(b) Treatment of Aviation Turbine Fuel for small aircrafts as declared good so as to reduce the level of sales tax of 4%.</p> <p>(c) No IATT for routes operated in the North Eastern States.</p>	<p>The Cabinet approved the proposal in January, 2000. A mechanism has been worked out for providing ATF at International price after mutual consultations between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Civil Aviation. In pursuance of the decision taken in the Meeting of Committee of Secretaries on 19-4-2000, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation took a Meeting on 27-4-2000, with the State Governments, to obtain their consent to the proposal for declaring ATF for turboprop operation as "Declared Good" under the Central Sales Tax Act 1956. All routes within the NE States have been exempted from IATT with effect from 2-5-2000.</p>	
<p>22. Sanction of 8 road/bridge projects under NEC with the total outlay of Rs. 258.24 crore.</p>	<p>On 10-2-2000, eight road/bridge projects have been sanctioned under NEC plan with an outlay of Rs. 258.24 crore. Three more road projects costing Rs. 117.24 crore have been sanctioned. In 2000-01, Rs. 58.58 crore were released.</p>	
<p>23. Provision of at least Rs. 100 crore for development of 12 new National Highways/extension of existing highways covering a total length of 1,962 km.</p>	<p>For upgradation of 12 new National Highways/extension of existing highways covering a total length of 1,962 Kms in the North East, Rs. 44.79 crore were spent by 31-3-2001.</p>	
<p>24. Programme to establish computer information centre in all the 446 blocks in the seven North Eastern States and 40 blocks in Sikkim and completion of project in the next two years at a minimum cost of Rs. 100 crore.</p>	<p>30 Blocks have been provided Computer Information Centres (CICs) so far in North East at a cost of Rs. 15 crore during 2000-01. Project report costing Rs. 220 crore to connect all the remaining 457 Blocks has been prepared by Ministry of Information Technology. All blocks will be provided with CICs in 2 years under two phases. Rs. 67 crore have been allocated by the Planning Commission for the year 2001-02 for the project.</p>	
<p>25. Extension the excise concession under the new industrial policy to the Numaligarh Refinery in Assam.</p>	<p>On 9-2-2000, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue has issued notification extending full excise benefit to goods cleared from Numaligarh Refinery which will give annual benefits of Rs. 200 crore to the Refinery.</p>	
<p>26. To reform the Brahmaputra Board and to make its functioning more effective and implementation of flood management schemes.</p>	<p>ACC has approved filling up the post of Chairman, Brahmaputra Board. Chairman of the Board has taken over charge on 16-2-2001. Board is taking action on the following:—</p> <p>(a) Preparation of Mater Plan</p> <p>(b) Investigation and preparation of DPR of identified drainage schemes</p> <p>(c) Investigation and preparation of DPR for multi-purpose Dam Project.</p> <p>(d) Execution of drainage schemes</p> <p>(e) Implementation of Pagladiya Project (Rs. 548 crore).</p>	

1	2	3
27. Sanction of Technology Mission for Horticulture in the current financial year with a total outlay of Rs. 262.50 crore over the next 3 years.	PIB clearance for Pagladiya Dam Project has been obtained subject to certain conditions. 15,000 Bighas of land by Brahmaputra Board has already been made available for rehabilitation and resettlement of Project Affected Persons.	Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a project on Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East. Planning Commission as decided to treat the scheme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which full Planning Commission's approval would be required. The full Planning Commission have approved the proposal. Cabinet has approved the project proposal on 7-2-2001.
28. Sanction of special programme for development of infrastructure and other facilities in the Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) Areas with a total outlay of Rs. 30 crore per annum for three years.	A number of proposals (projects/schemes) have been received from Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) as well as from the Government of Assam for support from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. DPRs received from the BAC/ Govt. of Assam were taken up for deliberation in the Meeting of the Committee (Constituted to administer the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources) on 5-09-2000.	Secretary, Planning Commission reviewed the progress on 23.1.2001 when concerned Union Ministries were also present. An amount of Rs. 4.23 crores has been released from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources during 2000-01.

Logistics Organisation

1505. SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate Logistics Organisation in the army in view of high-tech. equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it will be coordinating with Artillery Corps and the present Signal Corps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) At present there is no proposal for a separate Logistics Organisation in the Army. The existing organisation is generally adequate to meet the requirements of the Army. To carry out tasks related to high-tech equipment the existing organisation is being utilized with required modifications.

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

Atomic Power Generation

1506. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of power generated from Atomic Fuel during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 location-wise;

(b) whether the generation of power from Atomic Fuel has several advantages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with steps taken to augment power generation from this source?

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 total power generated from Nuclear Power Stations during the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, location-wise, is given in the table below:—

Location/Stations	Units	Capacity	Generation in MUs		
		(MWe)	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Maharashtra-Tarapur	TAPS-1	160	1298	941	1289
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	TAPS-2	160	996	1214	1119
Rajasthan - Rawatbhata	RAPS-1	100	827	934	517
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	RAPS-2	200	990	1405	1600
	RAPS-3	220	*	15	1462
	RAPS-4	220	*	*	273
Tamil Nadu - Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	170	1123	1042	1128
Madras Atomic Power Station	MAPS-2	170	1065	1189	1387
Uttar Pradesh - Narora	NAPS-1	220	1316	1602	1556
Narora Atomic Power Station	NAPS-2	220	1492	1529	1488
Gujarat - Kakrapar	KAPS-1	220	1388	1645	1831
Kakrapar Atomic Power Station	KAPS-2	220	1506	1750	1663
Karnataka - Kaiga	KGS-1	220	*	*	578
Kaiga Atomic Power Station	KGS-2	220	*	128	1322
Total	—	2720	12001	13394	17213

*KGS-2, RAPS-3, KGS-1 and RAPS-4 commenced commercial from 16.03.2000, 01.06.2000, 16.11.2000 and 23.12.2000 respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Nuclear Power is clean, compact and concentrated. No green house gases are released while generating power from nuclear energy. Considering the advantages of nuclear power, following capacity build up programme has been undertaken by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

- Construction works are in progress on 2x500 MWe (TAPP-3&4) at Tarapur, Maharashtra and 2x220 MWe (Kaiga-3&4) at Kaiga, Karnataka of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).
- Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up 2 units of 1000 MWe each Light Water Reactors (LWRs) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu is under progress in co-operation with Russian Federation.

- New Projects are also planned to be taken up in the X Plan subject to availability of financial resources.

With the above measures, the present Nuclear Power capacity of 2720 MWe in the country is envisaged to reach 3940 MWe and 9100 MWe by the end of Xth and XIth Five Year Plans respectively.

Indian Fishermen Languishing in Pak Jails

1507. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian fishermen are languishing in Pakistani jails;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any efforts to get them released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are 196 Indian fishermen currently detained in Pakistan. They are apprehended by Pakistan Maritime Security Agency in March-April, 2001.

(c) and (d) As a result of Government's consistent efforts, Government of Pakistan has agreed on 26.6.2001 to release these 196 fishermen along with their boats. Government of Gujarat, Deptt. of Fisheries has been advised to constitute a delegation of Government officials/boat owners who could visit Pakistan to check the seaworthiness of boats and to have these repaired, if needed, to facilitate their early repatriation.

Population Figures of SCs/STs/OBCs

1508. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the details of population figures of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes according to the latest census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): In the latest Census, namely, Census of India, 2001, data only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was collected and as in the earlier censuses no question was canvassed for Other Backward Classes. The population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the 2001 Census are not available. The population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the 1991 Census are given below:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Persons	138,223,277	67,758,380
Males	71,928,960	34,363,271
Females	66,294,317	33,395,109

Payment of Emergency Services

1509. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent to private hospitals by the Central Government for treating its employees in emergency for which payment will be made to them by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any response from those hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) The matter of direct payment by the concerned department/CGHS in respect of treatment taken in emergency by CGHS beneficiary in private recognized hospitals is at present under consideration in Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

[Translation]

Visit of Indian Delegation to Turkey

1510. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Indian delegation which visited Turkey in June 2001; and

(b) the details of the talks held with this delegation alongwith the agreements signed on the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Sir, Shri L.K. Advani, Home Minister, led the delegation which visited Turkey from 28.6.2001 to 30.6.2001. Apart from Home Minister, it comprised of Shri A.K. Doval, Additional Director, Intelligence Bureau, Shri R.K. Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri Dipak Chopra, Private Secretary to Home Minister.

(b) During the delegation level talks, there was a complete convergence of views on the dangers of international terrorism. An Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and the Republic of Turkey was signed on 29.6.2001 by the Home Minister on behalf of the Republic of India. After talks with the Interior Minister of Turkey, Agreed Minutes were signed in which both

countries agreed that there can be no justification for terrorism in any form and emphasised their determination to fight international terrorism in all its manifestations. Certain practical steps for putting in place cooperation between the security agencies of the two countries were agreed upon.

[English]

Number of SSI

1511. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale industries at present in the State of Bihar, region-wise;

(b) whether Government have taken new initiatives to encourage SSI units set up in the backward and tribal regions of Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware that cottage industries in SC/ST and tribal areas dominated areas facing many problems; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to augment the promotion of cottage industries in near future?

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) As reported by the Government of Bihar, the number of registered small scale industries in the State is 92,815 as on 31st December, 2000. Of this, 51,648 units are in Central Bihar Region and the remaining 41,167 units are in North Bihar Region.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. While development of Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in the States is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, the Central Government has been helping the States including Bihar in their endeavour of developing these industries by implementing various schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Integrated Infrastructure Development, Consultancy facilities and Service facilities

for technological upgradation, entrepreneurship development etc. The Government of Bihar have also been taking special initiatives to encourage SSI/Tiny/Artisan units in backward and tribal regions of the State in fruit processing, processing of aromatic & herbal plants, other agro based industries etc. In addition, the Government of Bihar have also identified cluster units in backward and tribal regions with a view to rehabilitate them.

(e) As the cottage industries have grown on cluster basis in the backward and tribal regions, the Government of Bihar have taken steps for extending technological support and marketing support to these clusters.

[Translation]

Promotion to Exports

1512. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports are being constantly promoted by the information technology industry in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the State-wise value of exports during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(c) whether there is a big difference between the value of annual exports made by different States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the prospective scheme of the Government to promote exports by the States lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) As per the information available with the Ministry of Information Technology, the State-wise value of exports made during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is enclosed as statement.

The Central Government is providing the same incentives to all the States for the development of IT industry. However, a difference in the share of various States in IT exports is seen. Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India provides Grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 lakhs to the States for setting up of new Software Technology Parks with high-speed data communication facility.

Statement**Export of Computer Software and services***during the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001*

States/Union Territories	Export in 1998-99		Export in 1999-2000		Export in 2000-2001	
	Rs. Crores	US \$ MLN	Rs. Crores	US \$ MLN	Rs. Crores	US \$ MLN
West Bengal	200.00	48.19	367.31	85.42	400.00	86.96
Orissa	80.00	19.28	109.54	25.47	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2500.00	602.41	3927.47	913.36	4500.00	978.26
Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	240.96	1245.75	289.71	3500.00	760.87
Haryana	1100.00	265.06	972.93	226.26	1500.00	326.09
Rajasthan	9.00	2.17	20.64	4.80	9.00	1.96
Punjab	30.00	7.23	16.33	3.80	11.00	2.39
Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.24	1.74	0.41	0.45	0.10
Karnataka	3450.00	831.33	4267.94	992.55	7475.00	1625.00
Tamil Nadu	1300.00	313.25	1987.44	462.20	3500.00	760.87
Andhra Pradesh	650.00	156.63	1223.33	284.49	1990.00	432.61
Kerala	70.00	16.87	24.11	5.61	110.00	23.91
Pondicherry	5.00	1.20	1.11	0.26	2.39	0.52
Maharashtra	2000.00	481.93	2688.38	625.21	4350.00	945.65
Gujarat	105.00	25.30	445.97	103.71	152.16	33.08

*[English]***Upgradation of MI-35**

1513. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn any plan to upgrade MI-35 Helicopter gunships with "Night Vision";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the modernisation work will be completed by round the clock flying capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) It would not be in interest of national security to disclose this information.

Kudankulam Atomic Power Project

1514. SHRI M. CHINNASAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Kudankulam Atomic Power Project;

(b) whether Russian Government has released funds for the project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percentage utilisation of such funds so far; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to become operational?

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) Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) was entered into between India and Russian Federation in the year 1988 for setting up of 2x1000 MWe VVER type nuclear power plants at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. A supplement to IGA was entered into in the year 1998 for implementing the project on technical co-operation basis instead of turn-key basis. In terms of the Agreement, the deliberations on the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR) and negotiation of techno commercial offer received from them are still in progress. Work on preliminary infrastructure facilities at site has also been undertaken.

(b) to (d) The Russian Government has extended a State credit on soft terms to cover 85% of the cost of the Russian scope of supplies and services. Only one contract, for elaboration of the DPR, has been signed with the total contract value of 57 million US\$ so far. The credit utilisation against this contract as of March, 2001, is 45.42 million US\$.

(e) The targeted date of completion of the Project is December 2007 For unit-1 and December 2008 for Unit-2.

[Translation]

Welfare of Destitute Children

1515. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are implementing any scheme for the welfare of destitute children of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being given by the State Government for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) While there is no separate scheme specifically for the welfare of the destitute children of Gujarat State, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing four (4) schemes namely, (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children (iii) General Grant-in-aid for Assistance in the field of Social Defence and (iv) Sishu Grih Scheme under which grants are being released to State Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the welfare of destitute children including those in Gujarat State. In addition a total grant of Rs. 167.44 lakhs was also released during 2000-2001 to Child Relief and You (CRY), Childline India Foundation, Action Aid India and Indian Council for Child Welfare for setting up of centres for relief of the destitute children and women affected by the earthquake in Gujarat.

(c) Under this Ministry's scheme 'A Programme for Juvenile Justice', the expenditure on running of Homes under the Juvenile Justice Act is shared by the Central Government and State Governments on a 50:50 basis. During the year 2001-01, this Ministry released Rs. 35.98 lakhs to the Government of Gujarat as 50% Central share while the balance was met by the State Government.

[English]

Evaluation of Scheme

1516. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sought information from the States regarding the schemes being implemented by them and also insisted that the States dovetail their evaluation of all schemes into their respective plan documents.

(b) if so, the reasons therefore alongwith response received from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to make evaluation exercise at the State level parallel to the Comptroller and Auditor General's audit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

CGHS Dispensaries in Bihar

1517. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

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

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Bihar;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open more CGHS dispensaries/hospitals of Homoeopathic/Ayurvedic in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith places; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) There are five Allopathic dispensaries, one Ayurvedic and one Homoeopathic dispensary in Patna (Bihar).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, the question do not arise.

Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement on Kachchativu Island

1518. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the agreement was signed to give Kachchativu Island to Sri Lanka;

(b) the terms on which the Kachchativu Island was given;

(c) whether Sri Lanka has been abiding by the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(d) if not, the steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Boundary in Historic Waters between the two Countries and Related Matters was signed in June 1974. The Agreement states that Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Kachchativu as hitherto, and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel documents or visas for these purposes.

(c) and (d) Fulfillment of these traditional rights has been in abeyance since 1983 due to the security situation in the Palk Straits. The matter remains under discussion between the two Governments.

[Translation]

Lindane to Prevent Malaria

1519. SHRI MANOJ SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the use of Lindane in preventing malaria;

(b) if so, the time by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Use of Lindane for Malaria Control can be considered only after receipt of the report of the multi-centric study being taken up by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee on Malaria.

Check on Corruption

1520. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has sent any communications to the various Ministries/Departments to suspend or transfer the officials involved in the CBI cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by each Ministry/Department in this regard;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that most of the Officials involved in the CBI cases are not even transferred and in some instances Officials involved in CBI cases are promoted to higher posts without even bothering CBI instructions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such officials by the CBI?

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) Guidelines have been issued by the Government of India under various Discipline and Appeal Rules for placing Government servants under suspension. The CBI only advises the concerned administrative Ministry against the Government servants involved in the CBI cases for placing them under suspension as per the guidelines incorporated in the Vigilance Manual. Final decision in this regard is taken by the concerned disciplinary authority. These details are not centrally maintained/monitored.

(c) and (d) Transfer is an administrative decision taken by the administrative authorities in the exigencies of public interest. As regards the promotion of officials, concerned administrative Ministry/Department decides such cases in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training based on the judgement of Supreme Court in Janakiraman's case. This information in respect of action taken against various categories of Government servants is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Eradication of Diseases

1521. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where diseases like Kala-azar, Filaria, Dengue, Small-pox, Chicken Pox, Cancer, Malaria and Encephalitis are spreading rapidly;

(b) the details of incidence of death due to these diseases during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have sent any team of experts for the spot study to assess the situation of different States during the last one year and till date;

(d) whether the Government have received any report from the above mentioned group;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the total funds spent by each State on each programme out of the total funds allocated during the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Incidence of Malaria, Kala-azar, Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis and number of deaths due to these diseases, State-wise during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

Small-pox has been eradicated globally.

State-wise distribution of Cancer cases and number of deaths due to Cancer is not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) The situation of vector-borne diseases is being continuously monitored by regular reports/returns. However, the Central Experts Teams are also sent to the field as and when situation warrants, so as to make on the spot assessment and suggest appropriate containment measures.

(f) No separate funds have been earmarked for Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis. Expenditure for control of these diseases is met out of the budget allotted under National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP). Central assistance to the States under NAMP is in the form of providing insecticides, drugs, larvicides etc. Cash assistance is also provided to the seven North Eastern States and the District Malaria Control Societies of the 8 (Eight) States covered under the Enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank support. The cash assistance is meant to meet the operational cost including spray wages and contingent expenditure and for this utilization certificates are submitted by the States.

Statement-II showing State-wise Central Assistance provided under NAMP and Kala-azar Control Programmes for the last 3 years is enclosed.

Funds are not allocated to States under the National Cancer Control Programme.

(g) Strategies adopted for control of Malaria and other vector-borne diseases are:—

- Early case detection and prompt treatment
- Selective vector control
- Promotion of personal protection methods.
- Early detection and containment of epidemics
- Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and community participation
- Institutional and Management Capacity Building, Trained Manpower Development and efficient Management Information System (MIS)

— Issuance of advance warning to States/UTs suggesting all the preventive and control measures.

Under the National Cancer Control Programme, financial assistance is provided for detection, prevention and awareness of the disease. The following schemes are being implemented:—

1. Upgradation of Regional Cancer Centres in various States/UTs
2. Development of Oncology Wing in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals
3. Installation of Cobalt Therapy Facilities in Government/Charitable Institutions
4. District Cancer Control Programme: It has five elements (a) Health Education (b) Early Detection (c) Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel (d) Palliative Treatment and pain relief and (e) Co-ordination and Monitoring.
5. Financial assistance to NGOs for Health Education and Early Detection activities in Cancer.

Statement-I

Malaria incidence and deaths from 1998 to 2000

S.No.	State/U.T.	Year	Positive Cases	P.F. cases	P.F. %	Percent (Increase (+) / decrease(-) over last year		Deaths due to Malaria
						Positive cases	P.F. cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1996	127814	60402	47.26	-	-	15
		1997	129577	57939	44.71	1.38	-4.08	14
		1998	118800	51511	51.86	-8.32	6.34	12
		1999	129020	78039	80.49	8.60	26.66	11
		2000	80657	46685	57.96	-37.56	-40.18	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1996	48667	5686	11.68	-	-	0
		1997	53196	6730	12.55	9.31	18.36	3
		1998	49554	6935	13.99	-6.85	3.05	2
		1999	58243	10263	17.52	17.53	47.99	1
		2000	46165	6966	15.09	-20.74	-32.13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	1996	176622	107742	61.00	-	-	58
		1997	123650	76548	51.91	-29.99	-28.95	27
		1998	94645	54769	57.87	-23.46	-28.45	34
		1999	131048	83064	63.38	38.46	51.66	111
		2000	94793	54887	57.90	-27.67	-33.92	43
4.	Bihar	1996	104680	64859	61.96	-	-	100
		1997	74676	49470	66.25	-28.86	-23.73	37
		1998	114958	75825	65.96	63.94	53.27	34
		1999	131898	79881	60.56	14.74	5.36	131
		2000	9390	2046	21.79	-	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh*	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2000	311601	224253	71.97	-	-	63
6.	Goa	1996	11632	1539	13.23	-	-	10
		1997	21025	5768	27.43	80.75	274.79	57
		1998	25975	8694	33.47	23.54	50.73	19
		1999	15380	5548	36.07	-40.79	-36.19	17
		2000	9164	2598	28.35	-40.42	-63.17	11
7.	Gujarat	1996	143817	32091	22.31	-	-	6
		1997	159662	37849	23.71	11.01	17.94	37
		1998	106825	18531	17.35	-33.08	-51.04	3
		1999	64130	10617	16.66	-39.97	-42.71	7
		2000	35685	6571	18.47	-44.61	-38.11	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	1996	128232	27868	21.73	-	-	26
		1997	69710	2218	3.18	-45.64	-92.04	0
		1998	12115	306	2.53	-82.62	-86.20	0
		1999	2604	211	8.10	-78.51	-31.05	0
		2000	1050	157	14.95	-59.58	-25.59	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1996	8349	12	0.14	-	-	0
		1997	5320	4	0.08	-36.28	-68.67	0
		1998	1433	1	0.07	-73.06	-75.00	0
		1999	700	6	0.86	-51.15	500.00	0
		2000	491	0	0.00	-29.86	-100.00	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1996	14289	69	0.48	-	-	0
		1997	9412	34	0.32	-34.13	-50.72	0
		1998	5451	18	0.33	-42.08	-47.06	0
		1999	3574	37	1.04	-34.43	105.56	0
		2000	3045	23	0.76	-14.80	-37.84	0
11.	Jharkhand*	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2000	100031	52462	62.45	-	-	16
12.	Karnataka	1996	219198	32418	14.79	-	-	13
		1997	181450	43545	24.65	-17.22	34.33	7
		1998	118712	26333	22.18	-34.58	-39.53	3
		1999	97274	21416	22.02	-18.06	-18.67	11
		2000	109118	28303	25.94	12.18	32.16	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	1996	11653	657	5.64	-	-	12
		1997	8265	659	7.97	-29.07	0.30	10
		1998	7439	1064	14.30	-9.99	61.46	7
		1999	5141	568	11.05	-30.89	-40.62	7
		2000	2940	373	12.69	-42.81	-34.33	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1996	600574	221080	44.17	-	-	55
		1997	451552	211537	46.85	-9.79	-4.32	58
		1998	475098	247196	52.03	5.21	16.86	26
		1999	527510	289187	54.82	11.03	16.99	50
		2000	194689	62850	32.28	-	-	92
15.	Maharashtra	1996	317416	83669	26.36	-	-	111
		1997	204969	55230	20.95	-35.43	-33.99	98
		1998	165985	48004	28.92	-19.02	-13.08	32
		1999	137712	33898	24.62	-17.03	-29.39	46
		2000	81406	25694	31.56	-40.89	-24.20	40
16.	Manipur	1996	2151	927	43.10	-	-	3
		1997	1742	801	45.98	-19.01	-13.59	1
		1998	1306	631	48.32	-25.03	-21.22	1
		1999	2662	1399	52.55	103.83	121.71	8
		2000	1064	380	35.71	-60.03	-72.84	0
17.	Meghalaya	1996	26968	14230	52.77	-	-	45
		1997	22237	10910	49.06	-17.54	-23.33	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1998	17618	8510	48.30	-20.77	-22.00	2
		1999	14798	9153	61.85	-16.01	7.56	5
		2000	13699	9238	67.44	-7.43	0.93	66
18.	Mizoram	1996	10840	6248	57.64	-	-	20
		1997	11021	6990	62.70	1.67	11.88	41
		1998	10137	6422	63.35	-8.02	-8.13	56
		1999	14437	9575	66.32	42.42	49.10	73
		2000	9059	5358	59.15	-37.25	-44.04	20
19.	Nagaland	1996	3091	663	21.45	-	-	0
		1997	2825	806	28.53	-8.61	21.57	0
		1998	1989	423	21.27	-29.59	-47.52	0
		1999	4396	202	4.60	121.02	-52.25	12
		2000	3443	264	7.67	-21.68	30.69	0
20.	Orissa	1996	458554	395896	86.34	-	-	362
		1997	421928	364723	86.44	-7.99	-7.87	377
		1998	478056	408509	85.45	13.30	12.01	349
		1999	483095	407942	84.44	1.05	-0.14	399
		2000	496350	417970	84.21	2.74	2.46	442
21.	Punjab	1996	35742	1232	3.45	-	-	5
		1997	27632	150	0.54	-22.69	-87.82	0
		1998	5316	52	0.98	-80.76	-65.33	0
		1999	1113	36	3.23	-79.06	-30.77	0
		2000	493	25	5.07	-55.71	-30.56	1
22.	Rajasthan	1996	300547	72329	24.07	-	-	90
		1997	272670	19554	7.17	-9.28	-72.97	4
		1998	76438	10030	13.12	-71.97	-48.71	0
		1999	53154	5875	11.05	-30.46	-41.43	0
		2000	36973	3425	9.52	-32.32	-41.70	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	1996	49	2	4.08	-	-	0
		1997	38	3	7.89	-22.45	50.00	0
		1998	15	2	13.33	-60.53	-33.33	0
		1999	14	2	14.29	-6.67	0.00	0
		2000	16	1	6.25	14.29	-50.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1996	80586	4011	4.98	-	-	7
		1997	72426	3049	4.05	-10.13	-23.98	2
		1998	63916	2303	3.60	-11.75	-24.47	2
		1999	56366	2281	4.05	-11.81	-0.96	2
		2000	43063	1738	4.04	-23.62	-23.01	1
25.	Tripura	1996	9843	7112	72.25	-	-	16
		1997	18122	15491	85.48	84.11	117.81	10
		1998	12595	10507	83.42	-30.50	-32.17	5
		1999	14408	11889	82.52	14.39	13.15	11
		2000	12245	9623	78.59	-15.01	-19.06	6
26.	Uttaranchal*	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2000	1854	342	18.45	-	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1996	169364	20974	12.38	-	-	0
		1997	134362	11023	8.20	-20.67	-47.44	11
		1998	112291	5407	4.82	-16.43	-50.95	0
		1999	99362	6434	6.48	-11.51	18.99	0
		2000	102306	6912	8.76	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	West Bengal	1996	87686	14725	16.79	-	-	56
		1997	155209	23545	14.70	77.01	69.90	74
		1998	132088	25156	19.04	-14.90	6.84	77
		1999	227480	72765	31.98	72.22	189.22	144
		2000	145322	32465	22.34	-36.12	-55.38	103
29.	A&N Islands	1996	1165	215	18.45	-	-	0
		1997	972	168	17.28	-16.57	-21.86	0
		1998	1247	183	14.68	28.29	8.93	0
		1999	937	182	19.42	-24.86	-0.56	2
		2000	1002	236	23.55	6.94	29.67	1
30.	Chandigarh	1996	11196	84	0.75	-	-	0
		1997	4944	17	0.34	-56.84	-79.76	0
		1998	1675	6	0.36	-66.12	-64.71	0
		1999	456	18	3.95	-72.78	200.00	0
		2000	256	6	2.34	-43.86	-66.67	0
31.	D&N Haveli	1996	11968	2092	17.48	-	-	0
		1997	12007	2467	20.55	0.33	17.93	0
		1998	6225	2694	43.28	-48.16	9.20	0
		1999	3303	648	19.62	-46.94	-75.95	0
		2000	2415	282	11.68	-26.88	-66.48	0
32.	Daman & Diu	1996	2052	47	2.29	-	-	0
		1997	1062	15	1.41	-48.25	-68.09	0
		1998	625	19	3.04	-41.15	26.67	0
		1999	352	35	9.94	-43.68	84.21	0
		2000	132	5	3.79	-62.50	-85.71	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Delhi	1996	10562	682	5.46	-	-	0
		1997	8194	122	1.49	-22.42	-82.11	0
		1998	4050	16	0.40	-60.57	-86.89	0
		1999	3996	196	4.90	-1.33	1125.00	0
		2000	1916	31	1.62	-52.05	-84.18	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1996	0	0	-	-	-	0
		1997	2	0	0.00	-	-	0
		1998	4	0	0.00	100.00	-	0
		1999	1	0	0.00	-75.00	-	0
		2000	5	0	0.00	400.00	-	0
35.	Pondicherry	1996	281	2	0.71	-	-	0
		1997	210	0	0.00	-25.27	-100.00	0
		1998	168	2	1.19	-20.00	-	0
		1999	149	2	1.34	-11.31	0.00	0
		2000	137	2	1.46	-8.05	0.00	0
Total		1996	3035688	1179561	38.86	-	-	1010
		1997	2660057	1007366	37.87	-12.37	-14.60	879
		1998	2222748	1030159	46.35	-16.44	2.26	664
		1999	2284713	1141359	49.96	2.79	10.79	1048
		2000 (P)	1950765	1002171	51.37	-14.62	-12.19	940

* The State Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were carved out from the State of M.P., Bihar and U.P. respectively in the year 2000.

28/6/2001

P: Provisional

Japanese Encephalitis

S.No.	State	1998		1999		2000	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	524	192	1036	203	343	72
2.	Assam	26	6	11	2	158	69
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	77	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	10	2	15	3
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	19	16	121	56	74	43
8.	Karnataka	306	50	679	98	438	45
9.	Kerala	103	24	46	4	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	2	0	0	0	164	2
11.	Manipur	28	1	42	2	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	7	6	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	25	14	14	5	4	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1051	195	1371	275	1170	253
15.	West Bengal	36	9	91	27	148	50
Total		2120	507	3428	680	2593	556

Kala-Azar Situation in India Since 1998

S.No.	States	1998		1999		2000	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Bihar	12411	215	11627	277	12964	130
2.	Delhi	*35	*5	*84	*9	*84	*9
3.	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	0	0
4.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	*1	0	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	68	0	81	5	47	0
6.	West Bengal	1113	6	1091	6	1244	11
Total		13627	226	12886	297	14339	150

*Imported.

Dengue

State	1998		1999		2000	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Delhi	333	05	168	02	180	02
Haryana	14	0	03	0	2	0
Punjab	0	0	419	01	91	01
Karnataka	115	03	39	0	168	0
Maharashtra	193	05	59	12	66	03
Tamil Nadu	33	05	135	02	81	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	028	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	92	0	29	0
Rajasthan	2	0	1	0	0	0
Orissa	11	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	6	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	707	18	944	17	622	07

Statement-II*States/UTs-wise Distribution of Central Assistance provided during the year**(1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01) Under NAMP*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the States/UTs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	482.93	322.86	644.11
Arunachal Pradesh	186.61	303.27	293.79
Assam	2170.42	2267.01	2657.87
Bihar	403.05	481.35	87.20
Goa	7.72	10.93	0.97

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	611.11	489.04	211.23
Haryana	260.39	259.03	78.34
Himachal Pradesh	51.47	46.11	89.06
Jammu & Kashmir	72.57	52.73	84.29
Karnataka	264.47	662.66	233.38
Kerala	102.73	117.72	75.93
Madhya Pradesh	454.49	893.40	711.54
Maharashtra	260.26	282.97	286.74
Manipur	377.34	403.05	235.70
Meghalaya	231.55	306.70	303.58
Mizoram	172.53	309.56	235.26
Nagaland	183.34	240.83	278.91
Orissa	385.14	329.67	547.63
Punjab	290.67	288.96	148.32
Rajasthan	1994.15	1146.16	286.86
Sikkim	8.47	11.65	0.12
Tamil Nadu	240.72	392.31	133.91
Tripura	356.97	375.89	480.94
Uttar Pradesh	1121.92	622.18	544.11
West Bengal	330.90	296.36	454.47
Delhi	37.21	75.40	100.46
Pondicherry	6.15	10.32	13.55
A&N Islands	155.68	116.46	231.76
Chandigarh	44.30	47.25	44.79
D&N Haveli	24.90	25.94	18.12
Daman & Diu	10.08	16.42	9.90
Lakshadweep	5.24	5.81	5.57
Total	11305.48	11210.00	9518.41
Kala-azar	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
EAC	3517.39	6064.95	7389.73
Estt./Publicity/Research	571.10	541.35	1271.41
Grand Total	16393.97	18816.30	19179.55

New Pension Scheme

1522. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to examine all aspects of pensions for the Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for bringing about changes in the present pension scheme;

(c) whether a new system of pensions is being mooted for those joining Central Government Services after October, 2001; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefore?

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) The Finance Minister in the Budget speech for 2001-02 had stated that as the Central Government pension liability had reached unsustainable proportions, he proposed to set up a High Level Expert Group on Pensions to review the existing pension system and provide a road map for the next steps to be taken by the Government in respect of a new pension programme based on defined contributions. The new system of pension is envisaged for those entering Central Government services after October 1, 2001. The details of the new system of pension are not available since it is yet to be finalized.

Indo-Gulf Countries Ties

1523. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for further improving relations with Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to expand already existing good relations with Gulf region countries several high level visits have taken place. In the recent past, several Indian Ministers *i.e.* EAM, MOS (EA), MOS for Small Scale Industries, MOS (Home) and MOS (Commerce) visited Gulf countries for further strengthening bilateral relations. The Vice-President of Iraq visited India in November-December, 2000 and their Transport and Communications Minister visited India in July, 2001. Several agreements and MoUs were signed during these visits.

A number of business delegations relating to trade and investment have been exchanged between India and the Gulf countries. A number of high level visits are proposed to be exchanged later this year and the early part of the next year.

(c) Not applicable.

Haj Pilgrims

1524. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Haj Pilgrims for Kerala during each of the last five years;

(b) whether it was according to the proportion of the Muslims population of the State;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to increase the Haj Pilgrims quota of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) The quota for Haj pilgrims for Kerala during the last five years is as follows:—

Year	Quota Allotted
1997	3,481
1998	3,481
1999	4,092
2000	4,092
2001	4,476

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Development of Super Computer

1525. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development of super computers in the country;

(b) whether the Government have allocated special fund for the development of the super computer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) was accordingly set up with the Cabinet approval in March 1988 as an autonomous scientific society under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information Technology (erstwhile Department of Electronics), Government of India, and its First Mission started with an objective of building 1000 MFlop peak power Computer system. Details of the development work on super computers are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of funds allocated to C-DAC for development of super computer are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Super computers are required to solve major compute intensive science & engineering related problems such as environmental modelling, weather prediction, seismic data processing, forest fire analysis, structural mechanics, spacecraft/aircraft design, molecular modelling, and bioinformatics. Such problems have been generally described as grand challenge in the realm of high performance computing technologies and applications. The applications consequently exist both in the Defence and Civilian fields. Because of the dual use nature of the supercomputing systems and technologies, they are export controlled by countries, primarily USA.

In the context of denial of such systems to India in the past, by the USA, for its requirements of weather forecasting and other similar applications, the Govt. of India decided to launch a national level initiative to build indigenous capability in this area and develop self-reliance to cater to various eventualities.

The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) was accordingly set up with the Cabinet approval in March 1988 as an autonomous scientific society under the administrative control of the then Department of Electronics, Govt. of India.

C-DAC started its activities in the Mission Mode, and its First Mission started with an objective of building 1000 MFlop peak power Computer system with parallel processing technology to be developed from root level technologies of hardware and software in a three year timeframe. The First Mission was completed as scheduled in 1991 with the delivery of PARAM 8000 — India's first Parallel Processing technology based supercomputer. It included design of a processor board, a switch and system softwares and tools.

With the success of the First Mission, Government initiated the Second Mission at C-DAC in 1993 with a 5 year time-frame to develop a system 100 times as powerful as that developed in the First Mission. Here again, C-DAC delivered is PARAM 10000, a 100 GFlop peak power system in 1998. This was adjudged to be the most powerful system in Asia outside Japan.

As the technology in this area has been moving very fast, it was felt necessary to continue development in the area to keep pace with the technology and build sufficient expertise in the country to address our requirements. C-DAC's Third Mission consequently started in early 1999 with a three and a half year duration to work on next generation High Performance Computing and Communications technology and applications. It is expected that based on some of the new and contemporary technologies in hardware and software that are being developed, a new system would be developed with Teraflop level of computing power. Work on development of diverse application areas in both Science & Engineering fields as also in Business fields are also continuing under the Mission.

In order to increase awareness about parallel processing technology and its applications, to develop skilled manpower in this area and help in research pursuits, the Ministry of Information Technology sponsored a project to supply a given configuration of PARAM 10000 to twelve premier academic institutions in India. This project is being successfully implemented by C-DAC with eleven installations already complete and over 100 different projects identified with over 200 scientists working on them.

These developments attracted worldwide attention, and India became one of the few countries in the world which have developed this capability.

As a result of these developments, C-DAC has as of today a population of 52 different PARAM series of supercomputers supplied in India and abroad. The systems exported are to Russia, Germany, Canada and Singapore.

Since such systems are required by wide range of users, developments in this area also were started in Defence R&D organization, Department of Atomic Energy (BARC) and CSIR (National Aerospace Laboratories). The work at these places primarily addressed their-in-house requirements.

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated to C-DAC for development of super computer

Mission	Period	Total outlay Rs. crores
1st Mission	1988-91	31.00
2nd Mission	1993-98	48.00 (incl. Rs. 8 crores by C-DAC)
3rd Mission	1999-2002	49.50 (incl. Rs. 10 crores by C-DAC)

[Translation]

Difference in Hill Area Allowance

1526. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the hill area allowance given to the armed forces and airforce personnel;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to give hill area allowance to the Air Force personnel at par with those of other wings of armed forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) There is no allowance called Hill Area Allowance applicable to Armed Forces Personnel. However, the Composite Hill Compensatory Allowance is admissible to personnel of all the three Services at uniform rates subject to fulfilment of the conditions in this regard.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Reservation for SCs/STs in Educational Institutions

1527. SHRI T.T. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes has requested the Union Government to consider increasing of percentage of reservation in services and educational institutions for SCs/STs; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Publications on Indian Foreign Cultural Relations

1528. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of magazines and books being brought out on the subject relating to Indian foreign cultural relations;

(b) the budgetary provision made for this purpose during the last four years; and

(c) the number of publications brought out during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) publishes seven Quarterly journals and a number of books to promote Indian culture and to strengthen cultural understanding between India and other countries.

(b) Budget provisions for last four years:

1. 1997-98	Rs. 42.00 lakhs
2. 1998-99	Rs. 45.00 lakhs
3. 1999-2000	Rs. 38.00 lakhs
4. 2000-2001	Rs. 39.50 lakhs

(c) During the last four years, the ICCR published seven Quarterly Journals every year in different languages as under:

English Language	Two
Arabic	One
Spanish	One
French	One
German	One
Hindi	One

The total number of books published during the last four years is Six.

Creation of new Battalions

1529. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
SHRI SUBODH RAY:
SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to raise some new battalions of the Rashtriya Rifles with over 25,000 troops and a Himalayan regiment on the lines of Jat/Gorkha Regiments to assist people from North-Eastern Hilly States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the anticipated expenditure recurring and non-recurring on the new establishment;

(d) whether the Government propose to divert this avoidable expenditure for development projects to fight starvation and poverty; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (e) Government have approved, in principle, a proposal to raise thirty new battalions of Rashtriya Rifles over a period of five years, @ six battalions per year commencing from 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, subject to an annual review each year prior to the actual raisings. These new battalions are being raised for relieving the regular army units which have been deployed for counter insurgency duties along side the para military forces in the J&K State. There is no proposal under consideration for raising a Himalayan Regiment in respect of North Eastern States. The anticipated expenditure for these planned raisings is Rs. 575 crore initially and Rs. 545 crore for annual maintenance. This expenditure is not avoidable in the context of the security imperatives that face the nation. However, this expenditure is not at the cost of development projects which are funded in their own right and priority.

[English]

Agro Product Industries in Orissa

1530. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any programme/proposal to develop rural industries based in agro products in the State of Orissa; and

(b) 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) Industrialization is the specific responsibility of the concerned State Governments and the Central Government supplements of efforts of the State Governments. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides assistance in the form of grants, interest subsidy, rebate, training, marketing etc. for the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries. KVIC is also implementing a Margin Money Scheme for setting up rural industries including agro industries in the country including the State of Orissa. The scheme is implemented through Nationalised Banks, KVI Boards, Regional Rural Banks etc. Under this programme, the KVIC provides margin money assistance @ 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs and for the project cost above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs an additional margin money @ 10% on remaining cost of the project.

Performance of Krasnopol Shell

1531. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of the Krasnopol laser-guided 155 mm shell purchased by India as a fall out of the Kargil conflict was increased by Rs. 10 crore inspite of the recommendations of the price negotiating Committee which fixed price of 1000 rounds of shells at Rs. 140 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Krasnopol shell performed well in test trial at Pokharan but failed in high altitude areas in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) whether it has been ensured that there will be better performance of this laser-guided shell in mountain regions;

(e) whether subsequent tests have since been carried out; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The Phase-I of trials of Krasnopol ammunition was conducted at Pokhran Field Firing Ranges from 22nd to 23rd February, 1999 and the trials were successful. As Range Table for heights of more than 3000 meters were not available with the Russians, Phase-II of the trials were conducted at Kurbathang Field Firing Ranges near Kargil in February-March 1999. These trials were unsuccessful. After the compilation of the range table by the Russians for heights more than 3000 meters, validation firing was done in October, 1999. Phase-IV of trials of Krasnopol ammunition conducted in Mahe ranges, near Leh, in November, 1999 were successful.

(d) The Krasnopol ammunition was accepted for procurement only after the ammunition was successfully trial evaluated in high altitude areas. It was recommended for introduction into service by the Army.

(e) and (f) No subsequent tests have been required in the High Altitude Areas. However, subsequent firing of this ammunition in plains has been successful.

Construction of Runway of Vizag Airport

1532. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the construction of the runway of 10,000 ft. at Vizag Airport by Defence;

(b) if so, findings of the techno-economic study conducted in this regard;

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken and the work will be started; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Agency conducting the techno-economic study has completed the demarcation of land to be transferred and submitted the required approach funnel chart.

(c) and (d) Final decision shall be taken after settlement of various issues, currently under active consideration, in consultation with Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Airport Authority of India, Visakhapatnam Port Trust and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Preservation/Production of Ayurvedic Medicines

1533. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government for the preservation and increase of production of Ayurvedic herbal medicines;

(b) whether a number of herbal medicinal species are on the verge of extinction in our country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The measures taken up to increase production of Ayurvedic and other medicines of the Indian System of Medicine *inter-alia* include:

- Giving policy level support to the use of ISM&H medicines (including Ayurvedic Medicines) by encouraging State Governments to provide drugs in keeping with the Essential Drugs List for Government dispensaries & hospitals.
- Assisting State Pharmacies to renovate and upgrade their infrastructure which *inter-alia* would have a beneficial effect on production of better quality drugs.
- Setting up a Medicinal Plants Board which will address the need to augment supply of good quality raw material so that the standards and efficacy of the drugs improves which in turn is expected to enhance preservation of plants found in the wild while promoting production of the end products.

(b) and (c) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has prepared a Red Data Book listing the threatened and endangered species of plants including medicinal plants. A list of 29 medicinal plants that are threatened or endangered have been included in the negative list for exports. The plants, plant portions, derivatives and extracts prepared out of these plants obtained from the wild are

not allowed to be exported. In order to protect the endangered medicinal plant species from extinction, such species are not allowed to be drawn from the wild. Central assistance is provided for ex-situ cultivation and development of such medicinal plants by setting up of Medicinal Plants Gardens and development of agro-techniques.

[English]

Visit of Religious Head to China

1534. PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has invited head of an Indian religious group to visit that country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reciprocate this Chinese gesture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government is aware that the Sankaracharya of Kanchi has been invited to visit China by a non-governmental organisation — the Chinese Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC) in October 2001.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Finalisation of Panels of Under Secretaries

1535. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panels for 1989 and 1990 in respect of CSS Under Secretaries has been finalised on the same basis as those for 1987 and 1988;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the panels have been notified;

- (d) if not, the reasons for delay; and
- (e) the time by which these are likely to be notified?

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 panels for 1989 and 1990 in respect of Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) as finalised in consultation with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) have been notified.

[Translation]

Aid for Higher Education

1536. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing financial assistance to the backward classes for higher education through the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries alongwith the details of the funds provided to them during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the criteria adopted for selecting the beneficiaries under this scheme; and

(e) the number of applications received and approved in this regard during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing the Education Loan Scheme through the National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

(b) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) As per guidelines, the eligible students submit loan applications to respective SCAs and the proposals to draw funds from NBCFDC are submitted by the SCAs. Two SCAs had submitted loan proposals to NBCFDC under the scheme during the last year which were approved for drawal of loan of Rs. 483.70 lakhs by Kerala and Rs. 100.00 lakhs by Uttar Pradesh.

Statement-I

Education Loan Scheme

NBCFDC has introduced Educational Loan Scheme to provide financial assistance to the students of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line for pursuing general/professional/technical courses or training at graduate and higher level.

Eligibility

1. The students should belong to Backward Classes as notified by Central or State Govt. from time to time.
2. The family income of the applicant student should not exceed Rs. 42,412/- (double the poverty line).
3. The students should have obtained the admission in an institute during current session in the course and institute approved by AICTE, Medical Council of India etc., as the case may be.

Extent of Loan

Maximum loan limit per student is Rs. 75,000/- p.a. subject to maximum of Rs. 3.0 lakh for entire course or actual expenses whichever is less.

Rate of Interest

4.5% p.a. with a rebate of 0.5% on timely repayment.

Mode of re-payment

The recovery will commence after six months of completion of the course or getting employment/self-employment whichever is earlier.

The total repayment period will be 5 years in monthly instalments.

The eligible students desirous of availing loan under this scheme may contact their State Channelising Agencies.

Details of amount released and number of students assisted during last three years

S.No.	State	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Amount (Rs.)	No. of students	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students	Amount (Rs.)	No. of students
1.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	54,864.00	1	Nil	Nil
2.	Madhya Pradesh	59,130.00	2	33,210.00	2	15,390.00	2
3.	Pondicherry	11,009.00	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Tamil Nadu	2,45,345.00	8	72,280.00	8	47,764.00	8

[English]

Health Care System/HIV Programmes

1537. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN Special Session of the General Assembly has adopted a draft declaration of commitment setting 2003 as the target year for strengthening health care system and HIV related drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details is as follows:

By 2003, ensure that national strategies, supported by regional and international community, including Governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations as well as with civil society and the business sector, to strengthen health care systems and address factors affecting the provision of HIV-related drugs, including anti-retroviral drugs, *inter-alia* affordability and pricing, including differential pricing, and technical and health care systems capacity.

(c) India is a signatory to the UN declaration on Global HIV/AIDS and Health fund adopted in the UN General Assembly's Special Session on HIV/AIDS on June 25th to 27th, 2001.

Approved and Recognised Dental Colleges in Karnataka

1538. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dental Colleges in Karnataka recommended by the Dental Council of India to the Central Government to renew permission for different batches from 2001-2002;

(b) the number of Dental Colleges recognized and approved by the Dental Council of India in Karnataka so far; and

(c) the number of Dental Colleges not approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) So far cases of 4 dental colleges were recommended by Dental Council of India for renewal of permission for 2001-2002 for BDS course during the current year.

(b) As per information furnished by Dental Council of India the number of recognised/approved dental colleges in Karnataka are as under:

— Number of recognised Dental Colleges — 27

— Number of approved Dental Colleges — 13

(c) Admissions for 2001-2002 were not permitted in 5 colleges for want of renewal of permission or due to adverse recommendation from Dental Council of India or direction of High Court of Karnataka.

Crisis in Kerala Coir Industries

1539. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Industry is facing a crisis in Kerala;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government for developing Rubberised Coir Industry; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As the rubberised coir industry has already taken its roots in the country, there is no fresh proposal under consideration in this regard.

Kudankulam Power Project

1540. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has received a report on the proposed nuclear power project at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the A.E.R.B. thereto?

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.

(b) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has received the Detailed Project Report which includes Preliminary Safety Analysis of Kudankulam Project. The Board is currently reviewing the safety aspects of the Project.

[Translation]

Promotion of Internet

1541. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage internet services in order to promote the information technology in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the big cities of Rajasthan proposed to be linked by an international gate-way-hub; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, has set up Internet nodes at all Secondary Switching Areas as well as district headquarters and connected them to the National Internet Backbone (NIB) in Rajasthan. The National Internet Backbone (NIB) has got international connectivity through VSNL International Gateway at Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Pune. No international gateway has been planned in Rajasthan.

In addition, in principle clearance has been given to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) for setting up International Gateways for internet in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Alwar.

[English]

Gestation Period of Nuclear Projects

1542. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the gestation period of Nuclear Power Projects;

- (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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following efforts have been made to reduce the gestation period of Nuclear Power Projects:

- Use of standardised designs.
 - Completion of design and engineering before commencement of the construction of the project.
 - Timely manufacture of equipment/components in the context of the significant experience gained by the industry. Advance procurement of long delivery equipment.
 - Adopting appropriate supply-cum-creation/large size Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) packages.
 - Use of mechanised construction methods.
 - Strengthening Project Management Techniques for effective monitoring and control and timely corrective actions.
- (c) Not applicable.

Schemes for SCs/STs

1543. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
 SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

- (a) whether there is any Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the assistance provided to SCs/STs under the Special Component plan to the various States during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, State-wise?

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

(b) The list of Schemes/programmes implemented for the development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given to the enclosed Statement-I

(c) The strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was evolved for ensuring rapid economic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs). The strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) was evolved similarly for ensuring rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs).

TSP and SCP funds are earmarked out of the Plan fund available with the States/UTs in proportion to the percentage of ST and SC population in the States/UTs respectively.

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided to States/UTs as an additive to their Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan. Statements showing the details of SCA released as additive to TSP and SCP to States/UTs during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 is enclosed at statement-II and III.

Statement I

List of Schemes Formulated/Implemented for the Development of SCs/STs.

Schemes for SCs

1. Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs.
2. Special Educational Development Programme for SCs.
3. Post Matric Scholarship
4. PCR and Atrocities
5. Hostel for SC boys & Girls
6. National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation
7. State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
8. National Safai Karamacharis Finance Development Corporation
9. Book Banks
10. Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers
11. Pre-Matric Scholarship
12. Coaching & Allied
13. Supporting Project to All India Nature of SCs (Research & Training)

14. Upgradation of Merit of SCs/STs students
15. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Castes/OBCs and Minority Concentrated districts.
16. National Overseas Scholarships.

Schemes for STs

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan.
2. Grants under first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.
3. Vocational training in Tribal Areas.
4. Grant in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce.
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
6. Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.

7. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs
8. Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
9. Educational complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of ST Girls in Tribal Areas.
10. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.
11. Boys Hostels of Scheduled Tribes.
12. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
13. Grants to Tribal Research Institutes
14. Book Bank Scheme for ST students
15. Coaching and Allied Scheme for STs
16. Village Grain Bank Scheme
17. State Tribal Development Finance Corporation
18. National Overseas Scholarship scheme for STs.

Statement-II

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes (STs) released during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	States/UT	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
		released	released	released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2182.90	2182.94	910.93
2.	Assam	2443.50	2443.50	1019.66
3.	Bihar	4779.10	1711.06	185.52
4.	Gujarat	3140.00	3139.98	1310.30
5.	Himachal Pradesh	514.10	514.05	514.82
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	776.40	776.38	777.55
7.	Karnataka	616.10	616.13	257.11
8.	Kerala	218.60	218.63	91.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9797.20	6257.12	2611.07
10.	Maharashtra	2974.60	2974.57	1241.28

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Manipur	608.70	608.65	253.99
12.	Orissa	5698.30	5188.40	2165.1
13.		2915.20	2915.24	1216.52
14.	Sikkim	86.30	86.28	36.01
15.	Tamil Nadu	258.30	258.27	107.77
16.	Tripura	831.60	831.57	347.01
17.	Uttar Pradesh	99.90	41.83	10.70
18.	West Bengal	1759.40	1759.40	734.19
19.	Jharkhand	0.00	3422.62	1956.75
20.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	3695.36	1542.06
21.	Uttaranchal	0.00	58.02	74.33
22.	A & N	255.40	233.90	66.95
23.	D & Diu	44.60	66.10	33.05
Total		40000.00	40000.00	17463.90

*1st instalment only

Statement-III

*Release of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs during
1999-2000 to 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UT	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-2002
		Released	Released	Released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4134.94	3720.00	1599.50
2.	Assam	695.31	1810.69	-
3.	Bihar	3471.49	0.00	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	500.00	-
5.	Gujarat	682.27	1521.88	-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	5.49	8.00	-
7.	Haryana	840.36	930.63	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	298.18	440.00	189.76
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	183.44	218.00	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	500.00	-
11.	Karnataka	2097.36	2643.64	1062.68
12.	Kerala	813.24	1251.07	424.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3303.27	1720.00	-
14.	Maharashtra	2067.30	2722.00	1179.86
15.	Manipur	12.54	38.96	-
16.	Orissa	1907.72	1884.00	-
17.	Punjab	1280.29	1784.00	-
18.	Rajasthan	2792.68	3738.96	1158.78
19.	Sikkim	22.37	23.87	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	4036.92	3558.00	-
21.	Tripura	159.14	476.48	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	9728.65	9398.00	-
23.	Uttaranchal	-	500.00	-
24.	West Bengal	4962.00	5450.63	-
25.	Chandigarh	25.00	25.00	-
26.	Delhi	149.91	149.91	-
27.	Pondicherry	30.13	25.18	-
Total		43700.00	45038.90	5615.49

*1st Instalment only. For other States/UTs under consideration.

Funds Under PMRY to Karnataka

1544. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES,
AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to various States under PMRY during last three years, State-wise and year-wise particularly Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested to the Union Government to increase the Central assistance to the above scheme;

(c) whether the funds sanctioned under the above scheme are less than the targeted amount during the above period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Union Government to remove the discrepancy and to allot the targeted money to the States?

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 funds allocated to various State/UTs including Karnataka and Maharashtra under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise funds released for training and contingency etc. by the Central Govt. under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana during the last three years i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-01

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	FUNDS RELEASED DURING			Total
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16050.50	15297.95	17623.20	48971.65
2.	Assam	13872.27	5387.60	2068.70	21328.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	478.85	303.00	192.20	974.05
4.	Bihar	1726.00	1374.25	4452.25	7552.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	3098.54	3098.54
6.	Delhi	126.00	0.00	0.00	126.00
7.	Goa	175.77	199.55	209.75	585.07
8.	Gujarat	6750.75	1434.50	4699.55	12884.80
9.	Haryana	3059.05	0.00	2488.61	5547.66
10.	Himachal Pradesh	653.00	1030.30	268.00	1951.30
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	71.65	763.55	1644.97	2480.17
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	2452.10	2452.10
13.	Karnataka	10239.62	13860.25	13419.12	37518.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	11059.60	10247.35	11139.65	32446.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13255.38	14233.95	14978.75	42468.08
16.	Maharashtra	12105.85	27268.60	17382.75	56757.20
17.	Manipur	598.70	101.75	333.60	1034.05
18.	Meghalaya	320.50	461.12	479.45	1261.07
19.	Mizoram	254.70	261.10	145.45	661.25
20.	Nagaland	407.05	146.90	294.10	848.05
21.	Orissa	6211.35	6772.05	10138.40	23121.80
22.	Punjab	6237.75	5869.25	4216.15	16323.15
23.	Rajasthan	9644.50	9413.80	11038.45	30096.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	6597.75	9428.90	15606.58	31633.23
25.	Tripura	210.75	578.60	257.25	1046.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36788.85	33040.70	35289.95	105119.50
27.	Uttaranchal	-	-	1766.87	1766.87
28.	West Bengal	727.50	436.00	372.25	1535.75
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	226.50	113.70	55.30	395.50
30.	Chandigarh	179.50	83.40	44.05	306.95
31.	Daman & Diu	31.00	21.25	17.45	69.70
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.50	37.60	33.60	93.70
33.	Lakshadweep	24.00	24.25	15.40	63.65
34.	Pondicherry	355.30	203.55	369.55	928.40
35.	Sikkim	107.50	105.20	14.02	226.72
Total		158569.99	158499.97	176606.00	493675.96

Computer Information Centre

1545. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Computer Information Centres (CIC) set up by the Government so far in each State, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years; and

(c) the funds allocated to each Centre during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Community Information Centres (CICs) have been set up, as a pilot project, in the seven North-East States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and also in Sikkim. Under this pilot project these centres have been set up at 30 sites selected by the State Government. No such centres has so far been set up in Maharashtra or in any other State.

(b) The expenditure involved in setting up 30 CICs in August/September, 2000 and maintaining them over a period of 5 years is likely to be Rs. 15 crores.

(c) The funds placed at the disposal of the Government implementing agency, namely, National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICS), are to be utilised by them for initial period of five years of functioning of these CICs. No separate fund has, therefore, been allocated separately for each centre during the current financial year.

Expansion of Atomic Power Plants

1546. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of some existing Atomic Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken thereon; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. With a view to utilise the existing infrastructure at available sites, Nuclear Power

Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has planned new projects at the existing Atomic Power Plants. Following new projects are under consideration:

1. Tarapur Atomic Power Project (TAPP-3&4) 2 units of 500 MWe each at Tarapur, Maharashtra, where 2 units (Tarapur Atomic Power Station-1&2) of 160 MWe each are operational.
2. Kaiga Atomic Power Project (Kaiga-3&4) 2 units of 220 MWe each at Kaiga, Karnataka, where 2 units (Kaiga-1&2) of 220 MWe each are operational.

In addition, new units are also proposed to be taken up during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans progressively at Rawatbhatta in Rajasthan (where four units RAPS-1 to 4 are operating) and at Kaiga in Karnataka.

(d) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income and Expenditure

1547. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and expenditure during the year 2000 and 2001, State-wise;

(b) whether the per capita income and expenditure in Uttar Pradesh is below the national average;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) A statement showing State-wise per capita income (measured in terms of per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices) and expenditure (measured in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure), as per the latest available data, is enclosed.

(b) The per capita income of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 9765 as against the All India average of Rs. 16047. The per capita monthly expenditure was Rs. 466 in rural areas and Rs. 690 in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1999-2000 as against All India average of Rs. 486 and Rs. 855 respectively.

(c) and (d) Certain regions in the country are not keeping up with the overall growth process. The primary reasons for this relate to the quality of governance, and the resulting inability to take advantage of the opportunities that become available. Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian development strategy. Since not all parts of the country are equally well endowed to take advantage of growth opportunities, and since historical inequalities have not been eliminated, planned intervention is required. The Ninth Five Year Plan envisages to ensure improved opportunity for public and private investment through appropriate policy measures in favour of the weaker States and focuses on specific aspects of social and physical infrastructure, agriculture, information technology and water policy, for which Special Action Plans have been evolved with time bound targets, actionable strategies and adequate resources.

Statement

Per Capita NSDP (State Income) and Consumption Expenditure-1999-2000

(Rupees at Current Prices)

State/UT	NSDP	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure	
		(A)	Rural
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14715	453	773
Arunachal Pradesh	14338	648	762
Assam	9612	426	814
Bihar	6328	384	602
Goa	NA	869	1155
Gujarat	NA	551	892
Haryana	21114	714	912
Himachal Pradesh	NA	684	1243

1	2	3	4
J&K	NA	677	953
Karnataka	16343	500	911
Kerala	NA	766	932
Madhya Pradesh	NA.	401	693
Maharashtra	23398	497	973
Manipur	10614	537	707
Meghalaya	11678	563	972
Mizoram	NA	722	1056
Nagaland	NA	941	1242
Orissa	9162	373	618
Punjab	23040	742	899
Rajasthan	11030	549	796
Sikkim	NA	531	905
Tamil Nadu	18786	514	971
Tripura	9768	528	876
Uttar Pradesh	9765	466	690
West Bengal	15569	454	866
A&N Islands	NA	780	1114
Chandigarh	NA	989	1435
Delhi	33538	917	1383
Pondicherry	30768	597	784
All India	16047	486	855

Per Capita NNP

- Note 1. NSDP - Net State Domestic Product
 2. NNP - Net National Product at Factor Cost.
 3. Consumption Expenditure - Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure.
 A. Advanced Estimates as on 24-07-2001 NA: Not Available
 Source: Per Capita NSDP — Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India — Central Statistical Organisation
 2. NSS Report No. 457, 55th Round (July, 1999 - June, 2000) NSSO for consumption expenditure

*[English]***Funds for N.E. States During the 9th Plan**

1548. SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund sanctioned sector-wise to the North Eastern States and Sikkim during the 9th Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details and expenditure incurred during the last four years of the 9th Five Year Plan State-wise and Sector-wise as well as the allocation during the current year of the Annual Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Details of sector-wise State-wise approved Plan Outlay for the North-Eastern States and Sikkim for the 9th Five Year Plan and State-wise and Sector-wise approved Plan Outlay and expenditure during the first four years of the 9th Five Year Plan are enclosed as statement. Sector-wise Plan Outlay of the current year 2001-02 have not yet been finalized.

Statement*Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan*

(Rs. crore)

State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
		(1997-2002) Outlay	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	341.70	60.81	49.05	146.11	41.25	52.77	42.05	45.62	46.37
II.	Rural Development	114.76	23.93	19.11	29.24	19.84	25.16	13.04	24.21	24.14
III.	Special Area Programmes	20.00	4.00	3.99	4.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	279.95	33.36	21.83	27.71	18.85	27.63	21.82	49.33	50.92
V.	Energy	460.41	97.70	85.06	74.99	72.50	73.44	80.63	83.26	86.71
VI.	Industry & Minerals	46.10	10.06	7.44	8.68	7.34	6.33	5.77	6.08	6.23
VII.	Transport	929.51	155.62	132.45	135.45	125.98	122.39	117.04	118.62	127.61
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	1.55	0.35	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.31	2.32	2.32
X.	General Economic Services	116.50	17.64	15.16	14.93	12.81	17.54	16.82	24.67	27.91
XI.	Social Services	1177.61	182	143.24	161.75	142.00	156.05	146.14	172.75	184.03
XII.	General Services	81.80	14.53	11.78	21.88	11.20	170.40	11.98	100.14	30.17
Grand Total		3569.89	600.00	489.38	625.00	463.02	665.00	468.40	640.00	599.41

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: ASSAM

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1094.86	162.88	134.13	167.81	123.27	202.63	153.20	169.33	197.33
II.	Rural Development	807.71	131.28	76.61	154.18	90.62	173.16	105.45	210.95	215.25
III.	Special Area Programmes	40.12	9.51	7.83	10.84	8.50	13.10	11.16	11.81	11.81
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	710.42	127.69	139.47	146.05	124.27	142.45	145.40	150.62	157.62
V.	Energy	852.72	162.49	113.40	162.49	83.86	176.00	64.72	92.99	122.60
VI.	Industry & Minerals	380.04	70.02	56.32	70.69	59.40	58.92	36.92	38.58	45.33
VII.	Transport	996.99	134.64	93.59	149.39	113.85	178.37	160.00	136.02	182.64
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	18.00	2.50	0.43	2.80	0.64	2.77	0.63	0.60	0.75
X.	General Economic Services	252.37	41.32	38.88	44.77	40.29	46.94	46.11	43.61	47.65
XI.	Social Services	3658.03	633.67	601.63	702.36	613.78	719.05	645.47	645.09	748.17
XII.	General Services	172.67	34.28	20.89	38.62	35.19	36.61	35.94	20.40	20.85
Grand Total		8983.93	1510.28	1283.18	1650.00	1293.67	1750.00	1405.00	1520.00	1750.00

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: MANIPUR

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	183.17	26.58	21.24	28.61	25.12	29.88	54.33	19.65	32.41
II.	Rural Development	61.20	11.73	7.24	9.28	6.80	10.05	5.65	51.40	14.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III.	Special Area Programmes	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	4.00	0	4.00	0
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	320.60	65.70	49.35	81.89	43.60	94.90	63.14	83.40	98.74
V.	Energy	335.34	43.42	50.37	29.20	36.20	30.30	53.35	33.80	56.55
VI.	Industry & Minerals	126.51	19.77	11.88	32.48	13.24	44.84	28.92	48.40	61.96
VII.	Transport	399.68	77.36	73.46	67.61	59.24	78.75	66.98	29.78	89.08
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	9.00	1.16	0.85	1.24	1.07	1.50	1.63	1.75	1.20
X.	General Economic Services	133.67	6.25	14.41	14.99	15.93	17.87	23.57	8.23	19.58
XI.	Social Services	570.19	119.13	109.56	140.40	124.41	149.61	137.98	157.51	172.86
XII.	General Services	287.33	38.90	6.92	15.30	58.94	13.30	17.06	13.08	8.15
Grand Total		2426.69	410.00	345.28	425.00	388.55	475.00	452.61	451.00	554.79

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: MEGHALAYA

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	391.70	40.37	28.76	44.10	31.96	46.00	36.36	53.26	54.86
II.	Rural Development	139.50	21.57	15.54	22.53	20.32	23.57	23.18	44.05	43.05
III.	Special Area Programmes	12.00	2.28	3.01	3.28	5.27	5.48	7.97	8.00	9.50
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	98.00	12.20	9.31	18.50	12.21	21.00	10.76	17.00	23.00
V.	Energy	318.00	92.16	8.00	57.11	21.42	78.11	13.91	19.20	20.20
VI.	Industry & Minerals	102.00	13.34	7.00	15.00	10.34	15.00	13.08	22.95	22.95
VII.	Transport	481.00	70.16	66.85	77.16	73.54	87.31	87.70	106.78	109.78
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	7.30	1.20	0.91	1.20	1.05	1.43	1.95	1.43	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X.	General Economic Services	50.92	9.02	6.89	10.05	8.12	11.45	8.33	16.93	16.93
XI.	Social Services	846.20	111.40	96.97	139.67	108.91	161.00	129.07	173.75	196.65
XII.	General Services	54.00	8.30	5.59	11.40	6.24	14.65	10.97	16.65	18.54
Grand Total		2500.62	382.00	248.83	400.00	299.38	465.00	343.28	480.00	516.89

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: MIZORAM

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	153.25	28.48	23.39	43.70	21.53	38.49	34.77	31.86	31.86
II.	Rural Development	235.40	38.45	27.46	51.81	29.71	41.56	40.12	42.00	49.89
III.	Special Area Programmes	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.40	7.06	0.50	0.56	8.55	0.55
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	18.11	2.90	2.04	6.38	4.94	7.05	10.07	3.37	3.37
V.	Energy	224.21	36.00	28.73	40.60	25.90	48.76	48.05	45.76	45.87
VI.	Industry & Minerals	68.92	10.87	8.30	11.94	8.68	14.31	14.75	12.38	12.38
VII.	Transport	272.27	59.88	96.76	32.99	31.17	49.29	46.64	26.85	24.35
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	3.23	0.77	0.64	0.84	0.48	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
X.	General Economic Services	84.67	18.27	17.95	20.67	19.85	21.43	22.91	31.67	23.20
XI.	Social Services	529.03	79.67	82.66	113.21	115.50	126.06	147.58	190.32	155.74
XII.	General Services	29.28	14.61	7.22	10.46	7.24	11.61	11.62	7.56	53.11
Grand Total		1618.51	290.00	295.25	333.00	272.06	360.00	378.01	401.26	401.26

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: NAGALAND

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	260.00	22.63	14.86	23.17	17.67	26.87	14.84	28.91	26.58
II.	Rural Development	291.45	41.12	37.17	44.05	39.51	52.55	49.92	35.76	36.62
III.	Special Area Programmes	27.00	5.11	4.94	8.72	8.97	8.72	5.72	8.22	8.22
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	57.00	3.93	3.68	4.50	2.23	4.50	6.44	8.50	8.50
V.	Energy	117.00	21.46	15.54	15.20	15.09	9.00	15.10	15.70	16.10
VI.	Industry & Minerals	121.00	11.72	9.51	10.05	9.90	10.05	16.18	10.68	10.68
VII.	Transport	305.40	31.46	18.67	27.38	16.40	33.88	37.51	38.66	35.16
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	5.00	0.34	0.18	0.30	0.20	2.30	0.15	0.22	0.22
X.	General Economic Services	224.00	38.86	35.02	38.69	36.35	38.19	36.62	40.85	40.85
XI.	Social Services	514.79	99.98	84.93	108.29	78.62	106	100.92	109.37	113.94
XII.	General Services	83.79	14.39	7.83	19.65	21.03	22.94	22.77	29.13	29.13
Grand Total		2006.43	291.00	232.33	300.00	245.97	315.00	306.17	326.00	326.00

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: SIKKIM

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	205.40	37.80	20.01	19.70	18.26	20.09	20.09	23.16	23.16
II.	Rural Development	54.50	10.04	8.17	9.47	7.75	8.12	8.12	10.60	10.60
III.	Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.18	9.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	41.00	2.96	3.25	2.66	3.71	20.52	20.52	4.94	4.94
V.	Energy	343.00	31.37	32.10	38.89	32.89	42.44	42.44	32.10	32.10
VI.	Industry & Minerals	70.00	9.26	5.16	6.63	5.37	5.37	5.37	7.58	7.58
VII.	Transport	160.00	23.27	23.80	25.16	21.09	20.49	20.49	49.03	49.03
VIII.	Communications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	11.00	0.80	0.76	1.10	0.82	1.17	1.17	0.96	0.96
X.	General Economic Services	53.75	3.85	3.09	4.79	4.11	4.74	4.74	6.52	6.52
XI.	Social Services	616.35	95.76	89.35	121.17	120.84	122.69	122.69	98.90	98.90
XII.	General Services	45.00	4.89	4.43	7.43	9.46	4.37	4.37	7.03	7.03
Grand Total		1600.00	220.00	190.12	237.00	224.30	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Outlay/Actual Expenditure during First Four Years of the Ninth Plan

(Rs. crore)

State: TRIPURA

Sl.No.	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	Annual Plan-1997-98		Annual Plan-1998-99		Annual Plan-1999-2000		Annual Plan-2000-01	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	195.68	33.29	33.37	33.42	30.39	32.82	37.72	41.80	41.80
II.	Rural Development	357.46	72.79	73.72	32.64	52.59	26.62	52.49	34.72	34.71
III.	Special Area Programmes	140.19	23.34	23.34	23.34	23.34	15.00	26.74	21.92	21.92
IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	194.01	34.96	16.83	53.27	20.29	78.92	31.69	52.83	52.83
V.	Energy	174.54	29.16	26.44	33.91	24.95	30.27	18.67	16.15	16.16
VI.	Industry & Minerals	79.34	13.12	13.12	11.12	11.93	7.12	15.90	10.98	10.98
VII.	Transport	367.37	59.84	46.01	64.31	33.62	50.69	42.20	44.41	44.41
VIII.	Communications	0.95	0.59	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.03	0.03
IX.	Science, Technology & Environment	3.22	0.55	0.60	0.37	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.28	0.28
X.	General Economic Services	12.17	1.93	1.87	1.46	1.42	1.63	1.43	1.40	1.40
XI.	Social Services	1028.39	166.37	173.15	183.19	190.67	228.99	219.84	239.08	239.08
XII.	General Services	24.07	3.97	4.04	2.77	2.67	2.31	5.23	21.40	21.40
Grand Total		2577.39	439.91	412.59	440.00	392.25	475.00	452.51	485.00	485.00

[*Translation*]

Kala Azar Research Centre

1549. SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any proposal to set up Kala Azar Research Centre and the new department for the treatment of cancer patient in the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital (DMCH);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up Kala-azar Research Centre in the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital (DMCH). However, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was released to Government of Bihar for development of oncology wing in Darbhanga Medical College under National Cancer Control Programme during 1990-91. The utilization certificate for the same has not yet been received.

[*English*]

Revamping Passports Issuing Procedure

1550. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport offices in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to relax the procedure with a view to expedite the issue of passport and to reduce the time taken therein;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued to the passport offices of the State in the above matter; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) There is one passport office in Karnataka, situated at Bangalore.

(b) to (d) Simplification and streamlining of procedure for issuance of passport is an ongoing process. Among the measures taken are: (a) computerisation of processing, (b) simplification of the passport application form, (c) decentralisation of passport services to enable submission of completed application at designated Speed

Post Centres and at the district level, (d) introduction of Tatkal Scheme for issue of out of turn passport of short validity in urgent cases and (e) rationalisation of police verification procedures which includes exemption from the requirement of prior police verification in the case of minors (below 15 years) and senior citizens (75 years and above). The Government has also recently constituted a committee to review the passport issue system aimed at simplifying the process of issue of passports.

Loss Suffered Caused by Earthquake

1551. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the loss suffered by Hospitals, Health Centres and Primary Health Centres in Gujarat due to devastating earthquake in January this year;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the State Government of Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have sought for any special Central assistance for restoration of these buildings; and

(d) if so, the quantum of financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the State Government and quantum of funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Gujarat had sought financial assistance of Rs. 13136.02 crores for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the wake of earthquake of January, 2001. This assistance had been sought for various sectors including health.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India had provided financial assistance of Rs. 1467.37 crores from National Contingency Calamity Fund for various sectors including health. This amount is in addition to the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund of the State of Gujarat.

Setting up of Nuclear Reactors

1552. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up four more 220 MW nuclear reactors at Kaiga Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of each reactor; and

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

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) Apart from the two units of 220 MWe each (Kaiga 1&2) which are operational at Kaiga, Karnataka, the construction work of 2x220 MWe units (Kaiga-3&4) has already commenced. The work on 2x220 MWe units (Kaiga-5&6) is proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds and resources.

(c) The estimated cost (at March 1999 Rupee value) of Kaiga-3&4 is Rs. 2856 crore. The estimated cost of Kaiga-5&6 will be worked out at the time of finalisation of proposal for the consideration of the Government.

(d) The original Plan for commissioning of Kaiga-3&4 is in the year 2008-2009.

Visit of US Team

1553. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a US team of Congressional staffers visited Bangalore on April 12, 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose thereof; and

(d) the benefits accruing to India from this visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A ten-member delegation of U.S. Congressional staffers visited Bangalore on April 12, 2001. The staffers interacted with a cross-section of people including state governments officials, think tanks, and the scientific and business community.

(c) The visit was part of a week-long familiarisation tour to different parts of India undertaken by staffers of important Senators and Congressmen, at the invitation of the Confederation of Indian Industry. The Ministry of External Affairs facilitated meetings with government officials.

(d) The Congressional staffers play a key role in providing crucial inputs to their principals on issues debated in Congress. It is, therefore, considered useful to enable the staffers to gain a first-hand experience of India so that they are well-briefed about the country and its essential concerns.

[Translation]

Training in Bomb Explosion

1554. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have lost crores of rupees by way of incidents of pilferage in the centres for imparting training to soldiers in Bomb explosion during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that the remnants of exploded bombs are stolen from these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of lives lost in such case; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidence of pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is presumed that the Question pertains to firing of

shells by Artillery Guns and tanks of the Armoured Corps units at Field Firing Ranges. The probability of pilferage and theft is well protected by regulations. Therefore, the question of loss to the Government in imparting training on Bomb explosion in the Army does not arise.

(c) and (d) Training in Bomb explosion in the Indian Army is conducted at the College of Military Engineering (CME) and Bombs exploded components held on the inventory of CME are accountable and controlled stores. Hence, the question of loss by way of theft etc. and loss of lives, does not arise.

(e) Not applicable.

[English]

Commercial Space Satellite Launching Services

1555. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has started commercial space satellite launching services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of countries approached so far; and

(e) the other services being provided presently?

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. Currently, having operationalised Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been offering PSLV for primary as well as auxiliary payloads (satellites).

(b) ISRO has already launched two small satellites (KITSAT of Korea and TUBSAT of Germany) on commercial basis on PSLV-C2 mission in 1999. Contracts

for two more satellites are being executed for launching two small satellites (PROBA of Belgium and BIRD of Germany) on the forthcoming PSLV mission.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) ISRO/Antrix has been responding to esquires from several countries in Europe, Korea, Japan, etc.

(e) On commercial basis, Antrix, the commercial arm of Department of Space has been providing services such as testing, satellite tracking and telemetry, consultancy, access to remote sensing satellite data outside India, etc.

Reinstatement of an Executive Engineer

1556. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held while dismissing an appeal filed by the Gujarat Government against a High Court order directing reinstatement of an executive engineer who was compulsory retired, that public servants can be compulsorily retired if they are no longer useful to the general administration; and

(b) if so, the number of public servants have been compulsorily retired during the last three years, who have not been useful to the general administration?

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) Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the case of State of Gujarat Vs. Umedbhai M. Patel, while dismissing an appeal filed by the State Government against a High Court order, directing re-instatement of an Executive Engineer, who was compulsorily retired, has, interalia, observed as under:

"Para II (iii): For better administration, it is necessary to chop off dead-wood, but the order of compulsory

retirement can be passed after having due regard to the entire service record of the officer”.

(b) Fundamental Rule 56(j) and Rule 48 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1972, confer on the Central Government the right to retire a Central Government servant in public interest from service on the date on which such Government servant completes 30 year's qualifying service or attains 50/55 years of age or any date thereafter to be specified in the notice. In terms of these rules, a review is conducted on such Government servant to adjudge whether he is fit to be retained in Government service. Since powers under the above said rules vest with the authorities which have the power to make substantive appointments to the post from which the Government servant is required to retire, no such data is centrally available.

[Translation]

MPLADS

1557. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned “Sansad Vikas Yojana Bhi Bhraastachar se achuti nahin” appearing in ‘Rashtriya Sahara’ New Delhi dated May 10, 2001;

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

(c) whether a large amount of funds allocated for the purpose are lying unspent in the banks;

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

(e) whether the statement of the spent amount reveal irregularities; and

(f) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The news item captioned “Sansad Vikas Yojana Bhi Bhraastachar se achuti nahin” appearing in ‘Rastriya Sahara’ of 10th May, 2001 gives some of the observations made by the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) in their Report No. 3A of 2001 and Report No. 3 of 1998.

(c) to (e) As on 30.6.2001, the Government of India had released Rs. 7792.0 crores under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. As per the information received from the District Collectors, an amount of Rs. 5112.06 crores (65.6%) out of the funds released is reported to have been spent. The Statewise utilisation is given in the enclosed statement. Bankwise figures of expenditure are available with the concerned District Heads.

Normally, the District Heads sanction the works after receiving funds from Government of India. The expenditure occurs thereafter. There is, therefore, a time lag between release of funds and corresponding actual expenditure. Factors like civil nature of works proposed by the MPs, limited working seasons in some States, operation of Model Code of Conduct during elections, incidence of a large number of works recommended under the Scheme, each involving small outlays, are also responsible for this level of utilisation. This Ministry, from time to time, issues instructions to the Districts for speedy implementation of works, under the Scheme.

(f) On receipt of a copy of their Report No. 3A of 2001 from CAG, all the State/UT Governments were forwarded a copy of the Report and requested to ensure the following:—

(i) The works are sanctioned strictly in accordance with the Guidelines on the recommendations of the Hon'ble MPs themselves.

- (ii) Proper accounts in respect of MPLADS are maintained in accordance with the established accounting procedure of the State Government or as per the procedure of the DRDAs where the works are being implemented through DRDAs.
- (iii) The works recommended by the MPs are sanctioned expeditiously after finalising plans & estimates. Monitoring of the progress of works from the date of sanction to the date of its completion is done by the concerned officers.
- (iv) At least 10% of the works are inspected by the District Heads as per the provisions of the Guidelines. Similarly, the works should also be inspected by the senior officials of the implementing agencies as laid down in the Guidelines.
- (v) The Chief Secretaries/Administrators should themselves conduct meetings involving Heads of Districts and MPs to assess the progress of works, under MPLADS, at least once a year.

Statement*Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme**Summary Statement for Release/Expenditure of LS and RS MP's (as on 30/06/2001)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1993-2002				
		Release by G.O.I. (Rs. Lakhs)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	% Sanction over Release	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. Lakhs)	% Utilisation over Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nominated	9120	7142.0	78.3	5370.1	58.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65385	59916.0	91.6	44185.0	67.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3015	2764.5	91.7	2389.6	79.3
4.	Assam	19935	17647.0	88.5	14422.6	72.3
5.	Bihar	56910	49797.0	87.5	36868.8	64.8
6.	Goa	2415	2108.1	87.3	1645.2	68.1
7.	Gujarat	36125	31367.0	86.8	22900.6	63.4
8.	Haryana	14915	13574.0	91.0	11074.7	74.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6935	6037.5	87.1	5035.5	72.6
10.	J & K	6050	4891.5	80.9	2669.3	44.1
11.	Karnataka	39790	35377.0	88.9	26790.6	67.3
12.	Kerala	28275	25086.0	88.7	15654.1	55.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	41840	37160.0	88.8	29157.8	69.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Maharashtra	66365	59562.0	89.7	37844.7	57.0
15.	Manipur	3115	2749.1	88.3	2220.4	71.3
16.	Meghalaya	2415	2028.5	84.0	1991.1	82.4
17.	Mizoram	2310	2120.7	91.8	2012.2	87.1
18.	Nagaland	2210	1910.0	86.4	1217.0	55.1
19.	Orissa	31670	27847.0	87.9	17646.4	55.7
20.	Punjab	18195	15818.0	86.9	9346.4	51.4
21.	Rajasthan	36495	32913.0	90.2	25053.5	68.6
22.	Sikkim	2000	1810.0	90.5	1654.1	82.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	61535	56236.0	91.4	50683.2	82.4
24.	Tripura	2915	2617.4	89.8	1149.3	39.4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	113940	102155.0	89.7	79194.5	69.5
26.	West Bengal	52705	45905.0	87.1	28175.3	53.5
27.	A&N Islands	505	470.4	93.1	480.4	95.1
28.	Chandigarh	705	651.2	92.4	440.1	62.4
29.	D & N Haveli	1005	914.2	91.0	536.9	53.4
30.	Daman & Diu	805	667.5	82.9	471.4	58.6
31.	Delhi	9695	8251.5	85.1	6154.3	63.5
32.	Lakshadweep	805	716.4	89.0	716.4	89.0
33.	Pondicherry	2410	2993.9	124.2	1321.7	54.8
34.	Chhattisgarh	15245	13791.0	90.5	11287.7	74.0
35.	Uttaranchal	6825	5951.3	87.2	4534.1	66.4
36.	Jharkhand	14280	11767.0	82.4	8910.7	62.4
Grand Total		778860	692709.4	88.9	511205.7	65.6
Orissa Relief		340	340.0			

**Promotion of Section Officers and
Under Secretaries**

1558. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Section Officers and the Under Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Services had been given the benefit of next promotion *i.e.* fourth and third promotion on in situ basis in the year 1999;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the promotee Assistants of the Central Secretariat Services got only two promotions and they cannot get the benefit of Assured Career Progression Scheme;

(c) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee had recommended that the promotee Assistants should also be given promotion on in situ basis like the Section Officers and Under Secretaries;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to promote the Assistants on in situ basis without waiting for the report of Senior Officers Committee constituted by the Government; and

(e) if so, by when?

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) Section Officers and Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) had been given in-situ upgradation because there has been no promotion for them after 1986 and 1993 respectively on account of protracted litigation regarding seniority of directly recruited and promotee Section Officers.

(b) Assured Career Progression Scheme issued in 1999 provides for two financial upgradations during the service career and the promotee assistants, who have already earned two promotions in their service career, are not eligible for the benefits under this Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the recommendation could not be accepted since Select Lists of eligible Assistants for promotion to the grade of Section Officers had been issued at regular intervals to facilitate the operation of regular promotion channel.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1559. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to diversify by taking up the items other than khadi products;

(b) whether a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to go into the working of the KVIC has recommended for opening up of new avenues to achieve better business opportunities for improving its financial health;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter particularly with regard to the financial health of KVIC?

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 already promoting various items other than khadi products under the village industries programme.

(b) and (c) A High Power Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission on suggest suitable measures for strengthening the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector. Based on the recommendations made by the Committee, a package for KVI sector was announced by the Government on 14.05.2001. The salient features of the package consist of Rebate Policy for five years, options of Rebate and Market Development Assistance (MDA), Insurance cover to Khadi artisans, emphasis on improvement of Khadi products, creation of packaging and design facilities, measures to promote marketing, brand building, cluster development, focus on core areas and provision of additional working capital.

(d) The package envisages measures to improve the financial health of the KVIC. Term loan of Rs. 300 crore given to Khadi institutions under the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme will be allowed to be converted into working capital. An additional amount of Rs. 250 crore is proposed to be provided to those institutions willing to switch over from Rebate Scheme to MDA.

Development of Small Scale Industries

1560. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Planning Commission study group on development of Small Scale Enterprises has suggested a single unified Act governing the promotion and development of this sector;

(b) if so, the drawbacks pointed out by the study group in the enforcement of the present laws governing Small Scale Industries Sector and the major improvement sought to be affected through the new laws; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the light 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) Yes, Sir. According to the Study Group, existing laws affecting small scale industries (SSIs) could be classified in three categories (a) Laws governing setting up of industries (b) Laws governing working of the industry and (c) laws relating to labour & their welfare. Of these, the Study Group has observed that the laws relating to labour and welfare are more deterrent and troublesome because small entrepreneurs are not able to comply with the requirements of maintaining a large number of registers, forms, returns etc. Further, the labour strength of the

small enterprises may vary as per availability of orders, which increase difficulties of small enterprises to comply with the labour laws. A Single Unified Act would cover all aspects relating to regulation and growth of small enterprises doing away with the plethora of laws and rules and regulations governing the sector.

(c) Government have entrusted a study for simplification of laws, rules, procedures affecting the small scale industries sector to an independent agency. They have also been entrusted the task of suggesting a single comprehensive law for SSIs.

[Translation]

UPSC Reforms Committee

1561. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted an 'U.P.S.C. Reforms Committee;

(b) if so, the details of terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee have submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

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 not constituted any Committee for suggesting reforms to the Union Public Service Commission. However, the UPSC has constituted a Committee to review the existing scheme of Civil Services Examination. The broad terms of this Committee are to examine the present scheme of the Civil Services Examination in the light of past experience and current requirements and recommend such innovations as may be required for identifying the best and most suitable persons for appointment to various services. The Committee is expected to submit its report to the UPSC shortly.

*[English]***Corrupt Officials**

1562. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "4000 corrupt officials yet to be punished, CVC" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 9th June, 2001;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of these cases?

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) According to the information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) a total number of 4347 cases were pending with various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings and Banks for implementation of the advice of the Commission as on 7.6.2001.

(c) It is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments to ensure the implementation of the advice of the CVC within the time frame prescribed for the purpose. Instructions also exist for a monthly review by the Secretaries of the concerned Departments of all pending disciplinary cases in that Ministry/Department and communicating the results of such review every month to the Department of Personnel & Training for monitoring. Besides, the CVC is also following up with various Ministries/Departments for expediting disposal of such cases.

Surprise Visits at CGHS Dispensaries

1563. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:
 PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
 SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) whether senior officers made surprise visits at some CGHS dispensaries in the Capital, recently;

(b) if so, the details of deficiencies noticed by the visiting teams in the functioning of those dispensaries;

(c) whether the comments of beneficiaries were also sought;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Development of Tidal and Software Parks

1564. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:
 SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create more tidal and software parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; alongwith the places where such parks are to be developed, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(d) the details of the income likely to be generated through each of the tidal and software parks; and

(e) the total fund allocated to the States for development of such parks during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous Society under the Ministry of Information Technology has set up STPI centres at various locations

in the country. A list of the STPI centres set up with the support of Government of India and concerned State Governments is given in the statement-I enclosed. STPI is planning to set up more STPI centres as per detailed list given in the statement-II enclosed.

(c) The outlay on setting up of a STPI centre with high speed data communication facility is Rs. 5 crores, exclusive of land and building.

(d) Software export through STPI during the year 2000-2001 was Rs. 20,051 crores. The export figure of Rs. 20,051 crores from STPI centres represents over 70% of the national software exports. Centre-wise export figures for the year 2000-2001 are given in the statement-III enclosed.

(e) Total funds amounting to Rs. 750 lakhs were disbursed to STPI by Ministry of Information Technology for setting up STPI centres during last three years. The State-wise and year-wise details of disbursement are given in the statement-IV enclosed.

Statement-I

STPI has set up 21 centers including 20 International Gateways all over India

Sl.No.	STPI Centers	States
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
2.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka
4.	Calcutta	West Bengal
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
7.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
8.	Guwahati	Assam
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
12.	Mohali	Punjab
13.	Mysore	Karnataka
14.	Manipal	Karnataka

1	2	3
15.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
16.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Pune	Maharashtra
18.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
19.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
20.	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
21.	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Centres	States
1	2	3
1.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
2.	Nasik	Maharashtra
3.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
4.	Mangalore	Karnataka
5.	Hubli	Karnataka
6.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
9.	Thirunavelli	Tamil Nadu
10.	Rourkela	Orissa
11.	Calcutta	West Bengal
12.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Thirupati	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Gangtok	Sikkim
16.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
17.	Agartala	Tripura
18.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal
19.	Gurgaon	Haryana
20.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Ranchi	Jharkhand

1	2	3
26.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
27.	Patna	Bihar
28.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Roorkee	Uttaranchal
30.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of the centre	States	Export (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore	Karnataka	7475.00
2.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa, Bihar	200.00
3.	Calcutta	West Bengal	250.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2956.00
5.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	102.00
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	30.00
8.	Mohali	Punjab	40.00
9.	Navi Mumbai	Navi Mumbai	1610.00
10.	Noida	UP, MP, Haryana, Delhi	4350.00
11.	Pune		960.00
12.	Thiruvananthapuram		88.00
Total		—	20,051.00

Statement-IV*State-wise and year wise details of Grant-in-Aid disbursed to STPI by Ministry of Information Technology*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Orissa	Andhra	J&K	Assam	MP	Sikkim	Total
98-99	—	50.00	50.00	—	50.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	350.00
99-00	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	150.00
2000-01	100.00	—	50.00	—	—	50.00	—	50.00	—	250.00
Total	100.00	50.00	150.00	—	50.00	50.00	200.00	50.00	100.00	750.00

Foreign Secretary's Visit to USA

1565. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Secretary visited USA in May this year for talks on various bilateral and multilateral issues;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH). (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign Secretary visited the United States from 17-19 May 2001 for Foreign Office Consultations and the Asian Security Dialogue with the U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. These are part of the Dialogue Architecture between India and the United States established in March 2000.

(b) Two sides discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest, including the development of a stronger, more broad-based and more productive relationship between India and the United States; recent developments in Asia; security and stability

in the Asian and wider international contexts; and, a range of multilateral issues, including counter-terrorism and UN Peacekeeping Operations.

(c) The dialogue provided Government the opportunity to strengthen understanding with the new United States Government on issues of mutual interest. The two sides also reiterated their commitment to the Dialogue Architecture and its further development as a means to pursue strong bilateral ties between the two countries. Following Foreign Secretary's visit, meeting of the Joint Working Groups on Counter-terrorism and UN Peacekeeping Operations were held in the last week of June 2001.

Pariyatom Medical College

1566. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for the recognition of Pariyatom Medical College;

(b) if so, whether the recognition has been accorded by the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to consider for waiving the non-essential requirements and accord recognition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Government has not accorded recognition to the MBBS degree awarded by the Academy of Medical Sciences, Pariyatom, Kannur as the college authorities have not been able to provide the facilities required as per the regulations of the Medical Council of India. The college had given an undertaking to provide the same by March 2001. However, the compliance report from the college with regard to rectification of deficiencies pointed out in the inspection reports was received only recently. Medical

Council of India has already carried out the inspection for verification of the compliance report of the college and the report of the Inspectors is awaited.

[Translation]

National Ayurveda Institute

1567. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Institute of Ayurveda in Delhi soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to set up an Ayurvedic Hospital at Delhi, where Ayurvedic specialised treatments like Panchkarma, Rasayana (Rejuvenation) therapy, Kshar-sutra therapy and Ayurvedic treatment for Chronic and lifestyle related problems can be offered.

(c) No time frame has been worked out so far as the project is still at the planning stage.

[English]

De-Addiction

1568. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of drug abuse and addiction have increased threefold during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to hold a national campaign and drive to get rid of this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) As there has been no

nation wide survey or a national data base with regard to the extent of drug abuse in the country, it is difficult to establish the number of drug abusers/addicts in the country. However, different studies undertaken and information made available from different sources indicate an increasing trend of drug abuse and addiction in the country, through no firm data is available.

Peer group pressures, curiosity, industrialization/urbanisation, break-down of the traditional joint family system and availability of drugs etc. are some of the apparent reasons which have rendered individuals vulnerable to social maladjustments and deviances, such as alcoholism and drug abuse.

(c) and (d) Recognising drug abuse as psycho-socio-medical problem, which can be best handled in community settings, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance [Drugs] Abuse. Under the Scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organizations for implementing community based programmes on awareness generation, preventive education, counseling and identification, detoxification, rehabilitation and after-care of the addicts. At present the Ministry is providing assistance to 350 voluntary organizations for operating 436 Centres (104 Drug Awareness Counselling and Assistance Centres and 332 Treatment-cum-Rehabilitation Centres) all over the country. Besides the Ministry has been utilizing media channels-electronic and print-for disseminating information amongst the masses.

Agreement for Joint Venture

1569. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the US Massachusetts Institute of Technology has signed an agreement for joint venture during the month of June 2001;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed on 24th June, 2001 for setting up Media Lab Asia in India.

(b) The salient features of the Agreement are:

- To establish Media Lab Asia for the utilization of sophisticated information technologies in meeting the challenges of health, learning, enterprise etc.
- Media Lab Asia's program has been conceived in two phases — one-year pilot program and a subsequent nine-year "full-scope program" that may be taken up upon favourable evaluation of the one-year exploratory program and mutual agreement.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Media Lab will assist the Government of India in focusing the research of the Media Lab Asia program on the objective of bringing the benefits of the most sophisticated emerging information technologies to the daily problems of the common man in India.
- Media Lab Asia shall be set up as a non-profit Indian organization.
- The Government of India would contribute an amount of Rs. 65 crores for the exploratory program.
- Out of the above amount, US \$ 1.7 million will be paid to MIT, as compensation for various programme expenses (such as travel, communications, salaries, indirect costs, and fellowship expenditures).
- Ownership of Intellectual Property developed pursuant to the participation of Media Lab Asia organization and the MIT Media Lab under this Agreement will vest in accordance with the relevant policies of Media Lab Asia organization and MIT. What is developed jointly will be shared and each can exploit the same.
- MIT Media Lab will provide the Media Lab Asia organization with the benefit of its professional and technical expertise in preparing Media Lab Asia's Intellectual Property Right (IPR) Policy.

- The parties agree that MIT's Media Lab will not set up another organization that uses or includes the name "Media Lab Asia" and shall not set up another organisation in Asia with the same objectives without the consent of Government of India.
- The parties have the shared goal of communicating with transparency and accuracy to the public concerning Media Lab Asia.
- In the event of any deadlock, dispute or differences, the rights and obligations of the parties shall be resolved by arbitration to be conducted in Delhi.
- The agreement shall be governed by the laws of Indian Republic.

(c) Media Lab Asia would be implemented by a non-profit organization. The process of setting up the non-profit organization is in progress and is expected to be completed by August 2001.

Advisory Boards for KVIC

1570. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up National Level, State and district level Advisory Boards for Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and
- (b) 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 Government of India has already constituted an advisory Board viz. Khadi and Village Industries Board on 15.03.1999, for a period of three years in exercise of the powers

conferred under Section 10 of the KVIC Act 1956, read with Rule 13 of the KVIC Rules 1957. There is no proposal to set up State and District level advisory Boards for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Deployment of Army Enroute to Amarnath Yatra

1571 SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Army violated security norms" as reported in the *Stateman* dated June 17, 2001;
- (b) if so, whether the Army personnel deployed at Sonmarg have violated security norms by showing another route to pilgrims visiting Amarnath Yatra;
- (c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to check such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The contents of the newspaper article are false and devoid of facts.

Racial Attacks

1572. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there had been reports of racial attacks on Asians in England in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated damage caused to the People of Indian origin during these attacks; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of People of Indian origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Racial riots have taken place recently in

some cities in the United Kingdom such as Oldham, Leeds, Burnley and Bradford involving members of the Asian community, mainly persons of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin. These riots have involved arson, looting, extensive damage to property and injuries to both members of the public and police officers alike.

(c) These have been reports of damage to some shop fronts and cars owned by persons of Indian-origin during the riots in Bradford.

(d) The Government of United Kingdom is committed to safeguard interests of all its citizens including those of Indian origin.

Non-Plan Expenditure for NIMH

1573. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-plan expenditure has been steeply reduced for the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH) Secunderabad;

(b) if so, details of the non-plan expenditure sanctioned for the NIMH in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(c) the funds spent on non-plan expenditure in 2000-2001;

(d) whether such reduction curtail the activities of NIMH, particularly in their out-reach programme; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to review the situation?

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

(b) and (c) The non-plan allocation and expenditure of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped for the Years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is as under:

	Allocation	Expenditure
1999-2000	Rs. 180.00 lacs	Rs. 161.00 lacs
2000-2001	Rs. 198.00 lakhs	Rs. 217.00 lacs

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Invitation to Prime Minister

1574. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Bangladesh has invited our Prime Minister to Dacca;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Land for Commercial Purpose

1575. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 335 dated 22.2.2001 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some private individuals have misutilised the land allotted to them; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The requisite information has been collected. The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Station where the land allotted on licence basis	Area allotted on licence basis	Period of licence	Amount received (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Western Command				
1.	Jalandhar	0.75 Acres	12.6.1998 to 30.6.1998	5,144/-
2.	Jalandhar	2 Acres	11.9.1998 to 10.11.1998	28,743/-
3.	Phillour	23 Acres	28.4.1998 to 8.5.1998	24,000/-
4.	Phillour	15 Acres	26.9.98 to 30.10.1998	18,000/-
5.	Phillour	15 Acres	10.4.1999 to 15.5.1999	22,500/-
6.	Phillour	15 Acres	10.9.1999 to 31.10.1999	25,650/-
7.	Phillour	15 Acres	10.4.2000 to 9.5.2000	21,877/-
8.	Phillour	20.75 Acres	25.9.2000 to 31.10.2000	32,000/-
9.	Khanna	8 Acres	6.1.1998 to 8.1.1998	3,600/-
10.	Khanna	8 Acres	5.2.1998 to 7.2.1998	3,600/-
11.	Nawan Shehar	300'x300'	3.7.1998 to 2.8.1998	34,000/-
12.	Nawan Shehar	250'x100'	1.12.1998 to 20.12.1998	22,703/-
Southern Command				
13.	Cannanore	100 Sq. Ft.	12.6.2000 to 11.6.2001	250/- p.m.
14.	Cannanore	100 Sq. Ft.	19.6.2000 to 18.6.2001	250/- p.m.
15.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	28.7.1998 to 27.7.2000	12,000/- P.A.
16.	St. Thomas Mount	30' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	10,800/- P.A.
17.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	14,400/- P.A.
18.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	14,400/- P.A.
19.	St. Thomas Mount	30' x 15'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	5,400/- P.A.
20.	St. Thomas Mount	30' x 15'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	5,400/- P.A.
21.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	24,000/- P.A.
21.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	24,000/- P.A.
22.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	16,800/- P.A.
23.	St. Thomas Mount	30' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	7,200/- P.A.
24.	St. Thomas Mount	30' x 20'	4.8.1998 to 3.8.2000	7,200/- P.A.

1	2	3	4	5
25.	St. Thomas Mount	20' x 50'	7.8.1998 to 6.9.2000	40,000/- P.A.
26.	St. Thomas Mount	20' x 20'	7.8.1998 to 6.9.2000	30,000/- P.A.
27.	St. Thomas Mount	20' x 50'	7.8.1998 to 6.9.2000	55,000/- P.A.
28.	St. Thomas Mount	40' x 20'	7.8.1998 to 6.9.2000	66,850/- P.A.
29.	St. Thomas Mount	1250 Sq. Ft.	23.9.1999 to 22.8.2000	35,298/- P.A.
30.	St. Thomas Mount	600 Sq. Ft.	15.12.1998 to 14.11.2000	17,029/- P.A.
31.	Pune	96.12 Sq. Mt.	23.5.2000 to 22.3.2001	10,614/- P.A.
32.	Pune	576.69 Sq. Mt.	8.11.2000 to 7.9.2001	11,247/- P.A.
33.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	25,525/-
34.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	24,100/-
35.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	27,100/-
36.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	34,000/-
37.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	32,500/-
38.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	35,100/-
39.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	27,551/-
40.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	28,100/-
41.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	21,500/-
42.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	16,500/-
43.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	13,500/-
44.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	14,500/-
45.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1998-99 for 30 days	12,200/-
46.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	25,625/-
47.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	24,200/-
48.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	27,200/-
49.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	31,100/-
50.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	34,100/-
51.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	33,100/-
52.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	35,000/-
53.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	27,000/-
54.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	28,001/-

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	21,786/-
56.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	16,650/-
57.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	13,100/-
58.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	14,500/-
59.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	12,500/-
60.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	1999-2000 for 30 days	10,050/-
61.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	26,051/-
62.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	24,251/-
63.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	27,500/-
64.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	45,555/-
65.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	38,000/-
66.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	36,555/-
67.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	36,011/-
68.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	30,788/-
69.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	36,000
70.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	25,000/-
71.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	20,100/-
72.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	15,501/-
73.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	15,100/-
74.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	21,000/-
75.	Pune	120.00 Sq. Ft.	2000-2001 for 30 days	25,551/-
76.	Kirkee	18.58 Sq. Mt.	20.5.1999 to 31.8.1999	700/-
77.	Aurangabad	6967.67 Sq. Mt.	12.1.1998 to 25.2.1998 26.2.1998 to 22.3.1998	12,870/- 1430/-
78.	Aurangabad	4900 Sq. Mt.	16.6.1998 to 30.7.1998 & 10.8.1998	10,000/- 2215/-
79.	Aurangabad	4900 Sq. Mt.	14.6.1999 to 15.8.1999	44,415/-
80.	Aurangabad	13006.32 Sq. Mt.	7.7.2000 to 15.8.2000	74,830/-
81.	Khanji Camp Gd	3019.25 Sq. Mt.	10.2.1998 to 2.8.1998	3,57,013/-
82.	Khanji Camp Gd	3000 Sq. Mt.	15.8.1998 to 16.8.1998	4,240/-
83.	Khanji Camp Gd	4180.50 Sq. Mt.	15.9.1998 to 27.12.1998	3,07,216/-
84.	Khanji Camp Gd	20234.30 Sq. Mt.	10.11.1998 to 15.11.1998	27,167/-

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Khanji Camp Gd	11148 Sq. Mt.	13.1.1999 to 26.1.1999	1,21,310/-
86.	Khanji Camp Gd	4180.50 Sq. Mt.	21.2.1999 to 10.6.1999	3,57,427/-
87.	Khanji Camp Gd	2322.50 Sq. Mt.	15.6.1999 to 13.8.1999	1,00,312/-
Central Command				
88.	Agra	3.006 Acres	10.11.1999 to 3.12.1999	1,03,080/-
89.	Agra	0.229 Acres	10.11.1999 to 3.12.1999	40,000/-
90.	Agra	3.006 Acres	4.12.1999 to 6.12.1999	43,140/-
91.	Agra	0.229 Acres	4.12.1999 to 6.12.1999	138/-
92.	Agra	400 Sq. Ft.	1.6.1999 to 30.4.2000	4,258/-
93.	Mathura	0.103 Acres	26.7.1999 to 25.8.1999	3,310/-
94.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,533/-
95.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,533/-
96.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,275/-
97.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,483/-
98.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,533/-
99.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,360/-
100.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,360/-
101.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,328/-
102.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,267/-
103.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,267/-
104.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,161/-
105.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,161/-
106.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,461/-
107.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,461/-
108.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	3,406/-
109.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,741/-
110.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,445/-
111.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,599/-
112.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-
113.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-

1	2	3	4	5
114.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-
115.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-
116.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-
117.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	963/-
118.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	944/-
119.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,000/-
120.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	853/-
121.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,208/-
122.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,088/-
123.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,002/-
124.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,258/-
125.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,172/-
126.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,227/-
127.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,172/-
128.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,172/-
129.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,002/-
130.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	657/-
131.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,088/-
132.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	697/-
133.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,429/-
134.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	1,088/-
135.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	657/-
136.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	521/-
137.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	858/-
138.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	600/-
139.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
140.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
141.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
142.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
143.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-

1	2	3	4	5
144.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
145.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
146.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
147.	Ranikhet	10' x 10' (approx)	30.10.2000 for one year	286/-
148.	Lucknow	250 Sq. Ft.	27.12.1999 to 26.12.2000	4,645/-
149.	Lucknow	400 Sq. Ft.	30.5.2000 to 29.4.2001	6,813/-
150.	Lucknow	400 Sq. Ft.	30.5.2000 to 29.4.2001	6,813/-
151.	Lucknow	600 Sq. Ft.	3.7.2000 to 2.7.2001	4,460/-
152.	Varanasi	906.23 Sq. Ft.	1.4.1998 to 31.3.1999	16,000/-
153.	Varanasi	906.23 Sq. Mt.	1.3.1999 to 31.1.2000	73,000/-
154.	Varanasi	906.23 Sq. Mt.	1.2.2000 to 31.12.2000	50,100/-
155.	Varanasi	55.74 Sq. Mt.	8.2.2000 to 7.1.2001	7,400/-

Setting up of Support Airbases

1576. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up support airbases (support units) of Indian Air-Force in some States including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the areas identified; and

(c) the extent to which setting up of these support units will benefit the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details, being sensitive in nature, cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

[English]

Delayed Projects

1577. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 200 major Central projects, costing Rs. 100 crore or more are lagging behind schedule;

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

(c) the reasons for their lagging behind;

(d) the details of original cost and the present cost of each of project;

(e) the factors responsible for cost over-runs of these projects;

(f) whether the Government have taken any steps to identify and remove hurdles in implementation of these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) As on 1.7.2001, 199 major central sector projects costing Rs. 100 crores and

above, are under implementation. Of these, 78 projects are lagging behind with respect to their original approved schedule. The State-wise details of the number of projects lagging behind, original approved costs as well as the currently estimated costs, are given in the enclosed Statement.

The reasons for the projects lagging behind the original schedule vary from project to project. In general, the reasons include delay in land acquisition, delay in award of contracts, delay in supply of equipment, lack of infrastructure and fund constraints.

(e) The factors responsible for cost over-runs include:

- (i) increase in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties;
- (ii) high cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures;
- (iii) higher cost of land acquisition;
- (iv) change in scope of project;
- (v) higher prices being quoted by the bidders in certain areas;
- (vi) under-estimation of original cost;
- (vii) general price rise; and

(viii) increase in interest on loan during construction due to delays.

(f) and (g) The steps taken to identify and remove the hurdles to ensure timely completion of these projects are as follows:

- (i) review of projects on monthly as well as quarterly basis by the Government;
- (ii) indepth critical review of the progress by the Project Authorities and the administrative Ministries and follow up with the State Governments (for acquisition of land and provision of infrastructure facilities like water and power, ensuring law & order at project sites, etc.), consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays;
- (iii) setting up of an Empowerment Committee in the concerned administrative Ministries for resolution of problems;
- (iv) inter-ministerial coordination for resolving problems of inter-ministerial nature;
- (v) making available matching funds on yearly basis based on updated costs to complete the projects in the advanced stages of implementation to achieve the revised completion schedule; and
- (vi) reviews by the Minister-in-charge, the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Secretariat.

Statement

Extent of time/cost overrun in Projects with respect to original schedule

(Status as on 01-07-2001)

S.No.	Sector	No. of Proj-ects	Total cost (Rs. CRS)			proj. with cost over run				Proj. with time over run			
			original cost	Antic-ipated cost	Cost over Run(%)	No.	Original cost	Antic-ipated cost	%Incre-ase	No.	Original cost	Antic-ipated cost	Range (Month)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	6838.2	7771.1	13.6	6	4615.3	5812.2	25.9	2	275.1	468.7	27-36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	468.8	1602.1	241.8	1	312.8	1446.1	362.3	1	312.8	1446.1	85-85
3.	Assam	9	4728.9	6413.4	35.6	5	2318.9	4003.4	72.6	2	467.3	1146.4	9-81
4.	Bihar	11	3940.5	6441.6	63.5	5	2724.8	5243.4	92.4	3	444.0	532.8	28-96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Goa	1	250.0	250.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
6.	Gujarat	8	7183.8	8012.4	11.5	6	1543.8	2372.4	53.7	2	228.4	693.6	69-132
7.	Haryana	3	7759.7	7965.0	2.6	1	166.7	372.0	123.1	1	166.7	372.0	35-35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3362.0	9350.3	178.1	1	1678.0	7666.3	356.9	1	1678.0	7666.3	92-92
9.	J & K	3	2733.5	7228.8	164.5	3	2733.5	7228.8	164.5	3	2733.5	7228.8	84-157
10.	Karnataka	6	1076.6	2389.1	121.9	5	840.1	2152.6	156.2	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
11.	Kerala	2	276.8	347.2	25.4	1	45.8	116.2	153.8	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	3277.4	3622.8	10.5	4	967.5	1313.0	35.7	2	533.5	758.8	35-48
13.	Maharashtra	19	9394.7	15519.7	65.2	10	5070.7	11333.4	123.5	10	2079.8	2642.4	4-69
14.	Manipur	1	578.6	578.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
15.	Meghalaya	1	71.2	422.6	493.7	1	71.2	422.6	493.7	1	71.2	422.6	72-72
16.	Mizoram	1	368.7	368.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
17.	Orissa	11	12421.8	13162.2	6.0	8	8126.2	8866.7	9.1	4	2706.0	3362.2	3-72
18.	Punjab	4	646.3	974.7	50.8	2	262.8	591.2	125.0	2	262.8	591.2	31-132
19.	Rajasthan	3	653.8	961.8	47.1	3	653.8	961.8	47.1	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
20.	Sikkim	1	2198.0	2198.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
21.	Tamil Nadu	12	8839.0	10295.1	16.5	8	4227.1	5835.6	38.1	4	4554.2	5256.8	14-78
22.	Tripura	1	575.0	825.0	43.5	1	575.0	825.0	43.5	0	0.0	0.0	0-0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5901.5	10358.4	75.5	6	4185.9	8642.7	106.5	4	3735.7	7931.2	22-77
24.	West Bengal	13	2371.1	3458.2	45.8	10	970.1	2286.2	135.7	8	922.6	1925.0	13-168
25.	Delhi	3	5047.3	8451.9	67.5	3	5047.3	8451.9	67.5	2	187.3	296.9	47-48
26.	Multi State	52	22700.9	28269.4	24.5	32	11265.1	16848.3	49.6	26	11175.3	15906.6	5-117
Total		199	113664.2	157238.0	38.3	122	58402.2	102791.6	76.0	78	32534.1	58648.3	

Violation of Guidelines by Adoption Agencies

1578. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

(a) the details of adoption agencies functioning in each State as on date;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a number of such agencies are functioning in violation of guidelines issued by Central Adoption Resources Agency (CARA);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken any action against such erring Agencies in this regard; and

(e) if so, the measures by the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The State-wise list of 76 Adoption Agencies recognized by Govt. of India is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The recognition of the following agencies have been withdrawn for violating the Guidelines issued by the Central Adoption Resource (Agency) (CARA) of this Ministry i.e. Revised Guidelines for Adoption of Indian Children 1995.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Date of Suspension Withdrawn
1.	M/s. Madras Social Guild Nedungundram P.O. Box-1, Vandaur Post Madras-600048	18.06.1999
2.	Action for Social Development 1-3-183/40/46/6, Gandhi Nagar Hyderabad-500330	30.3.1999
3.	M/s. Good Samaritan Evangelical & Social Welfare Association Plot No. 171, Balamrai Cooperative Society Pahari Hanuman Road 4, Mahindra Hills, Secunderabad-500026	30.3.1999
4.	John Abraham Bethany Home Tandur. H.No. 6-101/17, 1st Floor, Padmarao Nagar, Secunderabad-500025 A.P. India	23.4.2001
5.	Indian Council of Social Welfare Inside Cancer Hospital Compound, Red Hills, Hyderabad-500004	11.5.2001
6.	Shri Sharadhanand Anathalaya 123. Shradhanand, Nagpur-440022	8.5.2001
7.	Subhadra Mehtab Seva Sadan Plot No. 337, Baramunda, P.O. Delta Colony Bhubaneswar-750013	23.5.2001

(e) The Govt. has written to all State Governments to monitor the working of NGOs involved in the Adoption

of Children by setting up Advisory Committees on Adoption, State Adoption Units, Licensing of Adoption Agencies, Enactment of Orphanages and Charitable Homes Act 1960 or any other relevant Act in the State for monitoring such NGOs, conducting of Joint Inspections and other such steps for stopping illegal adoption activities.

Statement

State-wise List of Placement Agencies Recognised by Govt. of India

Karnataka

1. Shishu Mandir
17/11, Cambridge Road, Ulsoor,
Bangalore-560 008.
2. Ashraya
Jawan's Quarters, BDA Park, Double Road,
Indiranagar Stage-I,
Bangalore-560 038.
3. Society of Sisters of Charity
Holy Angles Convent,
C/o Stella Maris Convent, Malleswaram,
Bangalore-560 003.
4. Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Trabes
Promenade Road, Fraser Town,
Bangalore-560005.
5. Ms. Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society
27th Cross, Banashankari 2nd Stage,
Bangalore-560070.
6. Society of Sisters of Charity St. Gerosa Convent,
C/o Sisters of Charity, Belvedere, Angelore,
Mangalore-575002.
7. St. Michael's Home/Convent
Good Shepherd Sisters
80, Feet Road, Indira Nagar Post,
Bangalore-560038.
8. Vathsalya Charitable Trust
No. 246, 8th E' Main, H.B.R., B.D.A. Layout,
Banawadi, Bangalore-560043.
9. M/s. Reach out
22, Chinnaswamy Road, Tasker Town,
Bangalore-560051.
10. M/s. Child Foundation Karnataka
No. 8, O' Shaughnessy Road,
Langford Gardens, Bangalore-560025

Andhra Pradesh

1. Guild of Service (Seva Samajam)
Balika Nilayam, 10.3.561/3 Vijaya Nagar Colony,
Hyderabad-500457.
2. Missions to the Nations,
Plot 18, D. No. 3-19-6
Kannayyakapu Nagar, Behind RTO Office
Kakinada-533003.
3. St. Theresa's Tender Loving Care Home
Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-500018.

Delhi

1. Delhi Council for Child Welfare,
Civil Lines, Qudsia Garden, Yamuna Marg,
Delhi-110054.
2. Church of North India Shishu Sangopan Graha,
St. Michael's Church Compound,
Hospital Road, Jangpura, New Delhi-110014.
3. Welfare Home for Children,
68, Raja Garden, New Delhi-110015.
4. Sewa Bharati
10196/A, Sewa Kunj
Opposite Jhandewalan Temple
New Delhi-110055.
5. SOS Children's Villages of India
A-7, Nizamuddin (West)
New Delhi-110013.
6. Holy Cross Social Service Centre
34, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar (West)
Delhi-110009.
7. Missionaries of Charity
Nirmala Shishu Bhawan
12, Commissioner Lane,
Delhi-110054.
8. Children of the World
A-5/5, Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi-110057.

Goa

1. Caritas Goa
Paco Patriarcal, Altinho
Panjim-403001
Goa

2. Matruchhaya,
Dhavali, Kavale, Ponda-4034001
Goa.

Gujarat

1. Shri Kathiawar Nirashrit Balashram
Malaviya Road, Lodhawad Chowk,
Rajkot-360002
2. Mahipatram Rupram Ashram
Out side Raipur Gate,
Ahmedabad-380022
3. Sh. Kasturba Stri Vikas Gruha
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
Jamnagar-361008

4. M/s Shishumangal Trust,
Opp. Collector's Banglow,
Junagarh, Gujarat-362001

Haryana

1. Haryana State Council for Child Welfare,
Bal Vikas Bhawan 650, Sector 16-D,
Chandigarh-160015

Kerala

1. Holy Infant Mary's Girl Home
Vayithiri, South Wayanad District,
Kerala-673570
2. St. Joseph's Children's Home
Kurmmannoor, Cherpunkal, P.O. 686584,
Kottayam Distt. Kerala
3. Dinasevanasabha Snehaniketan
Snehaniketan Social Centre
Taliparamba, Kannur Dt., Kerala
Pattuvam-670143
4. Bethal Foundation,
P.O. Box 1873, Asoka Road
Kaloor P.O., Cochin-682017
Kerala
5. SISU Bhavan
Sisters of Nazareth
Pauduapuram P.O., 683582, Via Karukutty
Kerala, S. India
6. International Child Welfare Service
(Karin Child Care Centre)
Vellore P.O. Paampady
Kottayam, 686501, Kerala
7. Sishu Kshema Bhavan
St. Judges Charitable Trust
Parathode, Kanjirapally,
Kerala-686512

Maharashtra

1. **Bal Anand**
World Children Welfare Trust India
Sai Krupa, 93, Ghatla Village, Chembur,
Mumbai-400071
2. **Missionaries of Charity**
Church Road, Vile Parle (West),
Mumbai-400056
3. **Children of the World (India) Trust**
401, Arun Chambers, 4th Floor, Tardeo
Mumbai-400034
4. **Holy Cross Home For Babies**
Amaravati (Camp)-444602
Maharashtra
5. **SOFOSH**
Society of Friends of Sasoon Hospitals
Postal Address: P.O. Box 94, G.P.O.,
Pune-411001
6. **St. Catherine's Home**
Veera Desai Road, Andheri (West),
Mumbai-400058
7. **The Hindu Women's Welfare Society**
Shraddhanand Road, Maheshwari, Udyan,
Matunga, Mumbai-400019
8. **Bhartiya Samaj Seva Kendra**
Atur Park, 5, Koregaon Road,
Pune-411001
9. **Shejar Chhaya**
Deodal Kaman P.O.
Taluka: Vasai, Distt. Thane,
Maharashtra-401202
10. **Maharashtra State Women's Council**
Asha Sadan, Asha Sadan Marg, Umerkhandi
Mumbai-400009
11. **Bal Asha Trust**
401, Charlie-Ville, A Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai-400020
12. **Bal Vikas**
102, Shishu Bhawan, Velentine Complex,
Off. Gen. Arun Kumar Vaidya Marg,
Pimpripada, Malad (East)
Mumbai-400097
13. **Shree Manav Seva Sangh**
255-257, Sion Road, Sion (West),
Mumbai-400022
14. **Preet Mandir**
Balwant Kartar Anand Foundation
Anand Corner 18, Coyaji Road,
Pune-411001
15. **M/s. Matru Sewa Sangh**
North Ambazari Road
Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
16. **M/s. Mahila Seva Mandal**
Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Seva Gram
25/20, Karve Road, Pune-411004
17. **Society of S. Mary The Virgin In India**
Convent of St. Mary,
Panch Howd, 5, Guruwar Peth
Pune-411042
18. **M/s. Vivekanand Balsadan Kamptee**
Seth Doga Dhramshala,
Opp. Railway Station, P.O. Kamptee-441002
Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra
19. **M/s. Indian Association For Promotion of Adoption
& Child Welfare, Flat No. 7, Kanara
Brotherhood Co-operative Housing Society,
Mogul Lane, Matunga (W) Mumbai-400016**
20. **Vatsalya Trust**
C-32, Shri Vijay Kunj Society,
Near State Bank of India, Kaujur (East)
Mumbai-400042
21. **Family Service Centre**
Eucharistic Congress, Building No. 3,
5 Convent Street
Mumbai-400001
22. **M/s. Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal**
C/o Swa-Adhr Mahila Vastigarh
Sudarshan Colony, India Nagar,
Latur-413531
23. **M/s. Renuka Mahajan Trust**
Plot No. 38, Svy. No. 67, Vidyanagar,
(Tingre Nagar), Pune-411032
(Maharashtra)

Orissa

1. Manoj Manjari Sishu Bhawan
AT & P.O. Keonjhar,
Orissa-758001.
2. Basundhara
Basundhara Nagar, Abhinaba Bidanasi,
Cuttack-753014, Orissa.

Pondicherry

1. The Immaculate Heart of Mary's Convent
(Joy Home)
(Colas Nagar, Uppalam Road,
Pondicherry-605001.
2. Cluny Children's Home
(Cluny Sishu Illam)
Pouponniere St. Joseph,
P.B. 32, 8, Romain Rolland St.,
Pondicherry-605001

Tamil Nadu

1. Guild of Service (Central)
32, Casa Major Road, Egmore,
Chennai-600008
2. Grace Kennett Foundation Hospital
34, Kennett Road, Madurai-625010
Madurai-625010
3. Institute of the Franciscan
Missionaries of Mary Society,
No. 3, Holy Apostles Convent.
St. Thomas Mount, Babies Home,
Chennai-600016
4. Karna Prayag Trust Welfare Centre For
Welfare Centre For Women & Children
No. 7, Raja Krishna Rao Road,
Teynampet, Chennai-600018
5. Concord House of Jesus
C-23, Anna Nagar East,
Chennai-600102
6. Congregation of the Sisters of
The Cross of Chavanod
P.B. No. 395, Behind Holy Cross College,
Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli-620002
7. Families for Children
107, Vellalore Road, Podanur
Coimbatore-641023

8. Malaysian Social Services
H.O. No. 6, Sengunthar Street,
Shenoy Nagar, Chennai-600030
Uttar Pradesh

1. Uttar Pradesh Council for Child Welfare
2, Rana Pratap Marg, Moti Mahal,
Lucknow-226001

West Bengal

1. Missionaries of Charity (Nirmal Shishu Bhavan)
78, A.J.C. Bose Road,
Calcutta-700014.
2. Indian Societies for Sponsorship and Adoption
1, Place Court, 1, KYD Street,
Calcutta-700016
3. Society for Indian Children's Welfare
20&22 Col. Biswas Road, Beckbagan,
Calcutta-700019
4. International Mission of Hope (India) Society
2, Nimak Mahal Road
Calcutta-700043
5. Indian Society for Rehabilitation of Children
9 B, Lake View Road,
Calcutta-700029

**Disbanding of Railway Engineers
Territorial Army Units**

1579. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to disband Railway Engineers Territorial Army Units;

(b) if so, the reasons and the implications thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the surplus manpower will be rationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Out of the eleven Railway Engineers Regiments and two Railway Bridge Construction Companies (TA), three units were disbanded in June, 2000 on the advice of the Ministry of Railways. Government have since decided to dispense with five Defence paid Railway Engineer Regiments and two Railway Bridge Construction Companies (TA) and converting them into six Infantry Battalions (TA).

(b) This has been necessitated by the exigencies of national security and also the fact that the utilisation of these Railway units has been sub-optimal. Infantry units so created are expected to be utilised to support the regular Army in dealing with insurgency conditions in Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States.

(c) The personnel of the Railway TA Units are regular employees of the Indian Railways. Such of them as are rendered surplus after conversion of these units as above will be transferred to the balance three Railway paid Engineer Regiments (TA) and those who cannot be absorbed will be discharged from TA and would continue to hold their respective posts in the Indian Railways. The regular Army personnel forming part of the permanent staff of these Railway Units will be transferred to the general staff pool of the Army.

Change of Nomenclature

1580. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change the nomenclature of the above Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been increase in the number of small scale industries in urban areas whereas this number has gone down in the rural areas;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to change this situation?

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 Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC), in its report on the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries has recommended that the coverage of the small sector include the fast expanding service sector which would be in line with the approach adopted in most countries. The ERC has further recommended that Governmental support should be provided to tiny,

small and medium establishments on a graded scale and there should be an opportunity for tiny units to graduate to small establishments and small establishments to medium establishments. In this context, the ERC has recommended that it would be appropriate to rename the Ministry as Ministry of Small & Medium Establishments. The Government is yet to take a final view on the matter.

(c) As per the information available from the Second All India Census in 1987-88 and the Sample Survey of 1994-95, the distribution of small scale industrial units in urban and rural areas in terms of percentage in 1994-95 was almost the same as they were in 1987-88.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

National Commission on Population

1581. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition, aims and objectives of the National Commission on Population (NCP);

(b) the total fund allocated during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for meeting the expenditure of this Commission;

(c) the justification behind formation of such a large body thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to keep the membership of the NCP to minimum possible for its smooth working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The composition and aims and objectives of the National Commission on Population (NCP) is given below:

Composition

Chairman — Prime Minister of India

Vice-Chairman — Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

Members

Union Minister in charge of Education	President, Indian Nursing Council
Union Minister in charge of Environment and Forests	Representative, Jain T.V. (Dr. J.K. Jain)
Union Minister in charge of Finance	President, Medical Council of India
Union Minister in charge of Health and Family Welfare	Representative, STAR T.V. (Shri Prannoy Roy)
Union Minister in charge of Information and Broadcasting	Representative, SUN T.V.
Union Minister in charge of Rural Development	Representative, ZEE T.V. (Shri Subhash Chandra)
Union Minister in charge of Social Justice and Empowerment	Professor Abad Ahmed
Union Minister in charge of Urban Development	Mr. Abhay Bang, SEARCH, Gadchiroli
Union Minister in charge of Women and Child Development	Shri A.C. Muthiah
Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha	Shri Alok Mukhopadhyay, Chairman, VHA
Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha	Shri Alyque Padamsee
Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories	Dr. A. Vaidyanathan, Madras Institute of Development Studies
Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Shri Aveek Sarkar, Telegraph
Leader of Bharatiya Janata Party	Dr. Banoo Coyaji, Director, KEM Hospital, Rastapet
Leader of Communist Party of India	Shri Barun Sengupta, Bartman
Leader of Indian National Congress	Dr. Darshan Shankar (ISM&H), President, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions
Leader of Nationalist Congress Party	Dr. E.K. Iqbal, KSSP
Leader of Janata Dal (United)	Smt. Ela Bhatt, SEWA Ahmedabad
Mrs. Margaret Alva, Member of Parliament	Smt. Imrana Qadir, Professor, Population Studies, JNU, New Delhi.
Shri Purno Sangma, Member of Parliament	Ms. Jaya Jaitley
Smt. Shabana Azmi, Member of Parliament	Ms. Jayanti Natrajan
Shri Vinod Khanna, Member of Parliament	Shri K. Gopalakrishna, President, JANANI
President, Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India	Dr. K. Srinivasan, President, Indian Association for Study of Population
President, Confederation of Indian Industries	Dr. Mahip Singh
President, Editors Guild of India	Shri Mammen Mathew, Malayalam Manorama
President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Professor Mohd. Amin, Ex. V.C., Jamia Hamdard
President, Federation of Obst. & Gyna. Society of India, FOGSI	Ms. Mohsina Kidwai
President, Indian Medical Association	Shri Narayana Murthy
President, Indian Newspapers Society	Shri Narendra Mohan, Dainik Jagran
	Dr. Neena Puri, President, FPIA

Mrs. Neidonud Angami, President, Naga Mothers' Association

Shri N. Ravi, The Hindu

Dr. N.S. Deodhar, Pune

Ms. Padma Sachdeva

Shri Prabhash Joshi, Jansatta

Shri P.N. Tripathi, AVARD

Shri Qari M.M. Majari, Urdu, Secular Qayadat

Ms. Quatarlain Haider

Ms. Ragni Ben Banwari, Seva Ashram, UP

Dr. Rajnikant Arole, Jamkhed Project, Ahmednagar

Ms. Rami Chhabra

Shri Ramoji Rao, ENNADU

Ms. Rani Bang, Search, Gadchiroli

Shri Ratan Tata

Shri R. Srinivasan, Ex. Health Secretary

Dr. Saroj Pachauri, Regional Dir. South and South East Asia Population Council

Ms. Sharmila Tagore

Ms. Sheema Rizvi, MLC, UP

Dr. Sudarshan (Right Livelihood Awardee), Mysore

Prof. Sundar Lal, Rohtak Medical College, Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine

Prof. Swapna Mukhopadhyay, IEG, Institute of Social Studies Trust

Smt. Thelma Narayan, International Health Network of WHO

Dr. Trilochan Singh

Director, Centre for Policy Research

Member Secretary — Smt. Krishna Singh, Planning Commission

Aims and Objectives

- (i) To review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the policy.

(ii) To promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilisation.

(iii) To promote inter-sectoral coordination in planning and implementation across Government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of international cooperation in support of the goals set out in the Policy.

(iv) To facilitate the development of a vigorous people's movement in support of this national effort.

(b) The total fund allocated during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for meeting the expenditure of the Commission is Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 1.36 crores respectively.

(c) The NCP is not an executive body. Its large size results from its being a broad based forum to create a general consensus about various issues relating to population stabilisation.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Physiotherapy Courses

1582. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether a course on physiotherapy of four and half years duration is being run by the Institute of Physically Handicapped, New Delhi through the University of Delhi;

(b) whether the Institute has mobilized all the basic facilities like the high quality of training, clinical duty, laboratory etc. in the changing circumstances;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which all the necessary and basic facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Degree courses in Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy of 4½ years duration each are being run by the Institute for the Physically Handicapped which is affiliated with Delhi University.

(b) to (d) The Institute has the basic facilities for providing rehabilitation services and conducting short-term & long term training programmes.

[English]

Rural Industries in Orissa

1583. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industries set up in Orissa by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the number of people working in them;

(b) the details of the registered rural industries/institutes;

(c) whether any new industries/institutes to be set up in Orissa in near future; 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) 272 projects were set up in the State of Orissa upto 31.3.2001 under the Margin Money Scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The details of the projects are as follows:—

Under Public Sector banks and RRBs	87
Under State KVI Board	185

(b) The industries set up in Orissa under the purview of the KVIC and the employment generated thereof as on 31.03.2001 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Promotion of industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the KVIC supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance to set up viable village industries projects in rural areas through Nationalised banks and through the State KVI Boards. An entrepreneur can set up any industry not covered in the negative list of activity in the rural sector under the Margin Money Scheme subject to the fulfillment of conditions as laid down thereunder.

Statement

Industries set up in Orissa by KVIC and the Number of People Employed therein as on 31.3.2000

		(Emp. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Industry	Employment
1.	Pottery	0.05
2.	Lime	0.02
3.	Agarbatti	0.01
4.	Cottage Match	*
5.	Shellac	*
6.	Cane & Bamboo	0.06
7.	Gun & Resins	0.03
8.	Beekeeping	0.19
9.	Ghani Oil	*
10.	Gur & Khandsari	0.06
11.	Palmgur	0.28
12.	P.C.P.I.	0.04
13.	Forest Plant & Fruit	0.11
14.	Fibre	0.02
15.	Cottage Soap	0.71
16.	Leather	0.01
17.	Polymer	*
18.	Carpentry & Blacksmithy	0.07
19.	Brass Coppers, Bell Metal	*
20.	Polyvastra	0.01
21.	Textile	0.02
22.	Service	*
Total		1.69

* Less than 500.

[Translation]

Air-Force Training Colleges

1584. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering colleges being run at present in the country for the training of the Air Force personnel and the number of trainees being trained there every year;

(b) whether these colleges are unable to produce required number of Engineers, Aircraft technicians, Doctors and Mechanical and Electronic Engineers;

(c) if so, whether the Government have accorded approval for setting up new engineering colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) At present, no separate engineering college is being run in the country for imparting training only to Air Force personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Cerebral Malaria

1585. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nodal agencies dealing with malaria in the Government have not reported to outbreak of cerebral malaria in some tribal areas, particularly Bihar;

(b) if so, reasons for the slow reaction of various anti-malaria control bodies of the Government;

(c) whether there is any move to make such bodies more alert and people-oriented;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted of all the States on the outbreak of such malaria-based disease;

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

(f) the preventive steps taken/being taken to control cerebral malaria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Malaria situation in the country is continuously monitored at all levels. Under the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) guidelines have been issued to States/District Health authorities to monitor the Malaria situation vigorously. Based on the data of rainfall and epidemiological trend, the States are alerted by the Directorate of NAMP to take preventive steps in time.

(d) and (e) Apart from regular active and passive surveillance, in the event of high incidence of fever of Malaria cases, investigation to ascertain the cause of the outbreak and also adopting appropriate control measures is undertaken from time to time.

(f) Steps taken for prevention and control of Cerebral Malaria are as under:—

1. Early Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) of cases has been intensified by gearing up surveillance.
2. Facilities for detection and treatment of cases have been extended to the village level by involving community volunteers as Drug Distribution Centre (DDCs) and Malaria Link Volunteers (MLVs) in high-risk areas.
3. Rapid Diagnostic Kits for malaria case detection has been introduced for piloting.
4. Identification of referral centre for the management of severe and complicated malaria.
5. Providing alternative anti-malarials in Chloroquine resistant area.
6. Vector Control measures have been intensified by prioritization of areas for selective spray with appropriate insecticides and alternative vector control methods.
7. Newer and more effective alternative insecticides like Synthetic Pyrethroids have been introduced in the programme.

8. Information Education and Communication (IEC) has been intensified and metropolitan cities like Chennai, Calcutta etc. have been given additional funds through Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support for IEC activities.
9. Hundred hard-core malaria and predominantly tribal districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 malaria problematic towns in these States and States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have been included under EMCP for additional inputs for intensification of anti-malaria activities since September, 1997. Seven North Eastern States are being given 100% Central Assistance *w.e.f.* December, 1994.
10. Capacity Building and Management Information system are being strengthened in the country under EMCP.
11. Capabilities for Epidemic preparedness and rapid response are being strengthened.

National Human Development Report

1586. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in spite of 50 years of Independence, the country has not been able to bring out a national human development report to improve the status of human development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Planning Commission undertook the task of preparing the national human development report for India last year;

(d) if so, whether this report has been prepared;

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

(f) whether the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has instructed the State Government to prepare individual national human resource development report and also for whole country; and

(g) if so, the steps taken or being taken by State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) In the fifty years since independence, India has had nine five year plans and in each of these five year plans, there has been a focus and emphasis on various aspects of improvement in human development, including poverty alleviation, development of social services, such as education, health, women and child development, nutrition, civil amenities and development of deprived and backward sections of the population. Various programmes/schemes covering these issues have been initiated from time to time. However, a National Human Development Report (NHDR) along the lines on which the concept of human development has evolved in the 1990s, primarily under the aegis of UNDP, has not yet been brought out by the Central Government. There have been initiatives from among some of the State Governments and by some research institutions that have resulted in reports on some aspects of human development in India.

(c) to (e) The Planning Commission has undertaken the task of preparing the National Human Development Report for India with the objective of evolving appropriate human development indices for the country. The work on the Report started last year and the Draft Report is in the final stages of completion. After the Report is discussed with experts in a Seminar/Workshop shortly, it would be submitted to the Government.

(f) The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has not instructed the State Governments to prepare their State Human Development Reports. The Planning Commission is, however, encouraging the States to take up preparation of the such Reports and, in this regard, providing some financial support as well.

(g) Two States, namely, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have already prepared their State Human

Development Reports without seeking financial assistance from the Planning Commission. Twelve States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Orissa, Haryana and Goa are at various stages of preparing their Reports. They have received additional Central Assistance during the period 1998-2001 for preparing their respective Reports. Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya have initiated work on their Reports and have sought financial assistance from Planning Commission.

Promotion of Employment in IT

1587. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current slow-down in the United States of America has adversely affected the IT related economy and job opportunities in India as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Indian IT professionals who have had to return from USA as a result thereof; and

(d) steps taken to promote employment in IT related services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The slow down in the US economy, as indications suggest in the software driven IT industry, is likely to affect to some extent the software exports of on-site services. However, out-sourcing of software services by the US companies is likely to go up as the US corporates are looking at means of cutting the costs. The out sourced assignments will offer opportunities to IT professionals here. On the whole it is expected that the Indian software industry will continue to maintain a healthy growth rate.

(c) The exact number is not known, however the Indian industry has the capacity and is willing to absorb all such people.

(d) Various incentives provided by the Government to IT industry, which may help in maintaining a healthy growth rate and thereby help in employment generation are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Incentives for Information Technology Sector

1. Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) has been rationalised and extended uniformly to all sectors without any threshold limit on payment of 5% only.
2. Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Information Technology sector, with the exception of Business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.
3. Powers of approval of the Designated Officers of MIT for implementation of STP and EHTP schemes have been further enhanced upto US\$ 20 million.
4. Accelerated depreciation norms for computers and computer peripherals for units under Export Oriented schemes (EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP) have been enhanced. These shall stand depreciated to overall limit of 90% over a period of 3 years instead of around 5 years earlier.
5. DTA access upto 50% of the FOB value of export is permitted for export oriented units under EOU/EPZ/STP schemes. Broadbanding is permitted in the DTA sales of Hardware units for items covered in the Letter of Permission.
6. EOU/EPZ/EHTP/STP units are exempted from payment of Income Tax on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Section 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
7. Special Economic Zones are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.
8. Value addition norms for Rupee exports to Russia reduced from 100% to 33% under Advance Licensing Scheme.
9. The Depreciation on Computers has been allowed @ 60%.
10. In the 2000-01 Budget, Customs duty on Computers and Peripherals has been reduced from 20% to 15%. The Customs duty on all storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, Data display tubes and Deflection components of colour monitors has been reduced to NIL rate.

11. Definition of Computer Software, as in Section 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act has been widened to include transmission of data.
12. Benefit of Section 80 HHE is available to supporting software developers.
13. Exemption of withholding tax on interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) has been extended to the IT sector.
14. A National Venture Fund for Software and IT Industry (NFSIT) has been set up with a corpus of Rs. 100 crores, out of which MIT shall contribute Rs. 30 crores.
15. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a Venture Capital Fund or Venture Capital company from investment made by way of equity shares in a Venture Capital Undertaking, which has been expanded to include the Software and IT sectors, will henceforth not be included in computing the total income.
16. To give thrust to Venture Capital finance, SEBI has been made the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds.
17. There will be no tax on distributed or undistributed income of Venture Capital Funds. The income distributed by the VCFs will only be taxed in the hands of the investors at the rates applicable to the nature of the income.
18. Under policy on portfolio investment, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are permitted to invest in a company upto an aggregate of 24% of equity shares, extendable upto 30% subject to approvals. This limit has been raised from 30% to 40% in the Budget 2000-01.
19. Under the Employee Stock Option Scheme, income tax payable on income from GDRs purchased in foreign currency by a resident employee of IT software and service companies, shall be at a concessional rate of 10%.
20. To induce more investment for R&D activities, a weighted deduction of 125% on the sums paid to any university, college or an institution or a Scientific research association for the purposes of scientific, social or statistical research has been provided.

21. Information Technology Act 2000 has been enacted. This act deals with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects. This will encourage expansion of e-commerce through internet.

22. STPI has set up a business support centre in the USA, which is operational since November, 1999, to promote business for STP units and provide marketing support to SMEs.

Inclusion of Sports Medicine in MBBS Curriculum

1588. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to include sports medicine in the MBBS curriculum;

(b) if so, whether the views of the Karnataka Government and its medical colleges have been sought;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) There is no proposal to include specifically Sports medicine in the MBBS curriculum. However, training is already provided in the MBBS curriculum regarding treatment of injuries arising out of sports and related activities. The Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations also provide for degree and diploma course in Sports medicine.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Information Technology Act, 2000

1589. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enforced the Information Technology Act, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the reasons behind bringing in this legislation;
- (d) the details of the Semi Conductor Integrated Circuit layout design Act;
- (e) the date on which it was enforced; and
- (f) the benefits accrued to the Information Technology sector with these Acts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Information Technology Act, 2000 has been enforced on 17th October, 2000. The Information Technology Act 2000 aims to provide a legal and regulatory framework for Promotion of e-Commerce and e-Governance.

(d) This Act provide for Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design and matters connected therewith.

(e) The Act received Presidential assent in September 2000. Draft Rules are under finalization.

(f) The IT Act 2000 will facilitate the promotion of e-commerce and e-governance in the country. Further, Intellectual Property (IP) is the bedrock of advancements/innovations in IT products. The Semiconductor Act will hasten the creation of Indian IP and help the growth of the hardware sector. It will also encourage flow of foreign direct investment into the hi-tech IT sector in view of protections available.

[English]

CNR Project

1590. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item that even after lapse of ten years and spending crores of rupees the CNR (Composite Net Radio) project failed to achieve its objectives as reported in 'Dainik Jagran' dated May 15, 2001;

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

(c) whether the CNR project has anti jammer communications system; and

(d) if so, the impact thereof on our defence requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) Certain shortcomings in performance of CNR have been noticed during the recent trials. Improved CNR is planned to be offered for trials by end of year 2001.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The CNR, when fielded, will provide a secure means of communication to the Services.

Shelter House

1591. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide shelter houses for looking after the animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses during the last three years and current financial year?

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

(b) Under this scheme NGOs are assisted to the extent of 90 percent of the project cost of the construction of a shelter house with a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs including 10 percent contribution to be made by the NGOs. The amount is released to NGOs in two equal instalments.

(c) No financial assistance has been provided to the Govt. of Maharashtra under the scheme. However, the details of NGOs in Maharashtra who have received financial assistance under the scheme are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

The amount released to NGOs of Maharashtra during the last 3 years under this Ministry's scheme for Provision of Shelter Houses for looking after the animals

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Released So far (in Rupees)
1.	Blue Cross Society of Pune, Pune	11,90,425/=
2.	Bombay SPCA, Mumbai	2,98,350/=
3.	Indian Hepetological Society, Pune	22,50,000/=
4.	Nagpur SPCA, Nagpur	9,28,755/=
5.	People for Animals, Chandrapur	15,00,000/=
6.	Ujjwal Gaurakshan Trust, Nagpur	22,50,000/=
7.	Shri Ramroti Annashetra Ashram, Mumbai (Shelter in Gujarat)	9,33,750/=
8.	The Bombay Humanitarian League, Mumbai	5,85,000/=

Fake Medicines

1592. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether fake medicines are easily available in the Delhi's market;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to nab fake medicines manufacturers/marketeers;

(c) if so, the details of fake medicines;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to make it mandatory for drug manufacturers to print the batch number on the tablets and to pack the same in 'opaque blister packing' to make the job of fake drug manufacturers difficult; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether present laws are sufficient for curbing the sub-standard manufacturing of drugs and marketing of these fake drugs; and

(g) if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government to amend the present laws to make it more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No, Sir. While fake drugs are not easily available in Delhi's market, there are reports about medicines of questionable quality being available, faking the name of reputed brands.

(b) and (c) Samples of drugs are regularly drawn from the market by the Drugs Inspectors in Delhi. Details of spurious drugs detected in the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 and action taken in the matter are given in the statement enclosed. Delhi Police, in association with the Drugs Control Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, have also been organizing raids from time to time and seizing stocks of spurious drugs from those reported to be indulging in illegal trade of fake medicines. Recently, the Delhi Police and officers of the Delhi Drugs Control Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, have jointly unearthed and detected an inter-state spurious drug racket clandestinely manufacturing, selling and distributing fake medicines. The Police have arrested persons who were connected with said activities and seized huge stock of drugs from their possessions. About 76 samples of Allopathic drugs including antibiotics, antipyretics and analgesics, Vitamins, anti TB drugs and two samples of Ayurvedic medicines have been recovered during this raid.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There is no proposal to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Rule 96 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules prescribes the manner of labeling any drug before it is sold or distributed in the market by the manufacturer. These labeling provisions requires that distinctive Batch no. be recorded and be available for inspection, based on which details of manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container, can be traced.

In view of above provisions, no further amendment is found to be necessary.

(f) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, adequate provisions are available for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs. Stringent punitive penalties are also prescribed under the said Act for manufacture, sale of spurious adulterated,

misbranded and not of standard quality drugs. Since manufacture and sale of spurious medicines is a clandestine activity indulged by anti-social persons, steps are taken by the enforcement authorities of the States to detect and unearth spurious/fake drugs moving the inter-state commerce.

(g) Does not arise in view of the above.

Statement

Details of Samples of Drugs taken by Govt. of NCT of Delhi During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Year	Total No. of Samples drawn	Samples reported spurious	Details of Action Taken by GNCT
1999-2000	484	13	Prosecution has been launched in 12 cases and 1 case is still under investigation.
2000-2001	1127	4	Prosecution has been launched in one case. Govt. has initiated steps to launch prosecution under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 in the remaining three cases.

TRIPS Agreement

1593. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is also one of the signatories of 46 developing countries which have tabled paper appealing the ministerial conference to ensure that their legitimate right to formulate their own public health policies is protected and that the TRIPS accord does not undermine it;

(b) if so, whether they have been demanding that those provisions of the TRIPS agreement who do not confirm with their demands should be modified;

(c) if so, the main decisions arrived at the WTO on this issue;

(d) whether India alongwith other countries also proposed this move; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The TRIPS Council of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in a special session on 20th June 2001 discussed the issue of Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and access to medicines. In the special session, India along with other 46 developing countries submitted a joint paper on TRIPS and Public Health. India along with other co-sponsors has demanded in this joint paper that the WTO should ensure that the TRIPS Agreement does not undermine the right of WTO members to formulate their own public health policies and adopt measures for providing affordable access to medicines. Greater flexibility and clarity in the interpretation of the TRIPS Agreement has been sought in order to ensure affordable access to essential medicines and life saving drugs in keeping with the public health concerns of the developing countries.

In the special session it was decided that the issue of the TRIPS Agreement and access to medicines would be further discussed in the next meeting of the TRIPS Council in September 2001.

Ayurvedic College in Kerala

1594. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to set up the Ayurveda Colleges in Kerala as Centres of Excellence and help in improving the infrastructure at Kannur, Thrippunithura and Thiruvananthapuram Ayurveda Medical Colleges in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No such proposal has been received in respect of Ayurvedic colleges in Kerala. There is no scheme for assistance for establishing centres of Excellence under implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

Software Export

1595. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka's overall software exports registered a growth rate of 72 percent by notching up software exports of Rs. 7,475 crore surpassing the targeted exports of Rs. 6,400 crore;

(b) if so, the corresponding growth rate in the previous fiscal year;

(c) the extent to which it has increased during the current financial year;

(d) whether it is also a fact that despite the US slowdown, software exports target for the current fiscal has been pegged at Rs. 11,000 crore;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the details of the target set for the next fiscal year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Corresponding growth rate in the previous fiscal year (1999-2000) was 35%.

(c) The growth rate of software exports increased from 35% in 1999-2000 to 72% in 2000-2001.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The industry comprises of large Indian companies, MNCs and small and medium companies. The impact of the US slowdown has been different for the above three categories of the industry. The export target estimated by the industry for the financial year 2001-02 is Rs. 11,000 crores.

[*Translation*]

New Chairman in KVIC

1596. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Chairman has not been appointed in Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) despite expiry of present incumbents tenure as a result of which the Khadi and Village Industries are on the verge of destruction in the country;

(b) whether the Commission is helpless in according approval to its own assistance receiving institutions;

(c) the extent of loan given to various institutions by the Government during the last three years alongwith the names of such institutions especially those in Jharkhand and Bihar States; and

(d) the position of debt recovery at present?

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 tenure of the last Khadi and Village Industries Commission expired on 5.9.1999. As per the provisions of the KVIC Act, the Chairman shall notwithstanding the expiration of his term continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office. Accordingly, Dr. Mahesh

Sharma continues to function as Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Chairman has been authorized to deal with the routine work of the Commission in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Adviser of KVIC till the new Commission is in place.

(c) and (d) The disbursement made to various institutions by the KVIC in the State of Bihar including Jharkhand during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	KVIC	Consortium Bank Credit
1	2	3
1997-1998	30.31	8.82

1	2	3
1998-1999	60.85	4.01
1999-2000	26.37	—

The specific names of the institutions financed during the above period is given in the statement enclosed.

The institution is permitted to retain working capital loan in the form of working fund so long as a certain level of production/sales is maintained. In the case of capital expenditure loans generally it is recovered in 9 equal monthly instalments. The CBC loans is given as term loan and is recoverable in 28 quarterly instalments with an initial moratorium of one year.

Statement

Name of Directly Aided Institutions Financed During Last 3 years i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-01 in Bihar State

Sl.No.	Name of the Institutions	Financed During the year
1.	Parchrukhi Panchayat Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Islampur Dist. Madhubani.	1998-99
2.	Vaishali Zilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Vaishali	1998-99 2000-01 2000-01
3.	Resham Khadi Seva Udyog Jogsar	1998-99
4.	Kshetriya Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Saraya Factory Dist. Muzzafarpur.	2000-01

Statement Showing the Name of Directly Aided Institutions Financed During Last 3 years i.e. 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-01 in Jharkhand State

Sl.No.	Name of the Institutions	Financed During the year
1.	Singhbhum Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Chaibasa Dist-Singhbhum.	1998-99
2.	Gadadhar Mishra Smarak Nidhi, Post- Gandhigram, Dist.-Godda	1998-99
3.	Adivasi Samagra Vikas Parishad, Palkot	1998-99

*[English]***Change in Retirement Rules**

1597. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently changed the rule relating to the retirement age of the Cabinet Secretary;

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

(c) whether frequent changes in the retirement rules are likely to adversely affect the morale of the bureaucracy and bring in instability in the system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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 PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rules have been amended with a view to enable the Central Government to grant extension in service to the Cabinet Secretary if considered necessary in public interest. A certain minimum tenure at the post of Cabinet Secretary has been considered conducive for efficient and effective administration.

(c) and (d) There are no frequent changes in the retirement rules. The recent amendment relating to just one post in the entire Central Government is not likely to adversely affect the morale of the bureaucracy.

Implementation of Telemedicine Projects

1598. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
DR. S. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Principal Scientific Advisor to Union Government has called for rigorous implementation of telemedicine projects across the country to enable rural masses access to best medical facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the expansion of the units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi to look into the issue of telemedicine and its application for improving the access to health care of the poor people living in remote areas. The report submitted by the Committee contains details of infrastructure, technical capabilities and other facilities required for implementing telemedicine in a larger way. Some institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow in the Government sector and Apollo Hospital Group and L.V. Prasad Eye Hospital in Hyderabad have already taken steps to extend benefits of this technology to the rural and remote areas of the country.

Visit of Kazakhstan Assistant Foreign Minister

1599. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of Kazakhstan Assistant Foreign Minister in May this year, the proposed Summit Meeting of CICA (Conference of Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia) scheduled for Nov. 2001 was discussed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the venue and agenda of the Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) During the visit of Mr. Kairat Abouseitov, the Vice Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan to India on 21st May 2001,

discussions were held on the Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) proposed to be held from 8th-10th November 2001.

(b) Kazakhstan has taken the initiative to host the Summit in Almaty. A Special Working Group of CICA is negotiating a Document for adoption by the Heads of State or Government of CICA member States at this Summit. The document aims at putting on a firm footing the incipient process which had commenced with the Declaration of Principles signed at the meeting of Foreign Ministers of CICA Member States in Almaty in 1999. Mr. Abouseitov, in his capacity as Chairman of this Special Working Group, visited India as part of a series of visits he was making to various national capitals of CICA member States for bilateral consultations on various aspects of this draft Document. The formal agenda of the Summit has not yet been finalised.

G-24 Meeting

1600. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of 24 developing countries has demanded the removal of trade barriers imposed by the advanced nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has made a number of suggestions during the meeting of G-24; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Inter-Governmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs (G-24) noted in their meeting held on April 28, 2001, that barriers to developing country exports in industrialized markets continued to seriously disadvantage developing countries. Various protectionist mechanisms in developed countries, viz., anti-dumping and countervailing duties as well as subsidies and slow implementation of trade liberalisation agreements imposed prohibitive costs on developing countries and inhibited their exports. The efforts of developing countries to use

multilateral systems effectively to promote trade and development by increasing their access to global markets needed to be strengthened and supplemented. The Meeting urged the World Bank to support these efforts.

(c) and (d) During the G-24 Meeting India made several interventions, particularly regarding (i) present level of oil prices constituting a major shock in terms-of-trade for oil importing developing countries with adverse implications for balance of payments, thus requiring urgent measures for alleviating their difficulties; (ii) commending the efforts by oil producing countries for oil market stabilisation while at the same time recognizing the fact that serious problems were faced by oil importing developing countries on account of high oil prices; and (iii) the need for better coordination among major industrial countries as well as better surveillance of their policies.

Training Institute for Rehabilitation Sector

1601. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) is overseeing and assisting NGOs which are willing to set up institutes for training people in the rehabilitation sector;

(b) if so, the number of such institutes started with the help of RCI in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(c) whether RCI will assist NGOs in distant places through direct advisory assistance; and

(d) if so, the details of the system of application and approval presently in place with RCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) any organization desirous of starting recognized training courses in rehabilitation sciences is required to obtain permission of Rehabilitation Council of India. The council has granted provisional/permanent permission to start training courses to 9 institutions in 1999-2000 and 11 institutions in 2000-2001.

(c) and (d) It is the duty of the Council to ensure that educational institutions imparting training in rehabilitation sciences conform to standards prescribed

by it. On receipt of an application for starting training courses, of Council, after conducting the inspection and examining the inspection report, grants provisional/permanent permission to start the training courses.

Central Assistance for Software to Karnataka

1602. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give any financial assistance to Karnataka for providing software knowledge particularly in the field of primary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Algeria Ties

1603. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Algeria has shown its keenness to seek cooperation of India to bring in reforms in its economy; and

(b) if so, the cooperation extended by India in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) During the recent high level exchanges with Algeria, number of proposals for mutual cooperation were discussed. One such proposal was cooperation in economic reforms. So far, no request has been received from Algeria in this regard.

[*English*]

Special Category Status to Orissa

1604. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether the Government have received several representations from that State Government for declaring special category status to Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such requests have been received since 1991 on the plea of low level of development, poverty, acute unemployment problem, fiscal imbalance of the State Government, natural calamities and preponderance of SC/ST population in the State.

The main criteria for declaring a State as a Special Category State are: (i) hilly and difficult terrain, (ii) low population density; (iii) weak resources base and (iv) overall economic and infrastructural backwardness. These States are strategically situated along international borders of the country, have sizeable tribal population and most of them have been formed from small Union Territories or districts of some other States.

Orissa does not satisfy the criteria listed above.

(c) To help States like Orissa, the criteria for declaring a State as a Special Category State has to be modified. The revision of the Gadgil Formula for allocation of Central Assistance, change in the loan-grant ratio in respect of Central Assistance to State Plans and change in the criteria for classification of Special Category States were considered in the meeting of Planning Commission chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 27th and 29th June, 2001. It was felt that, given the difference of opinion among State Governments and the sensitivity of this issue, it was necessary to discuss this further and evolve a consensus before alternatives are considered by the NDC. It was agreed, therefore, that this would be taken up separately.

*[Translation]***Kailash Mansarovar Yatra**

1605. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct/ explore any short route for the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken for the safety of the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, along the traditional route across Lipulekh Pass in Pithoragarh District of Uttaranchal, is coordinated by the Ministry of External Affairs and conducted with the assistance of various Central and State Government agencies.

Government of India proposed to the Chinese side on several occasions an alternate route to Kailash Mansarovar through Demchok in Jammu & Kashmir. The Chinese side recently conveyed that it would not be feasible to open an alternate route through Demchok on account of poor road conditions, frequent landslides, high altitudes and lack of infrastructure in that uninhabited remote region of Tibet. The Chinese side also conveyed that they had examined other alternatives, but none of them had been found feasible due to rapidly changing natural and weather conditions.

(c) Facilities provided by the Government for safety of the pilgrims include free medical inspection and assistance; security and escort cover upto Lipulekh Pass; insurance cover and communication links for the duration of the Yatra; and deputation of a Liaison Officer with each batch of Yatris.

*[English]***Changes in Defence Services**

1606. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about major changes in the existing set up of the Defence Services by integrating the service headquarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17th April 2000 to thoroughly review the national security system in its entity and in particular, to consider the recommendations of the Kargil Review Committee, and to formulate specific proposals for implementation. The GoM had after careful consideration of various issues formulated a comprehensive Report titled '**Reforming the National Security System**', which was presented to the Prime Minister on February 26, 2001. The recommendations that will result in integration of Services with the Ministry of Defence are establishment of (i) the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), (ii) Defence Staff, (iii) Defence Procurement Board, (iv) the Defence Intelligence Agency, (v) Integrated HQs of Ministry of Defence, and (vi) Enhanced Delegation of Administrative Powers to integrated HQs. The implementation of the recommendations of the GoM has already commenced. In order to ensure that the recommendations are implemented in a time bound manner, the implementation process is being closely monitored by the Government.

Indo-Pak Ties

1607. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated certain measures to strengthen people-to-people ties between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Pakistani Government thereon; and

(c) the number of cross-border marriages solemnised during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government are of the view that strengthening people-to-people ties between India and Pakistan will contribute to the establishment of a relationship of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In keeping with this approach, and to create a conducive environment prior to the visit of President Pervez Musharraf to India (14-16 July 2001), Government recently announced some significant initiatives to promote people-to-people contacts.

On 4th July 2001, Government announced that 20 scholarship will be offered to students from Pakistan in Indian technical institutes; Pakistani poets, academics, writers and artistes would be invited individually and in groups for a month long visit to India as guests of Government; groups of Pakistani students (from school and university, boys and girls) will be invited by Government to visit and tour Indian academic establishments.

On 9th July 2001, to make travel as simple and easy as possible, Government announced that henceforth Pakistani passport holders will be allowed to come by the road route and obtain visas at the check post at Attari. An additional check post will be opened at Munabao in Rajasthan. Similar check posts will also be opened at designated points along the IB and the LoC in Jammu & Kashmir.

Pakistan continues to adhere to its traditionally narrow and unifocal approach to bilateral relations which is fixed on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) Government do not have information of this nature.

[*Translation*]

Visit of U.S. General

1608. SHRI C.N SINGH:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a highly placed General of the Joint Forces of USA visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held between the two sides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) General Henry Shelton, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, USA visited India on 19th July, 2001. During the visit, the resumption of defence cooperation between the US and India was discussed. In addition, several areas of military to military interaction and exchanges between the military training establishments of the two countries were discussed. The visit also presented an opportunity

for an exchange of views on international, regional and bilateral issues of interest to the two countries.

Industrial Units run by Khadi Gramodhyog

1609. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the industrial units sponsored/run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) the number of the units out of them located in tribal areas of the country;

(c) the details of the work done by these units during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of those cooperative and private units to whom assistance has been provided by Khadi and village Industries Commission during the said period?

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 industrial units State-wise financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission under the Margin Money Scheme is given in the statement.

(b) and (c) Separate data/information for tribal areas are not maintained centrally.

(d) 0.30 lakhs cooperative societies and 6.43 lakh individuals have been assisted by the KIC till 31.03.2000.

Statement

Project Sanctioned Under Margin Money Scheme as on 31.3.2000

Sr.No.	Name of the State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3552
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96

1	2	3
3.	Assam	81
4.	Bihar	262
5.	Goa	609
6.	Gujarat	184
7.	Haryana	818
8.	Himachal Pradesh	206
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2481
10.	Karnataka	6229
11.	Kerala	2540
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7607
13.	Maharashtra	8194
14.	Manipur	156
15.	Meghalaya	1938
16.	Mizoram	419
17.	Nagaland	310
18.	Orissa	578
19.	Punjab	3019
20.	Rajasthan	13789
21.	Sikkim	15
22.	Tamil Nadu	1298
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2221
25.	West Bengal	8090
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	87
27.	Delhi	134
28.	Chandigarh	20
29.	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	1
30.	Pondicherry	827
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0
Total		65762

Vacancies of Section Officers

1610. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in the Section Officer Grade of the Central Secretariat Service under various quota sent to the Department of Personnel and Training during each of the last five years;

(b) whether as per Rule 13(1) of the Central Secretariat Services Rules, 1962 20 per cent of the vacancies in the Section Officer Grade are filled by Direct recruitment and 80 per cent regular appointment from the Select List;

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling up the remaining vacant posts under the Limited Departmental Examination mode of the Select List in the same year by seniority mode;

(d) whether as per the provisions of Rule 13 (1) of the above the vacancies of the direct recruitment or of promotion quota of a year could be carried forward for next two years; and

(e) if so, the reasons for carrying forward vacancies of direct recruitment quota of 1996 of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Commerce etc. for 1999 *i.e.* for next three years by the Department of Personnel and Training and filling up the posts by the candidate of direct recruitment?

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 is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no provision in the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, for diverting vacancies of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination mode to the Seniority mode in the same year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Section Officer's grade of CSS is decentralised and prescribed quotas are maintained by the individual Cadre Authorities who report vacancies to Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) in accordance with the instructions in this regard. DOP&T coordinates and advises the total vacancy position to UPSC.

Statement

Vacancies of Section Officers

S.No.	Year of Select List	Direct Recruitment	L.D.C.E.*	S.Q.**
1.	1995	55	102	103
2.	1996	45	115	129
3.	1997	26	58	70
4.	1998	14	16	18
5.	1999	18	10	18

*-LDCE Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

**S.Q.-Seniority quota.

[English]

Population Control

1611. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

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

(a) whether after the announcement of the population policy any concrete action plan has been chalked out to control the growth in population;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve positive results in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to curtail the central assistance to the States which are neither controlling the population growth nor increasing the pace of development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) An action plan has been drawn up for implementation of important initiatives listed in the National Population Policy.

This action plan takes in to account the strategies enumerated in the Policy and the suggestions received in the Consultative Conferences held in June-July, 2000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Indian Information Infrastructure

1612. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether may US companies have shown keen interest in the Indian Information Infrastructure;

(b) if so, the number of US companies entered into Indian Information Technology Infrastructure market; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful to the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) More than 400 companies have entered Indian IT/IT infrastructure market during the last seven years with direct investment from USA.

(c) It is likely to create high quality production base in the country associated with employment generation and creation of new ancillary units. It is also to facilitate availability of suitable products to meet domestic needs of creating infrastructure.

National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped

1613. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH) Calcutta has set up branches in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NIOH has facilities to undertake out-reach programmes in different states;

(d) if so, the steps proposed by NIOH to undertake such programmes;

(e) whether adequate funding is available for such activities of NIOH; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Calcutta has one Regional Chapter in the campus of National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH) at Dehradun.

(c) and (d) The Institute conducts outreach programme through camp approach. It has been decided to set up six district centers for persons with disabilities through National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Plan outlay of Rs. 1.12 crore was released to National Institute for the Orthopaedically handicapped during 2000-2001. In addition, funds are also provided for undertaking activities under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Granting Loans under PMRY

1614. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for granting loans during the last three years till 2001 in the country;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding violation of rules and terms and conditions laid for grant of loans under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps 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) The plant target fixed for granting loans under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the years 1998-99; 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 was 2,20,000 for each year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Complaints received by the Government pertain to the demand of collateral by banks, non-release of the full sanctioned amount, under financing, delay in sanction of loan, etc. These complaints are redressed through the States/UTs Governments and the concerned banks. Besides, the Committees at the Central, State and District levels regularly monitor the implementation of the Scheme.

[English]

Working Group

1615. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been formed to formulate the approach on Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by Working Group?

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 Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries has not set up such a Working Group.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise, in view of the above.

Indo-Myanmar Ties

1616. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve relations with Myanmar during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a need for greater economic cooperation with Myanmar; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Government have strengthened friendly relations with Myanmar through a policy of good neighbourly and constructive engagement. Measures adopted have included the establishment of institutional mechanisms for border management, cross-border projects on the basis of mutual benefit and the enhancement of economic, technical and cultural cooperation.

Focus areas include agriculture, human resource development, education, science and technology, development of infrastructural links to facilitate trade and tourism, narcotics control and border management. An MOU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture & Allied Sectors was signed in April 1998; an Agreement on co-operation in the fields of Science & Technology was signed in June 1999. Myanmar is availing of training facilities in India in several fields including Information Technology. India has provided a line of credit for US\$ 10 million, which Myanmar has used for rolling stock and other industrial equipment. Another agreement to extend a second credit line of US\$ 15 million was signed in November, 2000. India and Myanmar have also signed an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation on January 25, 2001. An MOU on maintenance of the Tamu-Kalembo road was signed on 25th May, 2001 between the Government of India and the Government of the Union

of Myanmar whereby the GOI will maintain the road for next 6 years.

Government are committed to greater economic cooperation with Myanmar on the basis of mutual benefit.

IID Scheme

1617. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up 50 Centres under the scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development of Small Scale Industries in the rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether location of sites have been selected by the Government for these Centres;

(d) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each Centre;

(e) the share of Centre and State in setting up these Centres; and

(f) the type of service these Centres is likely to be provided to small entrepreneurs?

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) The Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Scheme was launched in 1994 to provide industrial infrastructural facilities in the rural/backward areas for small scale industries. Under the Scheme a Central grant up to Rs. 2.00 crore and a loan from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) up to Rs. 3.00 crore is available for each Centre. However, in case of IID Centres in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Central grant is Rs. 4.00 crore and Rs. 1.00 crore is the loan from SIDBI. The State Governments/U.Ts have the option of investing their own funds in lieu of loan from SIDBI. The State Governments/U.Ts are required to select an appropriate site, firm up proposals, get these appraised from SIDBI for techno-economic viability and also appoint

an Implementing Agency. Initially, the Scheme had envisaged setting up of 50 IID centres throughout the country. However, as part of the comprehensive Policy Package on Small Scale Sector announced on 31.8.2000, the IID Scheme is to progressively cover all areas in the country with 50% reservation for rural areas and 50% of the plots are to be earmarked for the tiny sector. There is now no limit on the number of IID Centres in the country.

Funds for Telangana

1618. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received to release funds for development of Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted a three year (1996-97 to 1998-99) Action Plan for strengthening of police force and the socio-economic development of the Naxalite-affected tribal areas with a proposed outlay of Rs. 1299.17 crore. Subsequently, a group of Hon'ble Members of Parliament from the State also submitted a request on 9th August, 2000 for providing special funds, as a separate package to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, to improve the backward, hilly and extremists affected areas of Telangana.

The proposals were examined, keeping in view similar problems, being experienced in the States of Orssia, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and it was viewed that for the socio-economic development of this region, the State Government have to dovetail the proposed programmes with the existing development programmes in the Naxalite-affected areas and approach the concerned Central Ministries' for assistance under their respective Central Schemes.

Planning Commission approves development plan for the State, as a whole and not as broken down amongst its regions. The preparation of development projects and their dovetailing with the existing development programmes, for a particular region, is a prerogative of the State Government.

Launching of Satellite

1619. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made to Indian Space Research Organisation during each of the last three years;

(b) the various programmes launched by ISRO during these years and funds spent thereon;

(c) the projects in which the ISRO achieved success;

(d) the details of the programmes proposed to be launched by ISRO during 2001-2002;

(e) whether any new tie-up has been made between Arianespace and ISRO; and

(f) 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 budget allocation for ISRO/DOS for the past three years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget allocation
2000-2001 (Final Grant)	1913.78
1999-2000 (Actuals)	1677.39
1998-1999 (Actuals)	1401.70

(b) The major programmes of ISRO during these three years and the funds spent thereon are:

- **Rocket development**, which includes GSLV project, PSLV continuation project, Second Launch pad at Sriharikota and other R&D programmes. Funds spent during 1998-2001: Rs. 1676.89 crores.
- **Satellite Development**, which includes IRS - IRS-P4 (Oceansat), IRS-P5 (Cartosat) IRS-P6 (Resourcesat). GSATs and other R&D programmes, Funds spent during 1998-2001 : Rs. 508.01 crores.
- **Insat Operational** which includes INSAT-2, INSAT-3, satellites & Master Control Facility. Funds spent during 1998-2001 : Rs. 2058.15 crores.
- **Space science, Applications & Other programmes**, which includes National Natural Resources Management System, Remote Sensing Application programmes, GRAMSAT programme, space science research at Physical Research Laboratory, sponsored research and other application & R&D programmes. Funds spent during 1998-2001 : Rs. 749.82 crores.

The major satellites launched during these three years are:

- Launch and operationalisation of INSAT-2E satellite, the most advanced of the INSAT-2 satellites, on 3rd April 1999.
- Launch the operationalisation of IRS-P4 satellite, the first oceanography satellite of India, onboard India's PSLV-C2 on 26th May 1999.
- Launch and operationalisation of INSAT-3B satellite, the first satellite of the third generation INSAT-3 series, on 22nd March 2000.

First successful development flight of GSLV-D1 launching experimental GSAT-1 satellite into orbit on 18th April 2001.

(c) All the satellites and launch vehicles missions launched in these three years have been successful and the satellites are functioning satisfactorily.

(d) Besides the first successful development flight of GSLV-D1 which took place on 18th April 2001, the major programmes proposed to be launched in 2001-02 include:

- Launch of Technology Experiment Satellite (TES) onboard India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) to develop high resolution imaging technologies.
- Launch and operationalisation of INSAT-3C satellite to augment the capacity of INSAT system.
- Integration and testing of METSAT (Meteorological satellite) and INSAT-3A for launch during first half of 2002 for Meteorological and communication services.

(e) No new tie-up has been made between Arianspace and ISRO during the current year.

(f) Does not arise.

Provision of Death Sentence

1620. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules permit the imposition of the extreme punishment of a death sentence by a Summary Court Martial through a summary trial;

(b) if so, the number of deaths sentences passed by Summary Court Martials and executed during the past three years, including the current year so far; and

(c) the reasons for provision of such extreme penalty by way of summary trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

G-8 Meeting

1621. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been invited to participate in the meeting of G-8 nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of other countries expected to participate in the said meeting;

(d) the issues Government intend to raise in the meeting; and

(e) the advantages our country is likely to gain from the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. India was, however, invited for pre-Summit consultations with the Chairman, Italy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The G-8 members comprise USA, Canada, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Hunger Free India

1622. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference "Towards Hunger Free India" was organized in April, 2001, jointly by the Planning Commission, World Food Programme and MS Swaminathan Research Foundation;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed in the Conference.

(c) whether the Government propose to review the food procurement policy, as surplus production of foodgrains had not solved the hunger problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir, a national Consultation on "Towards Hunger Free India" was held between 24-26th April, 2001 in New Delhi organized jointly by the Planning Commission, the World Food Programme and MS Swaminathan Research Foundation.

(b) The discussion mainly revolved around the question of ensuring food security to all in India. The different technical sessions, accordingly, deliberated upon the themes of : (i) food availability and vulnerability to national disasters (ii) food absorption and utilization and (iii) sustainable livelihood and economic access to food.

(c) The Government of India (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) constituted a High Level Committee for formulating a Long Term Grain Policy for the country in November, 2000. One of the terms of reference of the Committee refers to examining the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and price support operations. The High Level Committee is expected to give its report by September 30, 2001.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Advisory Board for Adoption of Children

1623. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the State Governments to constitute an exclusive advisory board for adoption of children;

(b) if so, whether the Govt. have decided to monitor the working of NGOs involved in the adoption of children in each State;

(c) the name of those States which have decided to set up this Board; and

(d) the details of help and assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir. As per Rule 3.3 (v) of the Revised Guidelines for Adoption of Indian Children 1995, each State Govt. is required to form an Advisory Committee on Adoption. The Govt. has also written to all State Govts. to form such Advisory Committees on Adoption.

(b) The Govt. has written to all State Governments to monitor the working of NGOs involved in the Adoption of Children by setting up Advisory Committees on Adoption, States Adoption Units, Licensing of Adoption Agencies, Enactment of Orphanages and Charitable Homes Act 1960 or any other relevant Act in the State for monitoring such NGOs, conduct of Joint Inspections and other such steps for stopping illegal adoption activities.

(c) As per information available with the Ministry, the following States have set up Advisory Committees on Adoption.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Meghalaya
3. West Bengal
4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Maharashtra
8. Kerala
9. Orissa

(d) While no financial assistance is provided for setting up of State Advisory Committees on Adoption, the Government will provide necessary cooperation and advice to help the State Governments in this matter.

Financial Package for SSI

1624. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 6000 crore financial package has been recommended by the Planning Commission for small scale industries sector:

(b) if so, the details of the financial package recommended;

(c) whether the Government has considered the same;

(d) if so, the time by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the extent to which it will help small scale industries sector 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 (e) Perhaps the reference is to be recommendations of the "Study Group on Development of Small Scale Enterprises" constituted by the Planning Commission in May, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission. This Study Group has recommended amongst others, the creation of funds of:—

- (i) Rs. 2000 crores for adequate infrastructure facilities to small scale enterprises;
- (ii) Rs. 1000 crore for establishment of Incubation Centres;
- (iii) Rs. 5000 crore under technology upgradation and modernisation fund with an interest subsidy of five percent; and
- (iv) Rs. 500 crore as a special venture capital type fund names as "Laghu Udyog Nirman Nidhi" for equity support.

A number of recommendations of the Study Group have since been implemented through a comprehensive policy package for the Small Scale Industries (SSIs) Sector announced on 30th August, 2000. The policy package for SSIs will strengthen the small scale sector and enhance its competitiveness both domestically and globally through easier access to credit availability of collateral free composite loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs, capital subsidy for technology upgradation and improved infrastructure. It includes a Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation of SSIs with a provision for lending of Rs. 5000 crores. The other recommendations of the Study Group constitute a basis for the formulation of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

[Translation]

Funds for Irrigation Projects

1625. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for various irrigation projects during the last three years, so far, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds utilized by each state year-wise; and

(c) the names of the States which have not utilized the funds alongwith the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT AND 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 (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) As per the Constitution, irrigation including flood control is a State subject and the responsibility for planning, funding, execution and implementation of irrigation and flood control projects primarily lies with the concerned State Government. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loan and block grant in the State's Plan and is not tied to any project/programme except the amount earmarked under "Special Problems" criterion.

Convention on Terrorism

1626. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's comprehensive convention on terrorism discussed in the sixth committee of the UN General Assembly had a smooth passage with US support;

(b) if so, the main resolutions put forward by India in the Committee of the UN General Assembly;

(c) the extent to which the Committee passed the India's resolutions on the subject; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to implement the UN Committee's resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) India circulated the draft of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the 51st session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 1996. At the 54th session of the UNGA, in 1999, it was decided that the Indian draft would be taken up for discussion in the Sixth Committee of the United Nations. The draft Convention seeks to strengthen international cooperation to address international terrorism. The Convention calls on all States to adopt measures to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature. The Convention also calls on all States to take all practicable measures to prohibit the establishment and operation of terrorist installations and training camps, and to either prosecute or extradite terrorists.

(c) and (d) Discussions have taken place on the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (25 September-6 October 2000 and 12-23 February, 2001) in the UN Open-ended Working Group set up by the Sixth Committee. The draft received support from a large number of countries, including the US. Discussions and negotiations are continuing. The question of implementation will arise after the Convention is finalised and adopted by the United Nations.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pramod Mahajan, I beg to lay on the Table: a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the CMC Limited and the Ministry of Information Technology for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3857/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I beg to lay on the Table: A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production and Supplies) for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3858/2001]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited and the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production and Supplies) for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3859/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3860/2001]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gangwar, you have to take prior permission from the Chair. That is not good.

[*Translation*]

Daily you are doing the same.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, you have been observing that it has happened so many times and you have also been giving directions but they are not complying with it. This is very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: They have taken note of it now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (6th Amendment) Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 320(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 2001, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3861/2001]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for the year 1999-2000.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3862/2001]

12.01 hrs.

[*Translation*]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Second Report

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): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present 22nd report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Study Tour Report

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Study Tour Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings in respect of Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited.

12.03 hrs.

[English]

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
AND WELFARE
(Action taken Statements)**

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

a copy each of the following statements (Hindi & English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour & Welfare:—

- (1) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Eighth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (2000-2001) (thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in Third Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for grants (2000-2001) — Ministry of Labour.
- (2) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Ninth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (2000-2001) (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in Fourth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2000-2001— Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (3) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (2000-2001) (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations contained in Fifth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants— (2000-2001)—Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up 'Zero Hour'.

I call the name of Kumari Mayawati.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: (Mayiladuturai): Sir, I have raised a question of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs with regard to the Ceasefire in Nagaland and its extension to other Naga inhabited contiguous areas. I would like to know what the position is with regard to that question of privilege (*Interruptions*).

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, UP): Mr. Speaker, sir, regarding the murder of Shrimati Phoolan Devi...

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that subject.

Kumari Mayawati.

12.04 hrs.

Re: Alleged killing of People belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Minorities in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I want to raise in the House the question of law and order in Uttar Pradesh owing to which all sorts of crimes are increasing day by day in the State. I would not like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister towards every kind of crime but I would like to draw not only his attention but the attention of hon. Prime Minister as well towards those crimes which are being committed against people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and minorities and they are feeling themselves insecure.

I am not going to tell something based on hearsay. I am going to give some examples of some of the incidents whenever these have been committed against the Dalits, Backward Classes and the largest of minority communities, that is, Muslims. I myself have visited the site of such incidents. First of all, I would like to tell about Aligarh. In the month of June in Aligarh district five persons belonging to the scheduled castes family were attacked during mid night while they were asleep, they were fired at and the murders fled the scene thinking that they have killed the five persons. But those persons survived. When these people were being taken to the hospital by their neighbours between 12 to 1 O'clock then the murders came to know about their survival and they again attacked them during the same night. They were again shot at and then they succumbed to their injuries. Thus all the five persons of scheduled caste community belonging to one single family were killed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling you about the incident which occurred in the month of June. Not only that, there-

after, seven persons belong to the Most backward classes were killed and thrown into a well in Fatehpur District. The well was constructed during the British period. I myself have visited that village where seven persons were killed and thrown into the well. After throwing them into the well the bricks were taken out from the platform of the well and thrown into the well not to leave any chance for their survival. They were killed in such gruesome and brutal manner and after that five persons belonging to the scheduled castes were killed in broad day light in Fatehpur District. The House would feel sorry to know the manner in which five persons belonging to the Scheduled castes were killed. These all belong to one family. The distance of their field from their village was just equal to the distance of this House from the main gate of the Parliament. Two women had gone to work in the fields. This incident took place around 3-4 O'clock. Two women belonging to the Scheduled Castes were beaten black and blue with Lathis while they were working in the field.

The people of the entire villages had been mute witness to the crime. After that the attackers came to the village and killed the remaining three members of the family. Not only that there was a girl aged 10 years in that family who was raped in front of her family members and was then murdered. In this manner five persons belonging to the scheduled castes were murdered in Fatehpur. I have visited Fatehpur. The day on which these killings took place I told my party workers in Fatehpur and two of our local MLAs also that I would be visiting that place tomorrow. Dead bodies were picked up from thereafter several hours. Then they told that postmortem would be done after 2 pm next day. But as soon as the local administration came to know about my arrival next day at Fatehpur they conducted the postmortem of dead bodies in haste during the night itself between 12 to 1 AM. It was raining at that time. Postmortem was conducted in open in the hospital while it was raining. The doctor conducting the postmortem had an umbrella over his head. But the dead bodies of slain five persons were exposed to rain. The doctor was under an umbrella and dead bodies were lying in open in the rain. When their postmortem was conducted the members of the family were asking to handover the dead bodies to them but the bodies were not given. As per Hindu rituals cremation never takes place during the night, it is always done during day time. The local administrative officers did not hand over the deadbodies to the members of the family after the postmortem. They went home crying

and the administration thrown the dead bodies into the river Ganga between 12 to 1 AM during the night. They were not even given the opportunity to cremate the bodies. The persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were killed in such a gruesome manner in Aligarh and Fatehpur. Last month, in July, six persons belonging to the Muslim Community were killed in Muradabad district. I request the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs that this matter is very serious and particularly when the members of the family of persons killed in Aligarh and Fatehpur have lodged an FIR by name. The persons against whom complaints have been lodged are associated with the Bhartiya Janta Party. But so far no arrests have been made. Therefore I would like to tell the hon'ble Home Minister and Prime Minister that the matter relating to the killings of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Muslim community is very serious. You should intervene and conduct a high-level enquiry that means a CBI enquiry into it and who ever is real culprit stringent action should be taken against them. This is my request.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, sir, allow me also to speak for two minutes. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised this issue three-four times in the House. Mr. Minister would give the reply, please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What are the reasons after all? Criminals are being given protection. You may conduct an enquiry. The murders are being committed in Fatehpur, Muradabad, Aligarh. The perpetrators of these crimes are not being punished. I have told the hon. Minister of Home Affairs over telephone about the Mainpuri incident that he may conduct an enquiry, Mafiamen, listed decoits have not been punished. Three girls were raped in Muradabad, murders are being committed but no action is being taken. The point is, if criminalisation goes on unchecked like this you can not stop it. Those who have been killed there they do not belong to Backwards, Dalits, or Muslims only but they also belong to the upper castes. I am telling you about the Rajputs of Mainpuri. No action has been taken even after three months and today we came to know that CBI enquiry has been ordered and the moment the order were issued two more persons have been killed. The

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

whole state is under terror today. Whether it is Brahmins, Thakurs, Baniyas or Kayasthas, everyday murders are being committed in Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday are discussing Uttar Pradesh, what are you doing?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is also correct that family members of the deceased persons are not being allowed to crenate them. Police has killed Parasnath Yadav in Banaras today and cremated him at 2.30 A.M. during the night itself. Even the dead body was not handed over to the members of his family. This thing has never happened in the past. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Would you not give a chance to other members to speak?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Today goons are ruling over Uttar Pradesh. One and half dozen of ministers of Uttar Pradesh are of criminal background. I demand an enquiry into it. We agree with hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that criminalisation should be curbed. If you want to curb the criminalisation then first you sack one and half dozens of ministers of Uttar Pradesh and sue them. The crime will be curbed automatically.

[Translation]

Mr. Jhunjhunwla was abducted. *..(Interruptions)* And it has been heard that an amount of Rs. 10 crores as ransom changed hands at the residence of a Minister. A Minister has mediated for ransom. We are in favour of checking crimes and if you take steps in this direction we will be with you. But first of all I would like to urge the Prime Minister that he should direct the Uttar Pradesh Government to dismiss those one and a half dozen ministers at whose residences such incidents are taking place. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, what is this, please sit down.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, in Uttar Pradesh..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, he should also be allowed to speak. *..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker sir, Uttar Pradesh is burning. In Uttar Pradesh people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and dalits are being killed. Nobody is safe there. Everyone is being harassed in the State be he an industrialist, trader or someone else, all are being harassed. Licenses for arms are being issued to the killers and criminals in the State and orders are not being issued for CID inquiry of the criminals. Therefore, we are demanding that issuance of licenses to criminals and the person with a criminal bent of mind, should be stopped immediately. I want that a Committee of Members of this House should be constituted to enquire into the killings in Uttar Pradesh and if some ministers of Uttar Pradesh are not found indulged in these incidents I assure you that I will tender my resignation. If cabinet in Uttar Pradesh does not have the persons with a criminal bent of mind, who are being sued in the law courts and against whom arrest warrants have been issued are not proved, definitely I will resign from the Lok Sabha. In one case, warrant had been issued against a person and police was searching for him but in the meantime he had taken the oath of office and later on the managed to get the stay order from the Allahabad High Court. Would you run your Government on the strength of the tainted Minister. *..(Interruptions)* In Uttar Pradesh law and order situation is worse. Can you improve it with the help of these tainted ministers? I would like to caution you. *..(Interruptions)* If tainted people will be there in the Government, crimes will Spurt. Crimes are taking place daily. *..(Interruptions)* I have cited the example of Mainpuri. I want that a Committee of the Members of this House should be constituted. I am not talking about the CID inquiry. *..(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker sir, in Uttar Pradesh for the last six months. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, you can associate yourself with what he has said.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing the hon. Minister to give a reply.

[Translation]

Is there no rule in regard to speaking in the House.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take you seat now.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker sir, in Uttar Pradesh five incidents of killing of dalits have occurred during the last six months. First incident took place in Barabanki and the second in Hardoi. As has been said in this House about Aligarh is correct that about one dozen dalits were beaten up and seven dalits were killed. I have been there with a delegation. A thorough inquiry was conducted in this regard and it was revealed that these people have been killed on the behest of the local M.L.A. belonging to an upper caste. ..(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker sir, the problem is very serious. The entire Uttar Pradesh is burning. The law and order situation is not good in the entire state. The people belonging the Gadariya community and other persons belonging to backward classes have been killed under the Fatehpuri police station and no action was taken against any of the police officials of said police station. The manner in which these heinous killings took place within ten days stunned the entire region and nobody could muster courage to oppose it.

Hon'ble Speaker sir, it is very shameful, the entire district and entire state knows that an activist of the Bharatiya Janta Party..(Interruptions) committed a murder within the police station. Nothing can be said about the phase through which Uttar Pradesh is passing at present and the law and order situation prevailing in the state. Criminals have become Ministers. The Ministers are in league with the criminals and the police. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has no Control over the administration. The police and other officials are indulged in corruption. Therefore, through you I demand that a CBI inquiry should be conducted in regard to murders

taken place so far and the Government of Uttar Pradesh comprising killers and perpetrators should be dismissed immediately.

Mr. Speaker sir, I have demanded several times there should be a judicial inquiry in all the murder cases. After every incident of murders I had said that if the Government of Uttar Pradesh consider itself innocent then why it is shirking from issuing orders for judicial inquiries of the murders taken place in the state. Sir, it is my request and through you I demand that directions should be issued to the State Government to conduct the judicial inquiry regarding all the murder cases and the Ministers and officials found guilty should be punished sternly. ..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra says.

..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker sir, our friends from congress, Shri Mulayam Singh ji and Kumari Mayawati ji have spoken..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Dr. Malhotra.

..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, sir, Kumari Mayawati ji has said to many things. I want to say that atrocities on anybody belonging to minorities and dalit community is erroneous and it should be checked but these people who have criminalised politics are talking about it and blaming the party which has always been against the criminalisation of the politics and they are alleging the Government of the same party. Therefore, I would like to say that their allegations are baseless. One General Secretary of his party shoots the

* Not recorded.

[Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

other General Secretary of his own party and alleges that the President of the Party's State unit had killed him. In Rajasthan where congress is in power how many dalits have been killed. In Rajasthan how they are being attacked. How a mosque has been demolished in Rajasthan where congress is in power. *..(Interruptions)*. Now they are talking here like this..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, it is not correct. *..(Interruptions)* You are creating problems for the hon. Prime Minister and not us. *..(Interruptions)* You are bringing problems for the hon. Prime Minister to keep the secular amity in the country. *..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): The State Government took action immediately. *..(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: These are raising the issue of Phoolan Devi's assassination frequently. Yesterday, during the course of reply by the Home Minister, the proceedings of the House were stalled. They are alleging the Government and run away. *..(Interruptions)* -Now the people who have levelled the allegation are looking blanked. Now these people have to reply after alleging the Bharatiya Janata Party. We condemn the atrocities on dalits and minorities. But at the same time we also condemn the politicising of such issues and doing politics over dead one. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs to speak now.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwallaji, you are a senior member Please sit down.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising the matters and you are not allowing the hon. Minister to give reply. What is this?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, an enquiry should be there. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this system? I do not understand it. You are raising the matter and when the Government is going to reply, you are not allowing the hon. Minister.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, it must be remembered that anti-minority sentiment in Uttar Pradesh is spreading. *..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I will take action against you. Please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, this is too much.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kumari Mayawati has raised the issue related to atrocities committed on people belonging to dalit and backward classes in Aligarh and Fatehpur districts. I will collect the information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard and thereafter, I will make the statement in the House tomorrow..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, we raised the issue of killings of minorities in West Bengal. *..(Interruptions)* Hundreds of people are being killed by the CPI(M). The hon. Minister may please make a note of Bengal also. Please reply including West Bengal situation along with that of Uttar Pradesh. CPI(M) has been killing hundreds of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities in West Bengal. You are trying to reply and they do not allow you. You reply about West Bengal also with Uttar Pradesh. *..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident took place two months ago. *..(Interruptions)* I have already written a letter to the hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard. Two months after the incident took place, he is saying that he would inform the House after collecting the information from Uttar Pradesh Government. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the speech of hon. Minister.

*..(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally, you do not allow raising the question of law and order situation of a State, however, permission is given to raise issues pertaining to dalits or backward classes. Today you allowed Kumari Mayawati to raise this matter. As soon as I get the information in this regard, I will make the statement in the afternoon as I had done on the issue of Moradabad which was raised a few days ago in the House. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What all of you are doing?

[English]

How are you raising the issues?

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, sir, I will give a statement in the House tomorrow, after ascertaining the facts from the U.P. Government in regard to the atrocities committed on dalits and Minorities in Aligarh and Fatehpur districts as has been narrated by Ms. Mayawati. *..(Interruptions)*

My only submission is that it would be improper to discuss the law and order situation of a particular State in general terms and that too of Uttar Pradesh as every body knows that elections are likely to be held in that State. The attitude that we must discuss some thing about Uttar Pradesh, is *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's reply.

*..(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's reply.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mulayam Singh ji, you have had your say. Let me also complete my reply. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Minister's reply.

*..(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: This is sensitive matter. Why are you interrupting?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, people belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minorities are being killed in West Bengal also. The killings in West Bengal should also be discussed along with those in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You drifted from U.P. to West Bengal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I immediately agreed to your suggestion, but I would definitely say that we are ready to give a reply in regard to everything since we and the Union Government are answerable and accountable to the House. But it is being seen that proceedings of the House are constantly interrupted by one party or the other every other day over the issue of Muradabad. (Interruptions) If the proceedings of the House are continued to be adjourned like this while the Government is reiterating, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Pramod Mahajan ji is assuring the House to give a reply after gathering necessary information. And discussion will be held as per the directions from the Speaker. (Interruptions) still you are not ready to lend us an ear. You are raising the matter but you are not giving him a chance to speak. Shri Pramod Mahajan had discussed it with me that the matter is likely to be raised in the House and I advised him to announce in the House that a statement will be made in the House on a particular day after gathering information from the Uttar Pradesh government. But I saw on television that this issue was raised and before he could say something the House was adjourned. This is not right. That is why I said that the election of Uttar Pradesh are important but if due to that the proceedings of the House are adjourned for a number of days, then this is not proper. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is not a correct statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing except the reply of the Minister, would go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am saying that even if it is in Uttar Pradesh but if it is about atrocities against Dalits and minorities I will only reply after ascertaining the facts from the concerned state. Today, whatever Ms. Mayawati has stated about Aligarh, I will give a reply in that regard tomorrow. You raised the question of Muradabad, I sought the permission from the Speaker to allow me to reply in the afternoon. I am ready to give reply to every question, but my submission is that the elections have got their own importance I am not going to belittle that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has not completed his reply yet, how can you interrupt him. Whatever clarifications you wish to seek, you may do it after his reply.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir whenever you permit me to give a reply on this matter, I shall do so. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are conforming the Minister. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We condemn this reply and boycott the House.

12.32 hrs.

(Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some hon. Members then left the House)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the circular issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Members can nominate two children for admission in Central School. The form I have received, States that a Member cannot make a nomination if there is no Central School in his Parliamentary Constituency. There are several members

* Not recorded.

in whose constituencies there is no Central School. Those Members who have Central Schools in their constituencies are availing the facility. Members of Rajya Sabha have the privilege to recommend two children for admission in Central School situated all over the State while members of Lok Sabha are being discriminated against in this regard. Therefore, through you, I request the Government, the hon'ble Prime Minister who is also present in the House, that if such a facility is being given, then it should be for all the Members. It is a matter of Privilege of Members of Parliament. Therefore, the Government should give a reply in this regard. Why Privileges to members of Parliament are being infringed? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know your views also on this issue.
..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Muniyappa, you can also associate with Shri Prabhu Nath Singh on the same subject.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, this is a separate subject.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should take note of this point. I would like to raise this point..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have raised the question before you, please ask the Government to give a reply in this regard. Shri M.P. Jaiswal had made a recommendation in this regard but he got a reply that since no Central School existed in his constituency, his nomination cannot be entertained. Therefore, I would like the Government giving a reply in this regard and not to suppress the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken.

..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anything from the Government on this?

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing in the House.

[English]

How can you speak without the permission of the Chair? You have to take the Chair's permission before speaking.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You must first take permission from the Chair.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Speaker, sir, with your permission I would like to submit that this matter is not related to the hon. Member Prabhunath Singh ji alone. The hon. Members who hail from rural and remote areas and in whose constituencies there is not even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya, those people are being given a coupon. Whether the Minister of H.R.D. can not check this practice. Since the Members who belong to the rural areas are not authorised to make a recommendation they should not be given a coupon. Why these coupons are being given to them. I would like to say that these coupons should be taken back from them. Why this kind of discriminatory policy is being adopted. This policy should be immediately done away with. The hon. Minister says that there is decision of the Mumbai High Court that the recommendation of only those Members should be accepted who have a Kendriya Vidyalaya in their constituency. Whether the Government of India can not move the Supreme Court challenging such a discriminatory order of the High Court? Why the Government is in dark, why the Government does not take such policy decisions, which should equally be applicable to all the hon. Members?

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Let this system be abolished. We do not mind that.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, this is regarding the procedure of admission of students to Class XI in Kendriya Vidyalayas affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Kendriya Vidyalayas have set a minimum qualifying percentage of 55 per cent for admission to Class XI in Science and technical streams, and 50 per cent in humanities. State Government has prescribed no such minimum qualifying limit. Deadline for admission in State Government colleges is already over by the time the list of Kendriya Vidyalayas is out. Thus, students are unable to get admission either in Kendriya vidyalayas or in the State government colleges. I would request the Government to direct the concerned authorities to reduce the minimum qualifying percentage from 55 to 50 for admission into technical streams and below 50 in case of humanities.

I would also request the Government to ensure conducting of CBSE exams parallel to regular Board examinations of the State Government so that students will have equal opportunity of higher education under the State Board as well as in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The CBSE has conducted compartmental examinations on all-India basis up to July 31, 2001. Valuation of answer scripts is likely to take some time. On the other hand, Government of Karnataka has fixed 14th August, 2001 as the deadline for admission to Class-XI, with late fee. Students passing out of these CBSE examinations will not be able to seek admission under State Board if the results of CBSE examination are not declared latest by 10th August, 2001. If results are not declared by then, they will lose one academic year.

In Class X Mathematics Examination held on 30th July, 2001, one of the questions given was out of the purview of the syllabus prescribed, which the students could not answer. I would request the Government to direct the concerned authorities to grant grace marks in that particular examination so that students would not have to suffer because of loss of marks because of that question.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, after the directions given by the Court in regard to the admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas every Member is permitted to recommend two wards in these schools. Hon. Members have discussed some of their problems here and I could also be one of the sufferers. Some percentage has been fixed for such admissions and that can not be bypassed. Hon. Members have expressed their sentiments but what the Ministry can do for the districts where there are no Kendriya Vidyalayas. I would like to bring that fact to the notice of the hon. Minister. *..(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has been empowered to make 1000 recommendations. *..(Interruptions)* the members do not have that power whereas the Ministers have the power to make a thousand recommendations. *..(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*..(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister and whatever is feasible shall be done.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my query. *..(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the rising incidence of terrorists activities in Jammu-Kashmir. By taking refuge in the religious places or at the behest of the Pakistani army these terrorists enter Kashmir and kill innocent people. Some time they attack the pilgrims going to Amarnath,

Sheshnag and sometimes they kill minorities in Doda and Kishtwar. In such a situation, I would urge upon the Government the terrorists should be paid back in the same coin by framing some effective security policy. Tit for tat attitude should be adopted then alone Pakistan can be made to understand this language.

12.41 hrs.

[English]

Re: Modernisation and Revival of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) is the oldest steel plant of our country. This steel plant was taken over in 1972. Then, it was nationalised in 1977. Since then, 13 proposals had been made by the Steel Authority of India as well as the Government of India. But no action has been taken on the modernisation and revival of this steel plant of West Bengal.

Sir, MECON was interested to prepare a revival package for it and it is understood that they had already submitted the revival proposal with an investment of Rs. 400 crore. This steel plant had been referred to BIFR. BIFR had given the ultimatum, and yesterday was the last day for submission of the proposal by the Government of India.

Sir, we do not know whether this proposal has been submitted or not. If the proposal is not submitted and if BIFR orders for the winding up of this industry, it will have an adverse affect in the entire South Bengal and the livelihood of 3 lakh families will be badly affected.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now. There are other Members also to make their submissions.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am just concluding.

Sir, it has got all infrastructural facilities. It has its own coal mines and the best coal is available in its mines. It has its best washeries. It has its iron ore mines where best quality of iron ore is available.

Sir, as regards other steel plants of the country, the Government of India had spent a lot. They had spent thousands of crores of rupees on the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant. But not even a single paisa has been spent on the modernisation of this important steel plant of IISCO in West Bengal.

Sir, it is not possible for IISCO to revive its plant with its internal generation unless the Government of India comes forward to implement the proposal submitted by MECON. So, I demand that BIFR should be approached with that proposal so that the IISCO is revised and modernised.

The hon. Minister of Steel is present here. We would like to have his response. Yesterday was the last day for submission of the proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please mention the point and complete it.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI: Prime Minister Sir, before you go, please bless it. It has got to be saved. Who is above the Prime Minister?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Raiganj): Prime Minister Sir, there is no politics involved. Please save it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister concerned is present here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to request the hon. Prime Minister. We will be coming to meet you. We have asked for appointment from you.

This is a very serious matter. It is one of the most important steel mills. It can be revived easily, if there is your intervention. I will earnestly request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly look into this please. ...*(Interruptions)* We are appealing to you, Mr. Prime Minister. We do not want conformation, we want your cooperation to revive this unit which is a Central Government public sector unit. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we fully share the concern expressed by him. There is no party angle in this matter and we are all united. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Steel Minister are aware about the condition of the Vizag Steel Plant. I want to link that Plant with this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The Prime Minister (Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee): if any unit can be revived then every effort will be made for the revival.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Please say something about ISCO.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am talking about it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, there is nature's fury in Andhra Pradesh. We are facing drought situation. Out of 1100 Mandals nearly 911 Mandals, which constitute about 81 per cent of Mandals, are facing drought. Since 1st June till today, there is no rain in Andhra Pradesh. Our Chief Minister has convened an all-party meeting yesterday. He is sending a big delegation tomorrow hon. Prime Minister will be attending Question Hour in Rajya Sabha and so, he may not be available and the team would be meeting the Agriculture Minister. I would like to appeal through you, Sir, to the hon. Prime Minister to immediately send a team day after tomorrow itself to find out the facts and correct position. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the State. There is drinking water problem. This is an issue concerning all parties and everybody will support this issue. Already some MPs individually have met the hon. Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum. If you see the percentage of rainfall, in Rayalseema, it is minus 72 and in Telangana, it is minus 80. People are suffering in Andhra Pradesh.

In the case of Orissa floods, with great vision, the hon. Prime Minister has given a package. In a similar way, to tackle the nature's fury in Andhra Pradesh, we request the hon. Prime Minister to help us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to divert the floods from Orissa to Andhra Pradesh?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: No, Sir. We want water to be diverted from there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling the names of hon. Members one by one. I have 35 notices with me.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention to this point, which is about connecting Gandhinagar with Delhi by broad gauge line. The Government of Gujarat had already requested the Ministry of Railways to connect Gandhinagar with Delhi by broad gauge. Gandhinagar is the Capital of Gujarat and as a matter of policy, the Centre connects all the State Capitals with Delhi. I therefore urge the Union Government to take prompt action in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): I thank you for allowing me to raise this very important matter in this august House. In the last Session of Parliament, with the help of the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker, all the MPs of Kerala approached the Ministers of Agriculture and the Finance and as a result the import duty on Palm Oil was raised from 14 per cent to 16 per cent. Today, we are shocked to hear that the Government of India has cut 10 per cent duty on Palm oil. The Chair is aware of the plight of coconut growers in the country. With great effort we could pressurise the Government to enhance the duty to 16 per cent. It has been reported in almost all the newspapers that the issue of hike in import duty of Palm oil has dominated the visit of Shri Vajpayee to Kuala Lumpur in May this year. The Malaysian officials, during a bilateral meeting, responding to the decision said that this would be the first step towards further reduction. That means, the Government of India has given an assurance to the Malaysian officials that this is the first step to reduce the import duty on Palm oil. So, in coming days there would be more cut on import duty which is detrimental to the coconut growers of the Southern India.

Through you, I would urge the Government to reconsider the decision regarding reduction of import duty on Coconut otherwise, it is going to create problem in the southern India. Hon. Speaker may please take note of it and direct the Government to take up this very important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Both, Shri Radhakrishnan and Shri George Francis, can associate with Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The hon. Speaker should give some direction to the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can associate yourself with Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, the Government should respond to this.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Thank you very much for this opportunity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you can associate with Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except what Prof. Premajam says.

...*(Interruptions)**

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, through you, I wanted to bring to the notice of the House a great human tragedy which has taken place in Kodalundi of Koshikode district, when a Mangalore-Chennai Mail plunged into the Kadalundi river on 22.6.2001. This human tragedy has taken the toll of 52 human lives and left nearly 250 persons severely injured. On the 14th of July, the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Nitish Kumar convened a meeting at Trivandrum in which all the Members of Parliament from Kerala took part. At that time, it was assured by the Minister as well as by the Railway authorities that the rail traffic which has been disastrously disrupted because of this tragedy would be restored by 31st July, that is yesterday. But now, in a very irresponsible manner the Southern Railways have come out with a statement that it will not be able to restore it even by the second week of September. Because of this disruption of rail traffic, the northern part of Kerala is completely cut off from the rest of the country. In spite of the assurance given by the Minister only very skeletal alternative arrangements are made...*(Interruptions)* Onam is going to be celebrated in the last week of August. It is the most important festival of Kerala. The Malayalee people living elsewhere will not be able to come to the State for Onam. We want alternative arrangements be made on a war footing, besides repairing the Kadalundi bridge. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please wind up. There are other Members also who want to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): Sir, I wish to raise a very important matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that the notices given by other Members are not important?

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: They are acting in a very irresponsible manner.

We want long distance trains up to Calicut...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: We want a categorical statement as to when re-building of Kadalundi bridge will be completed. I would also like to know when it would re-start. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request to have train service from Calicut to Nizamuddin. The Mangla Express would start from Calicut and Kurla Express would also start from Calicut. Sir, we want a reply from the Government because everyday controversial statements are coming from the Ministry of Railway...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ahmed, you can also associate yourself with them.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the trains are now running in a round about way to Delhi. As he is saying, the trains would start from Calicut. If they would start from Calicut, it would go via Konkan way and would reach within 50 hours. Whereas, what the Railways have done is that they have taken the pre-Konkan area. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, you can also associate yourself with them.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Girdih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government had set up an Expenditure Finance Committee to observe austerity in the Coal India Ltd. and this Committee has submitted its report to the Government and has also made a very

* Not recorded.

[Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey]

strong recommendation to close down the Coal India Ltd. and allow all the ancillary companies to function independently. At present, each ancillary company has to provide a certain amount to the CIL for expenditure. If the Coal India Ltd. is closed then, the ancillary companies will not have to provide any additional money to the CIL.

Therefore, I would request the Government that the report of the Expenditure Finance Committee be implemented and the Coal India Ltd. be closed and the ancillary companies should be allowed to function independently. This will help the Coal Industries to avoid extra expenditure.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, sir, the Central Government and the State Governments hold several examinations. There is an age limit for every examination. The age limit for male candidates is different, but in Rajasthan ladies cannot appear at the examinations conducted by the State Government beyond the age of 35 years. My demand is that the ladies should get age relaxation in R.J.S. examinations as is done in the case of other examinations so that they may get an opportunity to appear at all the examinations and they may also succeed in the exams and build their career.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker sir, in my area names of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward classes have not been included in the survey list being prepared for the purpose of preparing ration cards. The needy persons are not getting sugar, wheat etc. There is a discontentment as names of the general public have been included in the list for preparing ration cards. I would like to request the Government that ration-cards should be prepared only for the needy persons so that they may get all those facilities that are meant for them.

I would like to request the Union Government that the names of those persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward classes which were missed at the time of survey should be reincluded in the list.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The remaining matters will be taken up tomorrow.

13.00 hrs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, I have received your notice on privilege.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, I may be allowed to raise an important matter...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, I have received your notice on privilege. I am calling for the comments of the Minister of Home Affairs in the matter.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Thank you very much, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House may take up the clarifications on the statement given by the Home Minister on the killing of Shrimati Pholan Devi, hon. Member of Parliament.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, you may raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: In that case, I have to give a separate notice tomorrow...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not give a separate notice to speak on the same subject tomorrow. I will call you to speak tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Shri Krishnadas wants to raise an important issue...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He may raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All the remaining hon. Members would be called to speak tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, you may speak tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

13.02 hrs.

**CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT
 MADE BY THE HOME MINISTER ON
 31.7.2001 ON THE KILLING OF
 SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, sir, with a great sense of sorrow and pain I want to say that the statement of the hon. Home Minister in regard to late Shrimati Phoolan Devi made in this House is meaningless and devoid of facts. There is absolutely nothing worth while in his statement and I think that no Member of the House will agree to what has been said. The confusion still persists. I would like to know a few things from the hon. Home Minister. The killing of Shrimati Phoolan Devi has raised some new questions. The important question boggling the minds of the public representatives and the citizens is that those who are roaming around in the ravines of Chambal are safer than the public representatives living in Delhi. This has been proved after the present killing as to how Shrimati Phoolan Devi has been murdered. The house she was living in was located in a very important place under V.V.I.P. area which is at a distance of nearly one kilometre from the Parliament House and the President House. The manner she was killed in broad day light sends a signal of danger for all of us. All the public representatives should seriously ponder over this issue and should find a way out and should also try to find out the facts. The hon. Home Minister should clearly explain the criteria for providing security. I do not hold it proper to rest the responsibility of providing security of public representatives on the district police Collector or on Intelligence agencies. The Government and the leaders should also have a practical understanding. These agencies have their own way to review the situation, I know all that and I do not want to go into those details. There are several incidents and if the Home Minister gives me some time to explain, then I can give him such examples as to how the I.B. gives wrong reports. The security of public representatives can not be ensured on the basis of the reports of the Police or the CID.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Meerut): Mulayam Singh ji, I can give you an example right now. The I.B. had written to the Home Minister and accordingly I was provided Z-category security but with the change of the Government and the day the present Home Minister took over the charge that security cover was withdrawn the

same day. Thereafter, I frequently wrote in this regard to the Home Minister and to the Home Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, but nobody paid any attention to that. Even now the report is before him and he should take note of the facts that I have written. This is a proof of the fact that he has ignored the threat perception of the Members of Parliament and on the contrary, he has misused his power by providing security to those who are in the Government.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir all the newspapers are reporting that terrorists and extremists may attack the Home Minister. His name figures in the hit lists of several terrorist outfits I would like to ask whether his threat perception will be reduced after he quits his office? He should clarify this point while making his reply. I want to know the criteria of providing security to the Public representative.

So far as the matter of Phoolan Devi is concerned, she was the victim of injustice and torture in the society and hers was a case of mismatch marriage. She was also abducted and later on she was striped naked. She was subjected to gangrape. She tolerated everything but did not commit suicide. There is a village Ram Nagar in Ettawah district. A decoit of that village took her to his village. Ettawah is said to be a notorious place but dacoits are not born there. There is a big hiding place in Ettawah. The area adjoining Quwari, Chambal and Jamuna rivers is the den of dacoits. They hide and live there. In the name of Phoolan Devi, several innocent persons of her case were murdered, I visited those place on several occasions. The innocent persons were killed in Ettawah district as also at some other places. Phoolan Devi tolerated much injustice and torture that common ladies would have committed suicide. However, she did not commit suicide, rather she, tried to fight against the injustice and now Phoolan Devi has become a source of inspiration for the poor, backward, deprived women of the society who are victims of exploitation. What is bad is that in all the stories written on her, the films produced on her life, she has been depicted as a dreaded dacoit. she never received respect in the society. No society came to her rescue when she was striped naked, raped and abducted.

And when without carrying out any proceedings against her, without her trial she was kept in prison for 11 years and when we released her, what not we had to hear from people, from politicians while so many dreaded criminals whom I do not wish to name here, were released. Who released them and who made them surrender, not even a word was uttered in their criticism.

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

On the contrary, they were praised by the media and the politicians while this very society has abused us over this issue and hence this issue will have to be considered.

Mr. Speaker sir, I am sorry to State this but now many times we were attacked, and when a woman who was kept in prison without trial for 11 years, we would not protect her in Delhi for 11 odd years.

Mr. Speaker sir, hon. Home Minister has called this as criminalisation of politics and politicisation of this issue while making his statement in the House. I wish to submit that in short span of her life, Phoolan saw many ups and downs. She was a bold, naive and simple lady who was elected twice to Lok Sabha. I would like to ask two questions from the hon. Home Minister in this House on issues which have been unprecedents and need to be contemplated upon. I would like to submit that Phoolan Devi is the first Member who was murdered while the House was in session...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: She is not the first but second one. First was Shri Lalit Maken.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Alright, it may be possible, if I have erred, it may be rectified. But the question is that she was the first member who was cremated without State honour. The hon. Home Minister will clarify this during his reply that why this was done. I have come to know that the district administration of Mirzapur had made all preparations to cremate her with full State honour but when some officer called up the Chief Minister's office to confirm, he was told that no State honour. Phoolan Devi was the only member who was cremated without State honour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Since she belonged to backward class, she was not given state honour.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Whatever may have been the mindset it would be clarified by the hon. Home Minister in his reply. My only submission is that there has not been an M.L.A., ex-MLA, Member, former member, former Minister or a Minister who was cremated without giving State honour except Smt. Phoolan Devi which has been quite unprecedented after independence and has been done for the first time by the U.P. Government.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, I do not wish to delve in this subject that what was stated by the Chief Minister or whatever has been told is true or false. This shall be clarified by the hon. Home Minister. I would definitely say that I have gathered this information personally and it is a fact that the district administration wanted to cremate Smt. Phoolan Devi with full State honour. I myself saw the wooden bier/platform (Takht) there. When I asked them why the bier was kept, I was told that since the place near Ganga was not sufficient, she would be carried far away and that is why the bier was kept but later on, the district administration told that they have not been permitted to give State honour. What was decided, who issued directions in this regard should be clarified by the hon. Home Minister in his reply. But simultaneously, I wish to submit that whatever report has been submitted by the Lekhpal should not be taken to be true like it happens in the Police Station that whatever Munshi writes is considered to be the report and even the Home Minister speak the same language. This should not happen. You must keep track of the truth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, as far as security is concerned I did not expect it from either you or the officers that they would submit such falsified facts in the report and you would read them here that Phoolan Devi was getting regular security. While it was not so. One Sub-inspector, two havildars, eight constables and one gipsy had been in the security of Smt. Phoolan Devi from 1994 to July 1997. While you submitted the report that the security which was given earlier was not curtailed. It remained the same. Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, there had been a protest in Lok Sabha in regard to cutting down the security of Phoolan Devi but probably it has been expunged from the proceedings. Shrimati Phoolan Devi had said in this very House that if she were killed, then such leader will be responsible for her murder since he is in power, I can not name him here. The Members during that session might recall and if you were in the House even you might remember. It was said and she even said that she would commit suicide since she was not safe. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is misrepresenting the facts that Phoolan Devi never asked for additional security. Whereas the reality is that she did ask for security and that the district administration, Mirzapur did accept it and ordered for additional security on payment of 25 per cent expenses which were to be borne by the individual. Shrimati Phoolan Devi did not have a car. The one she had in Mirzapur was given by

the Samajwadi Party. You may inquire. She said how would she bear 25 per cent expenses. Thereafter she demanded private licence. She went to Collector, Sant Ravidas Nagar and asked for licence. A statement from the S.P. was published in the newspaper that they could not issue licence to Phoolan Devi. You inquire into it whether this order was issued or not. If the security was not sought, then what have you reviewed? It is also not necessary that security will be provided on request. I know that Chandrashekharji can never apply for security. You may inquire. If you withdraw my security, I will never seek it from you. You may ascertain the facts in Muzaffar Nagar. The dreadful Pakistani terrorist who was caught from Muzaffarnagar and who flown to Kandhar accompanied by the Minister of External Affairs had given a statement that they wanted to kill Mulayam Singh and his son since Police Inspector Dhruvial was their relative who got freed some foreigners in Saharanpur. This is your security review. You took that terrorist to Kandhar. But people like us can never ask for security. What do you review? Thereafter Phoolan Devi went to Home Secretariat in U.P. She went to Chief Minister's Secretariat. An officer told her that she will have to bear personal expenditure but he will try to get it lessened from 25 per cent. It was not more than 20-25 days back. That is also in the newspapers. It is not right to say that security was not sought. She applied for licence in Delhi while she was putting up in Delhi. A statement from Delhi Police was issued that they did not issue licence to Phoolan Devi. Then on what grounds the Chief Minister of U.P. comes down to Delhi to give such a statement. The Chief Minister comes to Delhi and boldly puts up that he is not prepared to review it again just because Samajwadi Party wants to get it done. Such statements giving challenge have been issued. Such statements full of challenges given by the Chief Minister of a State are unbecoming of him. You are getting vexed at our spokesperson Shri Amar Singh. Hon. Home Minister our rancour can not cause you any damage. If hon. Prime Minister is listening, he may hear that my anger can cause nothing. Hon. Home Minister, on the contrary, if you get angry, we may not reach alive outside the Lok Sabha gate. This is the difference between our anger and the anger of the people sitting in treasury benches.

Your anger will be devastating to everyone. If a colleague of mine makes some statement, should that make the Prime Minister and the Home Minister so angry. Should the Prime Minister have expressed the anger which he did? The Home Minister did not express the anger, but I know that he is in anger. When the people come to know that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are both in anger with Amar Singh or with

Mulayam Singh, then it will be difficult for us to remain alive. This is what is happening and this is what has culminated into the murder of Phoolan Devi. Yet, they say that they agree to the proposition that there should be no criminalisation of politics. The Samajwadi Party has always been against criminalisation of politics. I claim that the Home Minister should relinquish his post and then see for himself how report against him is lodged in Ghaziabad or Meerut and how case against him is pursued to his conviction. Such time has come. I can give guarantee that he will be disqualified for contesting elections. I will myself lodge a complaint against him, and in spite of all his efforts he will not succeed in avoiding the conviction. Such a time may come as the situation prevails now. Therefore all the political parties should sit together and consider this issue and should resolve and make efforts that criminals are not given tickets in elections.

It is my misfortune that in 1991 the most dreaded dacoit of India contested election against me on the ticket of your party. Tahsildar Singh was the candidate from your party. At the time of 1996 elections there were two brothers of criminal antecedents. I tell you the truth that I did not know their background. The elder brother approached me whom I refused to give ticket and said that we could give the ticket to his younger brother. I was unaware and thought that the younger brother may be a gentleman. However, later on, I came to know that there were 53 murder cases and cases of dacoity against him. He was elected MLA but the moment I came to know about his background I immediately expelled him from our party. However, the BJP took him to its fold without losing time. Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, it is my misfortune that the very same mafia and the dreaded criminal was placed by the Bhartiya Janata Party to contest Lok Sabha election against me from Mainpuri Lok Sabha seat. Whenever, I contest election, the Bhartiya Janta Party places some dreaded criminal against me in the fray. I fight election with the notion that electorates would never cast their votes in favour of a criminal candidates. This I have proved several times over. Such candidates have lost their deposits. That time the BJP candidate and the dreaded criminal Tahsildar Singh lost his deposit. That was the time when the Chief Minister of the state and the State DGP were bent upon defecting me. All those public representatives of our party who are now sitting here were sent behind the bars. Eight thousand people were sent to the jail. Chandrashekhar ji then paid a visit and raised this issue. Eight thousand persons were sent to the jail and even after that the BJP candidate and the said dreaded criminal lost his deposit. It is not that the people like to vote in favour of a criminal.

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

There are certain questions which are important. This is my advice to read the history of neglected and the poor people of the society. Phoolan Devi was a source of inspiration for those women of India who were exploited by the menfolk. But, she was murdered due to the negligence of the Uttar Pradesh Government in providing security to her as also due to the deliberate neglecting attitude of the Union Government in this regard. Certainly the Union Government can also not shirk from owing the responsibility of the ghastly incident, because the place where Phoolan Devi was murdered is under a secured and VIP areas from where the President House, the Parliament House, the Election Commission Office and the Punjab National Bank building are all at a very close distance. The residence of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is also very near to the residence of Phoolan Devi where police personnel are on duty for all the 24 hours. If you visit her residence you can see it for yourself. I had myself gone to her residence to express my condolences as also to see the site of incidence. There police personnels are posted at the residence of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and in spite of all that the killers killed Phoolan Devi and then succeeded in flying away. Therefore, I want that the inquiry should be completed soon so that the position becomes clear.

This has appeared in today's newspaper that the suspected culprit was in jail since 18th July to 26th July. Only the Government knows what is the truth. Our knowledge is based on newspaper reports. If this is a fact then the matter will be further complicated. This is none of our intention to take political advantage from the murder of Phoolan Devi, nor have we ever done this kind of thing in the past. I assure you that the Samajwadi Party will never try to take political advantage of such situation no matter how long it takes in coming to the power. You are talking of politics, so you should tell us as to when the elections are going to be held. Your Chief Minister talks of elections almost daily and warns that he will again form the Government. If the Chief Minister or the Home Minister grow angry with us like this then even our lives will also no longer be safe. We never did politics with the help of Phoolan Devi. When we accepted Phoolan Devi into the fold of our party, at that time she was a helpless, a poor and an insulted lady. She was absolutely helpless with no pleader to her rescue while on the contrary the dacoits were getting help from the Chief Minister and the Union Ministers. I know that we had to suffer the loss of a huge number of votes when we got Phoolan Devi forced from the jail on bail. A particular section of the society which was earlier in support of our party completely deserted us. His party took advantage of that factor in the elections.

You can analyse as to how much loss we have suffered in Kanpur in terms of votes every since we got Phoolan Devi freed. Therefore we never took political advantage of all that, but the truth must be revealed. The Home Minister says that he uttered his words in anger. Members of your party say that Amar Singh ji expressed anger. I would not mention their names. We, however, said that what else we had except expressing anger while on the contrary they have everything including power.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar): In what capacity did Amar Singh ji say that?

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): He said that because a Member of Parliament was murdered in the most safe and secured area of Delhi and the killer succeeded in flying away from Delhi. That is why he said that it was a matter to hang the head in shame.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When the murder of Phoolan Devi was committed in the area which is supposed to be the most secured and the safest one, then we are bound to say that this Government should hang its head in shame. Earlier, I have been a member of the Legislative Assembly. You are senior to me and also older in age. You had joined Parliamentary Politics perhaps in 1970, but I became an MLA way back in 1967. You have been a Minister at the centre in 1977. I have seen that the whole House stood united when any member of the State assembly was in any sort of trouble. But it is not so here. This is not the matter concerning the Samajwadi Party only, it is a matter concerning all the Public representatives. It is natural for all the leaders to be concerned about the fact that a Member of Parliament has been murdered in a VIP area which is supposed to be the most secured place and the Government are not ready to tolerate even the criticism. What I want to say is that if our criticism helps to improve yourself as also the conduct of your Chief Minister then it will benefit you all as well as us. If you take our criticism in the right perspective it will then help only you to improve your image.

There may be a threat to even those whom the Government has provided security. However, I should not say like this. The Government has provided many times more security to the former Public Representatives in comparison to those Members of Parliament who have even bigger threat perception whereas security provided to some of the Samajwadi Party leaders in Uttar Pradesh and some other leaders of the opposition has been withdrawn. My security has also been reduced. When the Public Representatives are not safe then what to talk of the security of the common people. Therefore we want

the Government to reveal the truth and the reasons of delay in this regard. These are some of my issues which should be addressed to by the Government. Since the incident has occurred during your regime as a Home Minister, so you should answer to my questions and clarify the situation.

Phoolan Devi had become a popular leader. Other leaders had to arrange buses and tractors to mobilise the large crowd of people but the crowd was always available in her public meetings on merely announcing the dates of her meetings through loud speaker and the gathering in her meetings was always more as compared to the gathering in the public meetings of other big leaders. If you invite the big leaders time and again, you will see that gathering in their second and subsequent meetings would not be that large as you witnessed in their first meeting. But whenever Phoolan Devi was invited, People saw more and more crowd in her meetings every time at every place. She had become that much popular and she wanted to fight against injustice. We are sorry that our country kept her in jail for Eleven years without any punishment but we could not kept her alive for seven years outside the jail. I think that all of us will think over this matter seriously. I am sure that honourable Home Minister would not take the criticism as otherwise.
...(Interruptions)

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Would you please let us know as to who was the person behind the attack on Mayawati ji on 2 June, 1995. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you raise the question you are not going to be benefitted by them.
...(Interruptions)

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: At least, let you tell us about this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav's submission.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We knew the mentality of the people of your party. ...(Interruptions). That is why I still want to say that right from Tomar Sahib to all the Members of this House should seriously think over the murder of Phoolan Devi because nobody

including you and myself is safe after this murder. The whole country is frightened that withdrawal of the security and that not providing the security is the accountability of this Government or the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if the House agrees, we may not adjourn for Lunch today. After clarifications and reply of the hon. Home Minister, we may resume discussion on Agra Summit.

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: But we should adjourn for lunch.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: On this question, there was a concensus for giving two hours. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chandrashekhar ji, Speaker Sahib and myself had attended the meeting. Speaker Sahib had said that two hours time is allotted for questions. Please don't say like this and let you ask the speaker sahib. If he says so, I will accept that. Let us see what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't know what you have talked with the honourable Speaker. There are a number of honourable members who have to ask clarifications on the statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please do it right now or you can give time after the lunch, there is no harm in that'...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balai, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I would like to submit that honourable Speaker has said that if any member wants to ask any question or wants discussion or clarification on this question as an exception, then adequate time will be given for that. May that take two hours, two and a half hours or even three hours, but discussion would take place on this question to the full. I was present there and that is why I deem it my duty to say all this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want to say that nothing of this kind has happened. But whatever clarifications honourable members would like to ask, they would certainly be permitted.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I would like to submit before you that I have not stood up to ask my question on the statement given in this House in regard to the murder of Phoolan Devi by the Minister. I understand that it is a very serious issue and perhaps it has been discussed in the chamber of the Speaker and it has been accepted that whatever time is essentially required for this discussion, that should be given.

After the Minister's statement in the House, if any other member wants to express his views and the Government wants to formulate any policy in the light of those views, then there should be discussion for that purpose. I am standing here not to blame the Government. Rather I am here to express my grief and also for telling that we have been committing certain mistakes and there is a need to rectify these mistakes.

Phoolan Devi ji came to this House and she has been with us. Much has been written and much has been spoken about her life. What was right and what was wrong, everyone does not know about it. If she has suffered a lot in her life, Everyone has come to know about that. There were certain charges against her. All us also know about this. She had been cheated and this fact is also not hidden from any of us. How She behaved in this House, that we all have seen. She came to this house and she worked in this House in such a way that nobody can say anything against her. She never behaved in such a way in this House that anyone could blame her. She has spoken here and her words have got meaning, her words have got grief and there was nothing wrong which anyone could blame her. She was women from the backward community, from the rural area who had suffered a lot and against whom a number of charges were levelled. Nobody had thought that a women, against whom charges have been levelled, could become a Member of this House but she became a member of this House and worked in this House and that too not only once but twice out of her three attempts of contesting of

the election. She had got threats and having accepted that the security provided to her was adequate or not, this is something that we must ponder over. She was murdered. It has been told that the security provided to her was not adequate she would not have been murdered. It is difficult to say that in the past, one Constable of Police equipped with a Pistol remained with her which means she was fully provided with security. What people think of her and what type of conspiracy takes place against her, who are her enemies, the Government must have an intelligence reports in this regard. It is necessary because of the reasons that she was a member of Parliament and she had got a past history. Today, it appears to us that such intelligence was not there and that is why it has happened. If intelligence would have been available, perhaps. It could be avoided. It is said that happenings are supreme, but it appears to us that sometimes these happenings could be avoided. There was no intelligence, no information as to who is hatching a conspiracy against her. That is why she has been killed and the way she has been killed is that she comes here and then goes out. It is noon time and four persons appear in front of her residence and open fire and flee and all of them remain untracked. This is happening to a Member of Parliament get lost in such a way, than to what extent the life of other persons can be in danger, People can think and imagine in this regard. If such an idea and a sense of fear develops in their minds, hen I think that we will have to come forward to take the responsibility. Whenever killings have taken place, be it the killing of Mahatama Gandhi ji, or of Indira ji, Rajeev Gandhi ji, Makken Sahib or Phoolan Devi, I think all that has happened because of lack of an intelligence. Had the intelligence network properly worked, perhaps these killings could have been averted, however this did not happen we should learn a lesson from it. When Rajiv Gandhi assassination took place, the blame was put on lack of adequate SPG cover. If the Government give the plea that since hon. Gandhi did not ask for extra security cover it was not provided to him, then it is totally fallacious. No person will himself ask for providing more security. It is the responsibility of the Government to do so for it is and should be aware of the potential threat perception against various fellow politicians. If you reduce the security cover of the former Prime Minister then he is

not going to plead before the Government to enhance it. However the issue of providing security to VIP's is being looked at from monetary point of view. The security cover is being diluted on the pretext of involvement of huge expenditure. However no attention is being paid towards as to how adversely it affects the moral of the politicians as well as its potential to create fear psychics among the masses besides giving encouragement to rough elements. Our former Prime Minister is sitting here. I read from the newspapers that his security has been curtailed. He is not going to approach the Government to enhance it. However, it is the responsibility of this Government, the House and the entire country to see that his life is not threatened. Hence the Government, negating the expenditure aspect involved, should try to give enough protection to politicians especially in view of the fact that many a big leaders like Late Mahatma Gandhi and one of our former Prime Ministers had to lose their lives for want of adequate security cover and insufficient intelligence inputs. Even Phoolan Devi had to lose her life owing to the combination of these factors. I am not drawing comparisons for everybody has as precious a life. However I feel that it is imperative for us to think over it.

Sir, I rise to speak on this subject for I felt that it is necessary to speak over it. People say many a thing in regard to late Phoolan Devi, however I do not have any other feeling except the feeling of reverence for her in view of her behaviour in the House. Secondly she had suffered a lot in her life. Thirdly she had an infinite capacity to fight injustice and perhaps this was the reason why she suffered a lot. She had to suffer both in life and death. In view of all this I have been raising this issue not for the first time but for second or third time in the House.

Today, the country has been facing greater threat from terrorism than external aggression. The threat of small and sophisticated weapons are looming large on the country. Terrorists have better access to the meant of communications than the police personnel. To cite an example, the PSO of Phoolan Devi did not have a cellular phone while her killers had an access to such modes of communication in plentitude. The Government should pay attention to this aspect also for if the Government facilities to do so the politicians will keep on losing there lives in a similar fashion and moral of politicians as well as the security personnel will not remain untouched from getting adversely affected.

I pay my homage to Phoolan Deviji. The entire House, society and the country will ever forget as how a downtrodden woman fought and struggled in her life and still led a life full of promises. The people of her constituency had a feeling of respect and reverence for her because if it were not the case then she could not have won two consecutive elections from there. Though all of us lead a life on the basis of our predefined norms and bais and easily condemn others, however the true yard stick of the stature of a person is the amount of love and respect one get's from the people. I pay my homage to her departed soul and would like to say that it is absolutely obligatory on the part of the Government that everyone who need security should be provided by them. It is not proper to evaluate the security aspect with the expenditure involved. When popular leader loses life, the message as to what will become of a common men when the life of even such an important person if not safe, reaches very rapidly in the public fright.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, we may have to adjourn for at least half-an-hour for lunch. So, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[English]

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will continue the discussion. Hon. Members may seek only clarifications. We will have to conclude the discussion on Agra Summit also.

Dr. Girja Vyas to speak.

[English]

**CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT
MADE BY THE HOME MINISTER ON
31.7.2001 ON THE KILLING OF SHRIMATI
PHOOLAN DEVI—contd.**

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Sir, I will take only five minutes.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement of the hon. Home Minister on the murder of Phoolan Devi, clearly reflects that it was merely a formality. Nobody had thought that the merciless murder of Phoolan Devi who was a champion of fighting for her rights and a very plain speaker, will to be place in such a most secured place. It seems as if the story of paradox and irony is being repeated. Many a time she encountered people while she lived in the chambal ravines during the earlier part of her life. Though she faced many a encounters and remained in most insecure places, never did she face such a great threat to her life. Rather, she was killed at a place which is considered safer. She met me at 12.25 P.M. on that day. She also met Sushmaji. She also met Buta Singhji and perhaps Patil Saheb also. I seemed as if she wanted to say something. I was going to the library when she met me and I assured her that I will meet her later. Now I am feeling the pinch as to why I did so. Mulayam Singhji has aptly pointed out that place where she stood and demanded for security. That very place will always keep on reminding us of the sad Saga of her murder. This place where she used to sit will also keep on reminding the House as to how she developed a separate identity and carved out a niche for herself despite being labeled notorious by some persons. I also remember the day when she was sitting alone on the footsteps of the House. That very day when she made a demand in the House for providing her security, pleading that she do not feel safe anywhere, she had also conveyed to me that she still felt as if she is a helpless women pleading for security. The entire House was taken aback by the news of her death which was broken in the House by shri Munshiji. The members from the treasury benches also said that they heard such a news on the television. later on, this news was confirmed by the hon. Hone Minister. However, the entire House was in a State of shock at that time. besides a feeling of resentment and fear was in the minds of all the Members. Several of the

MP's said to me that since they can not keep servant at their homes they have to answer the doorbell on their own and all that time they are rendered extremely vulnerable to outside attacks. We have workers in our constituencies and we are comparatively safer there. Instead it is Delhi which has become the most unsafe place for us. How can the MP's be safe when the ISI has access even to the Red Fort.

Hence the entire House will have to think over how to deal with this troubled situation in the recent political scenario, we have been harboring ill thoughts against each other that there is no foolproof security cover for Members of Parliament. Though some people have been demanding for providing NSG or SPG security cover for maintaining their status symbol, however I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to how correct it is to deny security to needy politicians in view of the above said thing? This is even more true in context of Shrimati Phoolan Devi because I had been a witness to this fact that she continuously asked for giving more security through this thing is being denied by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, second thing is that how authentic report of IB is, on which basis security is provided. An incident of sabotage took place at my house last year when I made a statement in regard to some communal political parties in my capacity as the spokesperson of my party. I was provided security after this incident but I would like to know as to how many persons are provided security when the need arises? This killing has given rise to many doubts and apprehensions in the mind of people and there is a need to clear it from their mind. Merely arresting some persons is not going to resolve the questions raised by this murder. The Government should pay serious attention to it. However the central issue to be kept in mind is what will be security norms and how can a common man lead a secured life in view of the murder of Phoolan Devi, an MP considered as the most privileged person and that too at a place considered safest?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the extremists and terrorists are spreading their net work in a place like Delhi, then who would be safe. The Government must check the activities of I.S.I. effectively. How such a murder took place when the Parliament is in session. What could we do if we are unable to make the unsecured place a safe place. Therefore, I want to appeal on behalf of all

Members of Parliament that when the members are not safe, arrangements should be made to give security to them, changes may be made in the security arrangements, only then we will be able to pay homage in real sense to Smt. Phoolan Devi, who for no reasons became a victim of murder.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way Smt. Phoolan Devi was murdered is a matter of shame and concern for all of us. While the Parliament is in session, she was murdered at 1.30 P.M. in front of her house, which is within 1 km radius, is a matter of concern not only for us but for the entire nation. Due to this incident the greatest loss to the country is that the sense of insecurity would prevail among the people. When the Members of Parliament are not safe then the people in Delhi may also not be safe and they can be murdered in broad day light, then how can a common man make sure about his safety? The question is not that whether we are frightened or have become nervous. But the question is that if a lady belonging to the exploited and neglected community is murdered in such a way then you can very well imagine the extent of their grief. Today when Shri Mulayam Singhji was speaking he used a great restraint on him. It would be better if the Government consider over the issues raised by him. It appears that we considered her death as an ordinary incident because we have been taught that death is momentary and circle of life is endless and it will go on. If somebody die today, tomorrow he will take rebirth. This is a good philosophy. But the people who are responsible for running the society, who are responsible for their security, they should have different feelings. I do not want to say anything because there will not be any effect of my words on the senior people of this Government. These are the people who are having high feelings. There are the people who have touched the heights of Indian civilization and culture. Death or insult of common man has no meaning for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some people have said something about me also. I am known to you for a long time. I have seen many ups and downs of life. I have seen many great people sitting on these seats. I have seen many people misbehaving with other people due to their pride. I was elected to parliament in the year 1962 and now it is the year 2001. I have not seen even a single person, who kept his head high with pride when

in power and was not compelled to shed tears, before me. World is changing. Today Shri Mulayam Singh, the family members of Smt. Phoolan Devi and the people of her constituency are shedding tears. But these are the tears of poor and helpless people. When the poor and helpless people shed their tears, they can burn big palaces. I wish this should not happen. I very humbly, urge the Home Minister through you to take this matter seriously and punish the culprit. I would say only this much that she would always be remembered in the Parliament because this is the first incident of its kind. One of our friend said that same thing had happened with Shri Makan. But that had not happened within the limits of Parliament House. It is said that as many as 3000 security men are put on duty to guard the Parliament House. What more shameful thing can be that even after such security such kind of murder has been committed and we remained silent spectators. We should take this matter seriously.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, our party is grieved over the death of Smt. Phoolan Devi and we should rise above the party politics and think about the main reason which led to her murder. Although Delhi crime branch is investigating into the case, it is very difficult to say as to what was the conspiracy behind her murder, before getting the investigation report. The conspiracy can be unearthed only after the Report is received. The main point is that Delhi is the capital of our country and Smt. Phoolan Devi's residence was very closed to the Parliament House and some V.I.P.'s and two higher officers of Police Department are also residing near her residence. She was murdered near the Parliament. We should think over it that how the murderers succeeded in their motive. Had there been proper security arrangements, I feel that murderers would not have succeeded in their motive. Before considering the political life of Smt. Phoolan Devi we should also seriously think about her life and the circumstances which led her to recourse such path before entering into politics. For this not only Smt. Phoolan Devi is responsible, the society is also responsible.

Such mishappening would have been avoided. Had the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Central Government provided full security to her keeping in view of her past life then I feel that murderers would not have succeeded in their motives. Particularly, the past life of the persons who have entered in politics after struggle, their struggle may be of any kind, must have been taken

[Km. Mayawati]

into consideration and accordingly they should have been provided security. The Members of Parliament and other VIP's who have threat to their lives are provided security. For this purpose there is a threat assessment enquiry committee. On the report of this committee, I.B. gives its report. The report of I.B. is blindly accepted and on the basis of this report it is said that we are increasing and decreasing the strength of security personnel. We have to change this system of taking decision on the basis of I.B.'s Report alone, so that such incidents can be avoided.

Yesterday Hon'ble Home Minister said in his statement that we all should stop this criminalisation of politics. We welcome it but merely by saying this would not serve the purpose. Every party would have to see whether they are implementing the things which they are saying. To some extent political parties are also responsible for encouraging it. And the society, who elects them is also equally responsible for this. If the politicians do not think seriously to check this criminalisation, the society must think about it. Yesterday you have said a good thing and if all the parties come together such kind of murders can be stopped. I have read in the newspaper that the first murderer arrested in the case of Smt. Phoolan Devi murder case was Shri Sher Singh Rana. He has told that later on he will be got elected as M.P. from some Thakur dominated Constituency. If there is such kind of thinking, any one can have a threat. We have to think seriously about all these things and what I feel if all the parties think about it, such kind of mishappening can be avoided. In the case of Smt. Phoolan Devi murder, Government should consider over the negligence in providing security to her. Because a car was waiting there and three masked persons were inside the car. They were waiting for Smt. Phoolan Devi. They got down from the car and shoot her, when she came. The Government should seriously think about this aspect.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that car was parked there for a long time in that V.I.P. area. They were waiting for Smt. Phoolan Devi but what your intelligence was doing, that too in a V.I.P. area? You are aware that a number of army personnel died in Kargil area due to the failure of Intelligence. If our boarders would have been safe, if our Intelligence would have given regular reports on our boarders, if our Central Government would have been alert, so many people would not have been killed in Kargil. Therefore, this is a security aspect. It is related to

politicians and general public because it is an issue connected with the general public. If a Member of Parliament is not safe in the V.I.P. area near the Parliament then what will happen with the general public. This can be imagined very easily.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though you, I would like to request the Home Minister that he should also look into the matters related to intelligence and do needful to make it as effective as needed. The decision to provide security to the VIPs should be taken as per requirement and it should be above the party politics. In this context whatever may be the report of the enquiry committee, it will be decided in the court, but by learning a lesson from the past negligence in providing security we should remove the bottlenecks to avoid any untoward incident in future.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been quite a traumatic experience, I believe, for all of us about what happened on the 25th July, 2001. I remember, I was on my legs, while taking part in the discussion on Agra Summit when this tragic news came to the House.

Sir, I wish to pay my respects to the memory of Shrimati Phoolan Devi who had become, in her lifetime, the very embodiment of struggle against oppression and social injustice and who achieved remarkable progress in her life by getting the support of the people of her constituency more than once. She became, by dint of her public service, a Member of this hon. House. It is not a mean achievement.

I wish the seriousness of her brutal killing had been properly reflected in the Statement of the hon. Home Minister. But it seems to be a rather stereotype Statement. As a matter of fact, the Statement does not, to my mind, reflect the seriousness of the situation.

Sir, it seems that Phoolan Devi could survive her ordeals in the Chambal Valley but she had to pay for her life in the heart of the capital of India. It seems that the law of jungle is not in the Chambal Valley but in New Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to raise all the issues that have been there over the territories or areas. But certain questions arise. As just now said by Kumari Mayawati, what is the security perception here in this area?

To find out whether there was a security lapse or not, a lot of investigation is not necessary. It seems that a car was waiting there. From the statement, it appears that the assailants were wearing masks and six bullets were fired. She was killed on the spot. The most amazing thing is that those 2-3 persons could get away in a car, change the car very near, get into an auto-rickshaw and they could not be apprehended. The Government is claiming the credit for that. But Sher Singh Rana himself surrendered. Even in Dehra Dun, he was not caught. It depended on his sweet-will that he was apprehended. The police have failed.

I agree that I have always been saying that since we are Members of Parliament we should not be given personal security or special security, etc. Everyone in the country should be safe. But there are so much restrictions while we enter Parliament House and there are so much restrictions at so many other places. We submit to that and I have no objection to that, because precaution should be taken.

But what was the perception of the Government about danger here? What steps have been taken? Is it the failure of Intelligence only? I am sure, it is one of the busiest roads of the Capital, near Parliament House. Almost the next door is Election Commission's Office and two buildings later, we have the main General Post Office in this Capital City of India. But this is how anybody can walk in, wait for hours, put masks, kill anybody and walk away, and nobody is able to find out that. This is a very serious position.

This has given rise to more sense of insecurity. When we refer to a Member of Parliament getting killed in this manner, it shows that there is total collapse of the security system or the law and order system in this part of the city. Elsewhere also this may be happening with greater regularity.

Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to tell us what is the general precaution that is taken in this area for protection of lives of people who are here, specially. We know that the UP Chief Minister's residence is nearby; I think, it is one house apart or the adjoining house. There are Black Cats there. He had security people there. The Home Minister has said in his statement that:

"In addition to three plain clothes personal security officers functioning round-the-clock, the UP Government had provided one armed police personnel for her security."

I take it that it is the case in U.P. If the U.P. Government thought that she needed armed police personnel, then was such armed police personnel provided here in Delhi? Then, what is the good of his reference to that? If in UP she was in greater danger, was she not in danger in Delhi? So far as we have been able to find out, only plain-clothes personal security was there. Why was there no armed police personnel to protect her?

The question that arises very much is this. I was a little taken aback. The hon. Home Minister has referred to criminalisation of politics. Of course, this has become the bane of our public life. We have seen the Vohra Committee Report. We have discussed it on the floor of the House. I am sure, Shri Advani participated in that, probably. We had known of it. We had discussed it. We are only talking about it. I do not know what action the Government has taken in the last three years, at least.

15.00 hrs.

Why in this case a reference has been made to criminalisation of politics? Is according to the Government, Shrimati Phoolan Devi a victim of it or is it because of the past which she had changed? I must say, it is a remarkable saga of great fortitude, great transformation, one of the finest chapters in the history of our country that the commonest of common people in this country, who had to go on hiding for the purpose of avenging the great dishonour that had been deliberately caused on her, had a total turn around in her career and came to this House. Was she being treated as a criminal so that someone should gun her down? I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister, whether he considers this a law and order matter or a matter of political vendetta when this reference has been made to criminalisation of politics so far as Shrimati Phoolan Devi is concerned. A dastardly crime in the broad daylight was committed but not a head has rolled till now. So far as her case is concerned, why has there been a reference to criminalisation of politics? This is not a solitary instance. As I said, the whole country is quite concerned about it. This is not the first time such a reference is being made. A reference to it was made while we were discussing about the electoral reforms. Advani-ji knows about it...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the Home Minister considers this as a law and order issue or as an issue where political rivalry or vendetta is involved or is someone obliterating a Member of Parliament who has had some criminal past. This is a very-very serious matter. I would like to have clarifications from the hon. Home Minister.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Let us not try to dilute the achievements of our former colleague. We are proud of her achievements and I salute her courage. She had shown how from the lowliest of low levels one could come up to this level. She rightly deserves the admiration. Let us not belittle it with whatever we say or do in connection with the brutal end that she has met, I believe for no fault of hers. These are matters which need to be clarified.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMY (Jaunpur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I pay my homage to Smt. Phoolan Devi who marked her presence not only in India but also in the world due to her peculiar personality.

She was a woman who had seen various diverse phases of ups and downs in her life and lived various styles of life. She brought herself into public life by fighting against social evils, ironies and crimes. Certainly she can be cited and considered to be an ideal lady for all these things. We know there had been many such examples in the past. When people after disassociating themselves from crime became saints, poets and spiritual devotees and established ideals of great piety in public life. Phoolan Devi was following that path. Incidentally the reasons for her death were the circumstances which were hovering around her. She was born in an illiterate family and she herself was an illiterate. A terrible calamity fell on her in her adolescence, when she was very young and not seen the life in full. It is very difficult to find an example in history where a woman has reacted like her to such a calamity. The woman who lived such an ideal and struggling life reached a turning point in life when she wanted to live with decency and sobriety. I want to narrate the incident of that very day when she was talking to Jayawanti Ben Mehta in this lobby before leaving for Annexe. I was standing there. When she was saying to Jayawanti that she wanted to go to Somnath. Jayawanti told her that the Parliament is in session and she was quite young now. Why was she worrying about Somnath. She may go there later. She told Jayawanti about her ill health. Jayawanti ji asked her smiling by why she did not go to the Ashram of Swamyji. She told her that Swamyji's Ashram was open for her and she could go there as and when she desired. Such a thinking was there in her life. She was living in self atonement. She wanted to forget her past. My friends were saying that she used to become afraid when there was a mention of

jail. She never forgot the tragedy of jail. She kept on fighting a psychological war in her own life. But she was not getting much from the society even today which she wanted from the society. It seems from the statements of her advocate, published in news papers and also from her family relations that she was again fighting a different type of battle in her life. Under such circumstances, her murder is a matter of sorrow to all of us, to this House and to all those people of the society who think in terms of humanitarianism.

She belonged to such a most backward class which has not been able to strengthen its social status even today in U.P. The whole of that class is facing the tragedy of social backwardness. She was fighting the cause of that class. She got the leadership of that class all of a sudden. All of them became part of her. It is surprising that she belonged to Uttar Pradesh and contested elections from there itself but her death net was being knit in Uttranchal, Roorkee and Hardwar. I fail to understand how Uttranchal, Hardwar and Sahranpur got linked with her life. As is being talked about, I think that the issue of Vohra Committee has been raised by Somnathji at a right moment. This committee was constituted on 9th July, 1993. Now eight years have passed. The report of that Committee came on 8th October, 1993. I would like to read what has been said in that report.

[English]

"An exclusive task of it shall be to establish in the IB to function as the nodal group for receipt of inputs from various security and revenue agencies which would reveal a politician-bureaucrat-underworld nexus."

[Translation]

But nothing has been done in this direction during the last eight years. We can not deny that nowadays crime is not done by criminals alone. In society only criminals are not responsible for it. There are other factors also. Political patronage and relation with officers is also responsible for it. This came into light in 1993. Dada Somnathji just told that a discussion was held in 1993. I was also a member of the House at that time, but I do not remember whether such a discussion took place or not. But at that time some action should have been taken. I was hearing a discussion on Zee T.V. on the day of killing of Smt. Phoolan Devi.

Mr. Dasmunshiji and Ex D.G.P. of U.P. Shri P. Prakash Singh were taking part in that discussion. When Prakash Singh ji was asked about the murder in such a V.I.P. area, he told that the way political relations with criminals are developing criminals can have access to any extent. It is right. If we are criminals and are elected to the Parliament then no police can stop those people who will come to meet us. Police cannot stop them. It is being published in newspapers that the culprit had won the confidence of Phoolan Devi and misused her innocence. Is it not a fact that on the day of murder she came to Parliament with that man (Shamsher Singh Rana) in his car and he dropped her at Parliament. Had he not won the confidence of the family, he would not have entered her house. Now the question arise, who are Uma Kashyap and Vijay Kashyap. Thereafter the question arises of their political identity. It was published today in newspapers that an M.L.A. had provided them political protection. I would like to know from the Home Minister who were they and the party those MLAs belong to. Whether they have relations with political parties or not and if so, which are those parties?

Whether the leaders of those political parties or Phoolan Deviji herself were not aware of these relations? The question was if an enemy after winning the confidence of family members sits in the house itself then outside security arrangements can check an outside enemy but not an enemy who is sitting in the house and commits betrayal. It is not a matter of V.V.I.P. area. We should not forget that respected Indira Gandhiji was killed by her own body guard who was sitting in her own house. It is betrayal. No Government can help in such a situation. Rajeev Gandhi was killed by a human bomb lady who feigned to salute and bow at the feet of Shri Rajeev Gandhi. Can we say that she could have committed this act without winning the confidence. This happens only when confidence is duped. It is difficult to find a solution of this problem. From where the tendency of doing crime by wining faith is emerging? Who is patronising this tendency? These questions need to be replied. It is not an accident or a matter of concern for the House but it is a challenge. What is the reasons that Rajeev Gandhi was killed during the election. Hon'ble Indira Gandhi ji was also killed just before the election? It should not happen that elections get linked with killings in one way or the other. Some people who hijack the leadership of oppressed and destitute are entering into conspiracy of killing those people who belong to these classes and are

busy in not only improving their life but also of their fellowmen. It is a stigma on our country and we should try to remove it. It is not so that we have done our duty just by levelling a charge on the Government. We should ponder over that Phoolan Devi who has become a mystery, a story and a history is part of whole of the nation and her tragic story is also pinching our heart.

I not as a political leader but as a Saint, have felt anguish and I used to have conversation with Phoolan Devi on meeting her occasionally. I used to feel very happy while looking her changing life, her increasing faith towards life and increasing spiritual simplicity within herself. She was suffering from some disease and used to visit Annexe everyday for taking medicine. On the day of incident, Diler ji was sitting beside her and at that time Shri Raghuraj Shakya, M.P. reached there and said 'let us drop you at your residence'. Diler ji is sitting here. Even at that time, she was discussing her physical pain with him. In these circumstances, I would like to urge that atleast this event should not be connected with the politics and it should be taken as a challenge as to who are the MLAs and the people who protect the criminals and hatch the plot to kill her by sitting at Roorkee? Who are the conspirators who motivate some youths for killings. Who play the game of death after winning the faith of an innocent woman? All these questions should be answered. I hope that the hon'ble Home Minister will certainly reply to these questions.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The hon'ble Home Minister has given a statement in regard of Phoolan Deviji's murder. She has been killed brutally. When the House was informed about the incident, the whole House was caught in a dilemma. This incident took place at 1.30 pm and hon'ble Somnath Chatterjee was speaking on Agra Summit. At that time, hon'ble Priyaranjan Dasmunshi ji came and informed about the killing of Phoolan Devi.

It is a matter of great concern that the incident took place at 1.30 pm and the House was informed at 2.30 pm not by our Government but by an M.P.

The life of Smt. Phoolan Devi was full of struggle and she got elected at younger age. She continued to struggle till her death and she was murdered. I think that it is the failure on the part of the Government for not being able to provide information on time. I was hearing

[Smt. Kanti Singh]

from the people that the house of the U.P. Chief Minister is adjacent to her residence and when I was passing through that way, I found that both the houses are very near. There is only one boundary wall and policemen are deployed there. They could not know that any masked man is ready there to kill someone. The hon'ble Home Minister had told in his statement that 3 security personnel in civil dress are used to be deployed for security. I would like to know from the Government as to what those three securitymen in civil dress were doing there? why the securitymen did not come to the gate after so much firing? Is it not the failure of the Government? Some hon'ble Members say that at the time of conspiracy to be hatched for murder the Government is informed by the IB about the possibility of such an attack against someone. Shrimati Phoolan Devi struggled for the poor and she raised voice in their support in this House. Whatever she used to say that was from the core of her heart because she had the feelings for the downtrodden people of the society. Since she had met with same fate, she had achieved this place. Not only this House but all the people of the country are terrified that as to how a common man will be protected when an MP is murdered at the most secure place.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I knew Shrimati Phoolan Devi while I was in this House in 1996 I was aware of her mental agony and physical suffering. When I had talks with her, she used to say about her fear that she might be killed. I was in tears when I heard about her murder. Her suspicion was proved to be true by the killers. I would like to ask the Government as to what the IB does. There is the feeling of in-security among the people of the country and especially in the minds of members. We feel safe when we visit our constituency because the people are with us there but we feel insecure here in Delhi. We do not know as to who would be kidnapped by someone and at what time. Many people become enemies during elections and who will save us in this situation if not the Government?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask clarifications, because many MP's are yet to speak.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government as to what steps were taken for the security of Shrimati Phoolan Devi while it was known that her life was in danger. Will

the hon'ble Home Minister take some steps for the security of MP's like us? Or such an incident is likely to recur to us also. With these words, I pay tribute to Shrimati Phoolan Devi and conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand with a sense of loss and sorrow at the death of a Member with whom I had an opportunity over the last few months to work closely as she was a member of the Committee on the Empowerment of Women. She travelled with us. When one spoke to her, one saw what she had gone through. She talked very often about her experiences in the jail, particularly when we were visiting the jails recently. But today she is no more. In keeping with the tradition, I do not want to go into a speech. I want a few clarifications on the statement which the hon. Home Minister made.

Shrimati Phoolan Devi represented the struggle of women. She struggled for a place despite the oppression and the discrimination particularly of the poor and the weaker sections of rural India. To us, she represented a woman who had the courage to fight back an unjust social order to which she did not submit but decided to fight back. It was a long journey from the ravines of Chambal to the corridors of Parliament House. But she survived that and had to die in the most secure Lutyen's Delhi of the country.

I want to ask the hon. Home Minister about certain things. In the statement, he speaks about that it only reflected the social realities of contemporary India. It was as if he was justifying this as a social reality about which he could not do anything and he has just to accept it. I am sorry that this is hardly the statement which should come from the hon. Home Minister of India on a tragic event of this dimension. But beyond that, what has come out to me is more shocking that the two weapons used in the shoot out - it is not a shoot out but rather the killing - were found in the garage of her own house and yet on the day of the funeral when the Prime Minister, and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi who is under "Z" category security and other leaders were to visit the House to pay their tributes, the Intelligence, the security, the dogs and every thing possible had been taken to search the premises and ensure that the area was safe for the Prime Minister and for everybody else who were going there. They searched the garage, the house and the compound.

Yet they did not discover the two weapons which were lying in the garage which had the smoke. The dogs should have been able to smell the smoke. What was the security of Delhi Police doing? Here was the Prime Minister of India visiting the house. Here was the Leader of the Opposition and also all the important people under "Z" category and "Y" category security visiting the place. What did the security do to discover those weapons lying hidden in a cloth in the garage?...*(Interruptions)* This is the level of security and the sort of awareness which exists. I have also seen the things.

Mr. Home Minister, let me tell you one thing about the PSOs you give for the security. They have neither the training nor the equipment to deal with things like this. Most often, you do not want them in the police station and so you dump them in the VIP security. They are not physically fit. They are not equipped. I once told Shri Rajiv Gandhi about this. As a Minister, I refused to carry an armed PSO in the car. Then, I got a letter from the Home Ministry. I said like this: "They are only fit to carry our bodies to the morgue. I will not waste a seat in my car for a PSO." I refused to accept it is a Minister. I never had an armed man in my car. I further said: "They are a threat to me. They will never be able to save me." This is the condition. You have not checked up this. Please check up their capacity even to shoot or to aim at anything. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Home Minister one question.

You have given figures saying that so many crores of rupees are spent and so many people are deployed for VIP security. Who checks their capacity to be able to really defend the VIP and to really act in an emergency?

The other point I wish to make, which has also been raised by my colleague, is that she lived next to the home of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The police were at the gate on duty with guns. When they saw the shoot out while at the gate, there was no reaction; they neither chased nor fired nor did they do a thing when an MP was shot with bullets right next to them at the gate. What were they doing? Were they deliberately ignoring what they had to do? Were they just indifferent?

Finally, I think all of us have to do soul-searching about the misuse of Government houses, out-houses and garages by MPs. I have complaints from some of my women colleagues in North and South Avenues that the

garages in North and South Avenues are being used for the most nefarious activities at night. These are garages allotted to the Members of Parliament. Everything is going on there and women have complained that women MPs when they are living, sometimes alone in their flats do not know who comes and goes by night to these garages in MP quarters. I think, we, MPs have to be very honest about this and say that our garages, our houses, and our out-houses are not misused.

There was a murder in an MP's house and a woman was killed. Big statements were made; investigations were made. But till today, we do not know as to who did it, as to how it happened and who has been arrested. Things like this happen in Delhi and then we blame somebody else. I think, the Home Minister must assure us that a search of all these illegal activities in areas and houses allotted to the Members of Parliament is made and the Intelligence Bureau keeps track of what is happening because the security of all Members of Parliament is at stake.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajan), Bihar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, late Shrimati Phoolan Devi was killed at her Ashok Road residence in Delhi and it is a tradition that we hold condolence in the House and have discussion on many serious issues. But the murder of Phoolan Devi has left many questions. We do not want to make speech on this issue but would like to ask one or two questions from the Government. The Intelligence agencies of the Government provide secret information collected by them to the Government and the Government takes action on the basis of that information. Whether the intelligence agencies of the Central Government provided any information regarding any threat to the life of Phoolan Devi? If yes, what action was taken on that?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must not be led to believe that the hands, that killed Phoolan Devi, had their reach limited to her only. I feel that if no action is taken on this issue the people occupying the highest posts would also become victim of those criminals. People's representatives, specially have to face various problems. They have rivals not only in their personal life but in political life also. Thereafter, the Members raise their voice against terrorism and Mafia groups in the House and they do this by taking it as their moral responsibility and

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

duty. But those, who feel uncomfortable with our such utterances, become enemies. Everybody accepts Delhi as a very safe place but the way Phoolan Devi has been killed gives wrong message to the criminals of the Country. They feel that Delhi is the safest place for committing murders which is against the original message. I would like to know as to what steps the Government has taken to stop the spread of this wrong message amongst the criminals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such kind of messages amongst the criminals are not good.

Thirdly, discussion is held on the security of VIP's. MP's or other important people. I would like to know as to who review the security. Whether it is done by the Government officials or by the Minister at the level of Government? I have come to know one incident in which Speaker of Lok Sabha wrote about the threat to her life and security should be provided to her. But the Central Government asked as to where she faces threat. Whether it is in Punjab, in Uttar Pradesh or in Bihar?

I want to know from the Minister of Home Affairs as to who are the persons that decide the reach of the criminals and who decide about the threat to life to VIPs or dignitaries or MPs and who act accordingly? At the same time, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the last question as to what steps have been taken about the security of the VIP's who are facing the real threat to their lives and the action being taken by the Government in this regard leaving aside the people who are feeling disturbed due to the murder of Phoolan Devi and who have threat to their lives?

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have given notice on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Yadavji have spoken on this issue in detail.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sir, our adjournment motion has also been admitted on this issue. I also want to speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the life of Smt. Phoolan Devi and her brutal murder is a serious challenge to the law and order, society and system of this country and that is why I see it from that angle. The entire life of

Smt. Phoolan Devi is like a revolutionary novel. Her entire life tells the story of her continuous struggle. She was a valiant and brave lady. After overcoming number of difficulties, she had reached the place where she could be called a brave lady. She not only glorified the dignity of woman by creating a history of woman's respect but protected the same also. Her untimely murder is like a challenge for us. If the women of the country have that sort of will power which she had, the atrocities and crimes against women can come to a halt automatically.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion is being made today on Smt. Phoolan Devi and the way she was brutally murdered and many issues have emerged during this discussion. Swamy Chinmayanandji had clearly mentioned that a lot of senseless things are said about Smt. Phoolan Devi. The journey of Phoolan Devi that began from the valley of Chambal and culminated at Parliament is of a great importance in itself. Who are responsible for her journey to the valley of Chambal, this question is lying before the country, society and entire system? We should find out the answer to this question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are countless questions and I do not want to go into them but I want to put-forth a question. Arrangements for the security of the VVIPs are made, their intelligence is done, the assessment of their security, the assessment of threat perception is done. But I just want to know the mechanism by which all these functions carry out and who are the people of that intelligence? Prabhu Nath Singhji had rightly said that there were certain lapses due to which they were unable to know about it. Phoolan Devi was not provided with adequate security. There was a lapse in the security. This fact should be admitted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever is universally true, there is no use in putting forward arguments or giving logic about that. A logic can be given that the security was not provided to her for which she was entitled. She was also not provided with the security of three armed personnel. I want to say that this was a lapse and this should be admitted. Discussion should not be made to save and trap the Government by giving undue logic or argument. This is a national issue and discussion should be made on this issue keeping the same in mind. The manner in which Phoolan Devi was assassinated is a matter of surprise and is a challenge for our society.

If there is any biggest challenge before the country, it is the life of Phoolan Devi which she had lived from the beginning to end. That is why I mentioned this thing. This August House should accept the challenge and resolve that no other woman in this country should tread the path as Phoolan Devi did. This would be the biggest tribute to her that no woman, our no sister would tread this path, she would not be forced to pick-up the arms. She would not cross such a long distance for the sake of the protection of woman's respect, this great resolution should be made in the House.

I would conclude by mentioning a line with regard to the past. This atrocity has not been committed today only...*(Interruptions)*...Somnath 'dada' when you speak, we listen to you with due care. Now, please listen to the people of small brain. We are having a small brain and you are an intellectual fellow...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly seek clarification only. Do not go in the history.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The history is full of atrocities. Many people may have an objection on it. Today, the temple of Rama is a matter of discussion throughout the country, sometimes the issue of discussion changes to the temple of Hanuman but there is no discussion about the temple of Jatayu. When Sita was being kidnapped, Jatayu made a protest to the devil Ravana with its entire force. Its wings were cut down one by one. Many great warriors were witnessing the scene from below but nobody was making any protest. Whether Phoolan Devi's martyrdom would be the same as the Jatayu's I would like to ask this from the Government? Whether this martyrdom would be witnessed in the same manner? I leave putting forward this question.

Lastly, I want to say that the martyrdom of Phoolan Devi was not taken in a general manner and she was called a 'Bandit queen' whereas she had made a struggle against the social inequality and for the respect of woman. I have a great objection to it. Whether she had done it under compulsion on what was the situation and who created this situation? Whether she was a bank looter? Whether she was a dacoit? Cast system was behind it all. Parameters changes from time to time, a person sees the merit on the basis of title. Phoolan Devi lived her life as a valiant lady. If there is any history after Jatayu then it should be of Phoolan Devi. She fought against the atrocities for the respect of woman.

The Minister of Home Affairs has mentioned in his reply that the brutal killing of Smt. Phoolan Devi has once again manifested the ill-effect of criminalisation of politics and it has given a severe set back to the Indian democracy. I welcome your this statement but it should be implemented, for that he has power, he has strength, he should save the democracy. The series of such murders should be discontinued. This kind of atrocity should not be there. This message has gone throughout the country. After the death of Phoolan Devi, the myth has been shattered which was prevailing there before that no criminal can flee from Delhi easily after committing a murder. Hon'ble Home Minister, you should take the responsibility to re-establish that myth.

With these words, I conclude.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the adjournment motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): I want to seek a clarification...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There could be one question from each hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We have given adjournment motion on this issue. Whenever we talk of the rules, it is said that...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No discussion in being made on the adjournment motion. He is seeking clarification on the statement. Do not talk about rules. I'll give chance for asking one question each.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I want two clarifications...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There will be only one question from each hon. Member and not more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to take up the other matter also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one clarification in the form of a question.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Smt. Phoolan Devi was such a lady who always fought against the exploitation and injustice. By her actions she gave a strong message to all women that they themselves should fight against any exploitation or injustice to them, thus giving a befitting reply to perpetrators. There is a saying in Rajasthani dialect 'Jehi Anchal Deepak Jeryo Hanyo So Thai Gat' which means the lamp burnt that very body which protected it. She might have survived if one of our colleagues, who had given her lift to Annexe would have dropped her into her residence. My second point is that if any Member of Parliament gives lift to his female colleague, he should always pay attention to her security. On one side family members of Phoolan Devi say that they want to cremate her in Delhi, but broadminded Samajwadi Parivar who claims Phoolan Devi to be its family member, wants to have its own say. If Phoolan Devi to be its family member, wants to have its own way. If Phoolan Devi was really so dear to Samajwadi Parivar why didn't its leaders stay there in Mirzapur till the last ritual was performed. None of the important leaders of Samajwadi party was present in the condolence meeting of Phoolan Devi. I also want to know from important leaders of my party as to why did not they stay in Mirzapur for 12 days i.e. till last ritual. Why were they ashamed of joining her condolence meeting. I want clarifications about these two points. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI (Kurukshehra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the assassination of Phoolan Devi is such a brutal act that it should be strongly condemned. The killing of a Member of Parliament in a broad day light and that too in the V.V.I.P. area compel even the common man to think about security. She was a dalit, exploited and oppressed woman. The steps have been taken by the Government actively to nab the killers who silenced the voice forever which used to raise for the cause of dalits, oppressed and exploited people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: The killers have been arrested as early as possible but even then I would like to submit that such atrocities on women in politics are not being committed for the first time. These atrocities have also been committed on many women including Mayawati ji. Men think that they have monopoly in politics.

Women have to face many difficulties to enter politics. Similarly, Phoolan Devi's journey from home to jungle and from jungle to Parliament has been full of struggle. I honour her feeling for dalits, oppressed and exploited people. But we have to provide more security to V.V.I.P. women so that such brutal killing are not repeated.

Now I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the brutal killing of the Member of Parliament has shocked the conscience of all our fellow Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have asked only one question. You should also ask one question only.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, to ask the question I must tell the points.

The reference about criminalisation of politics at this juncture, that too with regard to this, is totally uncalled for. Shri Vidyasagar Rao, Minister of State for Home in an answer to a question, has said that VVIP security has been properly given to everybody and patrolling is intensified in the city of Delhi to curb nefarious activities.

Sir, I would say that if those activities were controlled, then it would not have happened. Will you at least hereafter protect other Members of Parliament from being killed?

I would like to ask another question. When does a person — I am asking the Home Minister — get cleared off the stigma of criminality? What is criminalisation? Why do you talk of criminalisation in this particular case? There are two Members of Parliament who have violated the law. They manhandled a police official. They have been given the protection by the Home Minister. Why do you differentiate? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what has this reference to do with the Statement made by the Home Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, is it not a crime? Offending the law is a crime. Whoever offends the law is considered as a criminal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, please conclude.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: You were not afforded protection to Shrimati Phoolan Devi. *...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anything not connected with the Statement will not go on record.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: why are you differentiating the Members of Parliament? *...(Interruptions)* Is it not a crime? *...(Interruptions) ... (Not recorded).*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, what is this I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, you have to seek a clarification on the statement made by the Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: When you talk of criminality, you draw a line. When does criminality enter into Parliament? In the course of business if he commits a crime, what is the protection you are giving? You are talking of the previous record of Shrimati Phoolan Devi. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Sir, are you allowing him? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we request you to expunge all these references. Otherwise, everybody will raise anything at any point of time. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please allow me to handle it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, am I not entitled to make my submission? Why should they alone get protection? All the Members of Parliament should get protection. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: That is different. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, two Members of Parliament have got protection. Then, you should give protection to everybody. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, please do not exploit the situation.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I am asking the Home Minister, through you, Sir... *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is such a serious issue. A statement has been made by the Home Minister. You are seeking clarifications on that statement. You are a senior Member. You are the leader of your Party. Please confine your remarks to the statement. Please do not go astray.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Please do not single out Shrimati Phoolan Devi. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not have any question, then I will call Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I want an answer from the Home Minister to my question. Will you afford protection to Members of Parliament who commit crime? You please tell me. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandiyan, you have asked the question he will reply.

Now, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to the brutal killing of Smt. Phoolan Devi, not only entire country but the whole world is shocked. It has been mentioned in the House that Phoolan Devi had recently developed religious feelings. I oppose it. When late Phoolan Devi was elected a Member of Parliament from Mirzapur for the first time, first of all, she visited Varanasi for 'Darshan' of Baba Vishwanath. Those who have not read about this news in the newspapers, may read it now. When was religious from the very beginning Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs... *...(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I am kindled. When two Members of Parliament have been given such protection...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kuppusami, please take your seat. Can I have to speak to you in Tamil?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you that nothing would go on record except the speech of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs tell that the killing of Phoolan Devi...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to ask a question. I am asking the hon. Minister to reply.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: On what norms Phoolan Devi was not given licence. when she demanded arms licence from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for her security? According to my information Phoolan Devi was told that she could not be given arms licence because there was a case against her in the court. Will

the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs tell the number of persons who were given arms licence in Uttar Pradesh against whom there are criminal cases in the courts even today and to which parties they belong and the names of Ministers who are protecting them? The elder brother of killer of Phoolan Devi, Mr. Ravindra, who was arrested in Saharanpur, Dhampal and Kamal work with the owners of Rathi Tractors and Rathi Poultry farms. My second question is as to what is the name of that Party to which the owners of Poultry farms and Tractors, are associated and the name of the Party to which the MLA belongs whose friend they are, and whether the MLA of the said party did not offer to vacate his seat for the influential person of Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, he also wants to ask a question.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH (Buland Shahar): It has been published in today's newspapers that the police was about to reach the Samajwadi Party's MLA but he got frightened and got them surrendered to the police. I would like to know from Advani ji the name of that MLA...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, reply should be given to the question asked by Shri Akhilesh just now. The name of that MLA who had offered to vacate his legislative assembly seat for that influential person should be told. ...(Interruptions) Whom these two brothers are associated with and to which party's leader he is?...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, he is asking a question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except his speech.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except him.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH: What is the name of the MP of Samajwadi Party who contacted Mr. Rajveer from Parliament House complex...(Interruptions) and he said that the work has been done...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I have asked you to give the floor.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to have an opportunity to put a question to the Home Minister. I want to seek a clarification.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is not concerned with the Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hereafter, no Member from Tamil Nadu should be given an opportunity to speak in this House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, order please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, please ask your Member to behave.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask only one question. Eight days ago, Smt. Phoolan Devi was killed on 25th July in Delhi. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what arrangements have been made for the security of other Members of Parliament after this murder?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have made a demand that if the Government is not able to provide security to the Members of Parliament, the hon'ble Home Minister should resign. But he is not doing so. Hon'ble Vajpayee ji is talking of resignation while we had not demanded his resignation*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Where does this question arise?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not a relevant question, so it should be expunged.

[English]

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, you should expunge from the record whatever he had said now. The House is at present discussing only the statement made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His question is not relevant and so I remove it...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, normally when a statement is made on behalf of the Government in this House, no clarification is sought on that statement as

* Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

per rules. The tradition in the other House is different but when it was agreed to make a statement on this subject then Hon'ble Speaker honouring the wishes of all the leaders had said that this time an exception will be made and an opportunity will be given to seek clarifications.

16.00 hrs.

Since this issue concerns with the murder of a Member of Parliament, a new tradition has now begun in this House. But sometime back it was decided that in case of death when an obituary reference is made only Hon'ble Speaker will speak and other Members will not speak. Thus the Members who got an opportunity to speak today took it as an opportunity not for clarification but as an occasion for paying homage to the Member and remembered her and the life she had been through. Her life as I mentioned in my statement reflects today's social reality. How a girl born in a backward family has to suffer and distorts her life and faces all sorts of charges levelled against her. It is doubtless that she had been a Member of this House twice and anyone who had met her must have felt that in reality she is quite different from what is being said about her and the image she has earned. But it is also a reality that she wanted to serve the people of her Constituency after forgetting her past life thinking that I must exploit the opportunity of becoming a Member of Parliament. She wanted to bring a change in her personal life as far as possible. Naturally every speaker who has spoken here about such a woman has spoken in their own way. Whether it was Shri Chandrashekharji, Shri Mulayam Singhji, Shri Shivrajji or Swami Chinmayanandji, the words which they have used for her are best and quite appropriate. If anyone had some objection then it was about the type of films made and the type of books published in her name. Such objections are also natural and appropriate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Shivrajji has said one thing that there seems to be a failure on the part of intelligence department and in that context he mentioned the assassinations of Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Gandhi & Shri Rajeev Gandhi as cases of Intelligence failure. As a result thereof those murders took place. In a way that is true. Had our Intelligence Department been able to know in advance the crimes to be committed in a country of 100 crore of people then none of these murders could have taken place. That is why I feel that at least what Swamiji has said about this case is more appropriate.

He told that in case of betrayal no security can help particularly when such a person who gets an access to the family and the house and attains confidence with his cleverness and cunningness. It is very difficult to save from such a person. She had three security guards. Even if she had 10-15 guards nothing could have been done because it is difficult to judge a person who had an access to go inside the house.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, someone pointed here that two arms kept lying in the garage. When the Prime Minister of India and the Leader of Opposition visited the place even at that time those arms were lying there. It is true. On asking when these arms were recovered, I was told that these arms were found on 30th as the garage was closed from inside at the time of murder. Murderers had a few good revolvers which were either taken away by them or had been recovered from the car. But two of the arms were 'Kattas' i.e. country made revolvers. These arms were recovered from that garage on 30th at the instance of family members. This incident has not taken place due to lack of security but by having an access to the house by gaining confidence of victim by the murderer through cunningness and cleverness.

On the basis of information gathered and enquiry held so far police has not come to the conclusion that the murder was politically motivated. I, therefore, feel it would not be appropriate to look this case from the angle of any party. If I had talked about criminalisation of politics in this case then it was with reference to the fact that Sher Singh Rana whom we can till now take as the main suspect in this case and which was clear from the very first day and whom I also referred to in my statement, had given two statement at various stages. Firstly he told that he did it to avenge the Behamai massacre but next time in this statement to the police he said that he felt that by adopting this method he could become a big leader. He can become popular and after gaining popularity he could be elected to parliament. I feel that the biggest evil consequence of criminalization of politics is that when a criminal starts thinking that by committing a crime he can become a political leader. In this context I made a mention of it.

Shri Somnathji asked a question regarding Vohra Committee. I have again gone through the Vohra Committee report. After the Vohra Committee report, a meeting under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary is regularly held and recently it was held in January-

February. But what Mayawatiji has said is most appropriate and I also agree with Shri Mulayam Singhji who has said that criminalisation is not a matter which can be tackled by law. It cannot be stopped by law particularly in the present judicial system of India. If we make such a law then it can be enforced against any person and that should not be allowed to happen. This can be done if Political parties themselves after recognising this menace and distortion decide about themselves. Today there is hardly any political party which can accuse any other political party since no party can claim itself to be a clean party. Shri Mulayam Singhji has given many examples. I can also give examples about any other party. But I feel that if there is any weakness then we all are responsible for it. There could be a rare exception to this fact. But this is the occasion for us to realise it.

From the security point of view I agree with Shri Shivrajji that we should not hesitate because crores of rupees are spent on it. Even after spending crores of rupees on the security of Prime Minister and other people we make so many arrangements because we know that there is a feeling of insecurity in the country due to various reasons. Continuous proxy war against our country by our neighbour countries is one of the main reasons. Besides this, increase in criminal tendencies and Mafia gangs within the country are also some of the reasons which are responsible for creating a sense of insecurity among all of us. But Shri Chandra Shekharji has rightly pointed out that if a Member of Parliament can be murdered in New Delhi at her own residence while the Parliament is in session then the sense of insecurity among people spreads. No one can justify such a state of affair and it is not true that Government does not take it seriously. Since then, I have been discussing it regularly and telling that even though I might have said "so many so-called VIPs are getting security as a status symbol and thus they should not be provided security as a status symbol". I would like to know the number of Members of Parliament who demanded for security and I would get but I would like to tell you that it is not I who take decisions regarding this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): It is not a question of asking.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am merely telling you that there is a process.

(Translation)

Under this process, two committees have been constituted in which representatives of I.B. as well as Intelligence Bureau and some officers of Government and police are included and they examine each and every case. These include not only the cases where applications have been received for security-cover, but all kinds of cases also and decisions are taken by reviewing all those cases.

Prabhunath Singh Ji and Devendra Prasad Yadav ji have drawn my attention towards the downgrading of their security and about the recent killing of his security guard in his Constituency. On the basis of these informations and various other inputs, instructions have been given to the Officers supervising security arrangements to act on the basis of these facts also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no one can deny the fact that a murder committed in New Delhi area which is considered as a V.I.P. area has more impact. It is clear that such an incident at 44, Ashok Road will have more impact. In view of all these things, I would like to which you have stated assure you that the Government is taking this matter security. We shall do whatever is necessary...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): What is the achievement of the police?...*(Interruptions)*

(Translation)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been told just now by Mulayam Singh ji and Akhilesh ji that she had sought a licence from U.P. Government. I have got it verified. She had asked for an arms licence from U.P. Government in 1997. The Government of Uttar Pradesh did not provide her the licence. It is true...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: She had asked for it even recently from the present Government. You may get it verified.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would get it verified. In a nutshell, I would like to tell you that some progress has been made in this case. Four persons have been arrested who were involved in this ghastly act. Now, it is being said that there is a fifth person who was also involved in it. But, I do not know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raigani): the police did not arrest them; they themselves surrendered to the police.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let us not underplay the achievement of police.

[Translation]

I would like to tell you that if they had wanted to surrender, they would have surrendered here also. I have narrated in my statement about the prompt actions taken by the police which held to a situation in which they were compelled to surrender. After that it took additional three to four days. I am taking serious view of this incident and assure you that there will be no laxity in the matter of security...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Mr. Deputy speaker, I would like from the Minister of Home Affairs to throw light on the news item which is regarding the presence of all the four accused in police station on that day...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him complete his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is a fact that he was in jail. I would not comment on further action as it relates to the investigation being conducted. That is why I am not giving the facts. But, I would mention that recently many bomb blasts took place in Delhi as well as in trains. A large terrorist outfit was arrested with the coordinated efforts of a central agency and the police of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir. Twenty-three persons were arrested from various places and a lot of arms and ammunition was recovered from them. It is a matter of pleasure that with this, many persons have been arrested who were involved in bomb-blasts cases. So, the police are trying their best to make better security arrangements. The Government is constantly trying to

streamline the intelligence department and discussions have been held about it.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I have one request to make. Even when you down-grade security or when you withdraw security, we have seen that the list of those whose security has been down-graded is released to the Press. That, I think is disastrous.

[Translation]

You may downgrade or even withdraw security. But, you publicize these things which causes a great deal of damage.

[English]

Please do not announce to the world that we have reduced or withdrawn security. Let the person concerned only know about it. Why should everyday be told about it?

[Translation]

Downgrading or with drawing of someone's security should not be publicized.

[English]

This is very wrong, but this is happening.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is a very elementary thing that you have said now. I am sure that no one in Government ever announces that so and so has been provided...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I can send the Press Clippings...*(Interruptions)* I will send you the paper cuttings...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will punish that Government official who leaks that kind of information. There is not any question of not punishing him.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House would take up matters under Rule 377.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, today in the Leaders' meeting it was decided that discussion on the 'Recent summit level talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra' would be taken up and concluded today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the Matters under rule 377 is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

16.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

(i) Need to review Jal Chhajan Project in Jharkhand

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardaga): The Jal Chhajan Project being run in Jharkhand state is very good. It will help in checking the water level from going down and provide irrigation facilities in tribal areas of Jharkhand State. The main problem is that the Project is not being run in a proper way and as a result of which people are not getting required benefit from this project. I would like to tell you that Jharkhand State is a plateau area where irrigation is possible only through Jal Chhajan as rain-water can not be used. Lack of irrigation facility is having an adverse effect on the living-condition, agriculture and vegetation of Jharkhand State. The unused rain-water can be used through this project.

So, I would like to request the Central Government to make a review of this project and to take appropriate steps for proper implementation of this Project.

(ii) Need to levy tax on vehicles entering India from Nepal

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Betia): My Parliamentary Constituency is situated on Indo-Nepal border. There is vehicular movement in Nepal and India from the routes of this region. No tax is charged when a private vehicle for any purpose comes from Nepal but when a private vehicle from India enters into Nepal then the Government of Nepal charges Rs. 400 in their currency from Indian

Vehicles. I have come to know that this provision has been made under 'Bharat-Nepal Maitri Sangh'. This system has caused great resentment among Indian citizens.

The Government is requested through this House that tax should also be charged from Vehicles which enter into India as is being charged from Indian citizens for their private vehicles while entering into Nepal.

(iii) Need to Implement Crop Insurance Scheme in North Gujarat effectively

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banaskantha): I want to apprise the Government through this House that northern Gujarat faces famine every year. The Government has made a provision of crop insurance scheme to provide relief from famine but the farmers are not getting the benefit of this scheme. The claims for crops like millet, maize and paddy are not paid in time and many a people have not received the payment. We wrote a number of letters to the Government in this respect but no satisfactory reply is received. Our points are not replied. We are facing famine for the last three years continuously but the farmers do not get the benefit of crop insurance scheme in time and the innocent farmers are also required to face numerous of official formalities.

I request through this House that the facts be got enquired into and officers found guilty of negligence and making undue delay be punished and Crop Insurance Scheme should be made more effective.

(iv) Need to provide basic amenities at Navodaya Vidyalaya at Borakheri in Mandavi Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandavi): There is a Navodaya Vidyalaya of Central Government in my Parliamentary Constituency Borakheri of Taluka Vyara in Mandvi. Acute shortage of staff is adversely affecting education in this school. The condition of student's Hostel and class rooms is very miserable and basic amenities are also lacking in this School.

I request the Central Government that necessary staff may be appointed and the condition of students Hostel and class rooms be improved besides providing basic amenities in this school immediately.

*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(v) Need for early construction of Navinagar Thermal Power Station in Aurangabad district, Bihar.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The Government had acquired land in Aurangabad district of Bihar for the establishment of Navinagar Thermal Power Station. Environmental clearance has been taken and the State Government is also prepared to provide its share of money. This area being affected by terrorism is backward in terms of development. Construction work is not being started even after completing all these formalities.

I have raised this issue in Lok Sabha a number of times and I have also discussed this issue personally with the Minister of power and the Energy Secretary besides writing letters to them but no adequate action has been taken by the Government so far during the last five years. Even now the people of this area are living in the lantern age.

The Government is, therefore, requested to commence the construction work of Navinagar Thermal Power Station by ensuing early necessary action in this regard.

(vi) Need to provide duty-free kerosene for traditional fishing in Kerala

(English)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): The traditional fisherman belongs to socially and economically backward communities in the State of Kerala. The single-most limiting factor governing the operational expenses for the traditional fishing operation is the cost of fuel required for operating Out Board Motors. The depletion of resources along the inshore waters has compelled traditional fishermen to venture into the deep seas in search of resources. Of the total fish catch, the contribution of traditional fisher folk is more than 70 per cent and contributes significantly to the foreign exchange earnings. About 14,300 nos. of kerosene based OBMs are being used by traditional fishermen who require about 1,39,300Kls of kerosene per annum. The allocation to this sector from the State PDS is only around 57,500 Kls per annum. This huge gap between demand and supply in the section has resulted in black-marketing of kerosene and has trapped the poor fishermen in a vicious circle of indebtedness. Due to the recent increase in the

price of kerosene there has been further erosion of net earnings of fishermen to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- per annum amounting to a loss of one-third of their meagre annual income.

I request the Government to provide duty-free kerosene for traditional fishing in Kerala.

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Karnataka to meet drought situation prevailing in the State

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga): Karnataka is facing drought in various parts of the State. The State Government of Karnataka has revealed that major parts of the northern Karnataka including Bellary, Gulbarga and Raichur have received less than one per cent of the normal rainfall. All the sowings of Kharif crop has been totally damaged due to shortfall of rain. Therefore, the areas in Karnataka, especially northern Karnataka, have become drought affected. This Kharif crop is more useful for feeding the animals. Due to shortfall of rains, the farmers as well as the animals have been severely affected. The farmers of these areas have become helpless. This drought will make the people of the area jobless and they will go outside to earn money. In order to make them stay in the area, the Union Government should provide financial assistance and alternative work to them.

The State Government of Karnataka has submitted a report to the Union Government in the month of July giving the details of the drought conditions prevailing in many parts of the State.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the report sent by the Karnataka Government and take immediate necessary measures to help the State in meeting the drought conditions.

(viii) Need to review proposed circuitous alignment of the Chandigarh-Ludhiana railway line intersecting village Jhumru of Union Territory of Chandigarh

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): The proposed circuitous alignment of the Chandigarh-Ludhiana Railway line, forming a curve intersecting village Jhumru of the Union territory, has led to great concern and grave apprehensions about their future amongst the residents of the village. They just fail to understand why a straight

alignment between the last segment in the Union Territory and the first proposed station in Punjab area is not being followed, particularly when it reduces the distance and the cost significantly besides saving the village from being uprooted. The residents have once earlier suffered the pangs of being uprooted when they had sacrificed their hearths and homes so that Chandigarh could be built. Threat of the same fate revisiting them is frightening particularly when there is no genuine need and justification for the same. To save the people of avoidable injustice and hardship and also the public funds, it is necessary that a straight alignment between the two points as repeatedly suggested by the residents is adopted.

I urge the Government to take immediate appropriate action and save the residents of village Jhumru in Chandigarh from being uprooted.

(ix) Need for early revival of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): The Central Government took over the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in 1972 with the declared objective of modernizing it. The Govt. fully nationalised it in the year 1974 and made it a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). During these 29 years precious little has been done for its update except revamping here and there as patch work.

Officers and Union have formulated a package for the revival of IISCO which will cost a sum of Rs. 510 crore. The main feature of the package is succinctly give below:

1. A sum of Rs. 150 crore for the first phase and this stage will be completed within a period of 12 months. This will give a turn around to IISCO.
2. A sum of Rs. 210 crore for the second stage which will be completed within a period of six months and it will bring IISCO into a break-even point, may some marginal profit also.
3. A sum of Rs. 150 crore for operating expenses during these 18 months, totalling Rs. 510 crore.

I urge upon the Union Government to revive IISCO immediately.

(x) Need to clear the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of Nature Park in Visakhapatnam city

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Visakhapatnam city in Andhra Pradesh is a prominent and picturesque urban area located on the shores of Bay of Bengal and surrounded by hills. The city is a fast growing industrial city and has gained importance as the second capital of the State. A place for environmental education and recreation within the city is quite essential. The Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a detailed Project Report for the creation and development of a nature park. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 15.82 crore. The nature park is proposed to be developed in an area of 6832 hectares in Kambalakonda forest area block.

I request the Union Govt. to accord clearance and funding of the projects so as to meet the environmental, educational and aesthetic needs of Visakhapatnam.

(xi) Need to shift railway gate at Balrai Railway Station, Etawah, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Through this House I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railway that the goods trains get stranded for many days due to loop line in railway crossing at Balrai Railway Station in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, which compels common public and school children to cross the way through these stranded trains and this have caused accidents a number of times. There are two Inter Colleges, Block Development Offices and religious place in Balrai and this causes overcrowdens here.

So, the Hon'ble Minister is requested to shift the present crossing towards east side. It will solve all the problems and the accidents will be avoided.

(xii) Need to implement social security schemes and formulate pension reforms for the benefit of workers of unorganised sector

[English]

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): The Central Government has announced in the current year's budget formulating social security schemes and pension reforms for the workers in the unorganized sector. In this

[Shri C. Kuppusami]

connection, Tamil Nadu State has become a pioneer in formulating and implementing such schemes during DMK Government headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi in 1999-2000. Schemes like giving compensation at the time of accident, financial assistance for education of their children, marriage allowance, financial assistance for funeral are benefiting immensely the workers in the unorganized sector.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to consider these model and novel schemes for emulating while formulating various social security schemes for the welfare of workers in the unorganized sector throughout the country, as promised in the Budget 2001-2002.

(xiii) Need to open Kerosene Oil Depot at certain places in Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas regarding problems being faced by the people of Parliamentary Constituency Jahanabad (Bihar) due to non-availability of Kerosene Oil Depot at the following areas/places:

1. Shakurabad Bazar in Ratni Faridpur Block
2. Vansi Sonbhadra Block
3. Mehandiya Bazar in Kaler Block
4. Bandhuganj Bazar
5. Hulasaganj Block Headquarter
6. Kako Block Headquarter

Jahanabad is a very sensitive district. The areas are plagued by frequent clash of terrorist groups and innocent people are harassed. In view of their convenience and safety, it is most important to have the Kerosene Oil Depot at their nearest point to save them from any threat of anti-social elements. I request the Union Government to open Kerosene Oil Depot/Dealership at above places at the earliest.

(xiv) Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of modern effluent treatment plants in industrial areas of Namakkal and other adjoining districts

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): In my constituency Rasipuram, Namakkal district and other adjoining districts, many sago industries are there. They are grown in large

quantities and also exported. Lakhs of families depend upon these industries and tannery industry which are located in adjoining Villupuram district. But due to High Court orders, thousands of these units have been closed thereby rendering lakhs of workers unemployed affecting the local economy. The main objection of the High Court is that these industrial units discharge effluents.

I therefore urge upon the Government to extend adequate financial assistance for setting up of modern effluent treatment plants in Namakkal and other adjoining districts to protect sago and tannery industries and safeguard the interests of lakhs of workers.

(xv) Need to declare Vithal Rukmani Temple at Pandharpur in Solapur district, Maharashtra as a Centrally protected monument

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Pandharpur, in the Solapur District of Maharashtra, is situated in the laps of River Chandra Bhaga and the Temple Vithal Rukmani is on the bank of river Chandra Bhaga.

The temple Vithal Rukmani is being visited by lakhs of pilgrims from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and foreigners, apart from Maharashtra itself, to seek the blessings of Vithal Rukmani. However, these pilgrims are facing great difficulties in the absence of proper arrangement for accommodation, sanitation, etc. Development of this place as a Pilgrimage Centre will benefit both the pilgrims as well as the revenue earnings of the Government.

However, it is learnt that Pandharpur is not a Pilgrimage Centre in the list of the Central Government and hence there is no authority to take care of the needs of pilgrims. It is, therefore, requested that necessary steps may be taken so that Pandharpur is listed in the Pilgrimage Centres list of the Central Government with the allocation of an amount of Rs. 50 crore for the development of this pilgrimage centre, in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Those Members who want to go out may do so quietly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Sir, how is it possible?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was decided in the Leaders' meeting today in the morning.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, the same thing was done yesterday also...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chennithala, just now Shri Priya Hanjan Dasmunsi was mentioning about it. Have you heard that?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this is being done week after week. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now that they have decided it, has to be executed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, if you want to leave the House, you could do so.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

RECENT SUMMIT-LEVEL TALKS HELD BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN AGRA

16.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recall the observation that you made when this matter was taken up on the 25th of July that it was a very important matter, it dealt with national issues and so we ought to deal with the matter in a proper manner. We agree respectfully with your observation that this matter is of utmost importance. After a long time we had an occasion of having a summit of this importance. It is a disappointment to all that it had ended in a failure, in a sense. I had said earlier that we did not consider it a total failure. We hope that in future the talks will continue. There is no substitute to dialogue, especially in the light of what we have been experiencing over the years. So,

I said earlier also that Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration have to be the foundation of this talk. I do not wish to go back upon what I had said briefly on the last occasion when my speech had been, due to a very unfortunate and tragic vent, interrupted.

Sir, I must once again express my unhappiness over the statement which the hon. Prime Minister had made. He had not said anything which we did not know from the papers. It was all known. Not a single thing has been said that was not known to us. There was a tremendous goodwill for the success of this talk. All political parties supported the Government in this endeavour. But, at the end of the day, I am sorry to say, it appeared that we were totally out of control of the situation. The Government behaved in a manner which clearly expressed their amateurish ineptitude. I cannot think of many such important matter being dealt with so casually and so unprofessionally. Although we should have been the major player, it appeared that we had ceased to be in the driver's seat. We were looking like minor actors in a drama where the junior partner became the major actor and played the well-rehearsed role. It was most pathetic to see our discomfiture.

The Prime Minister in a statement had said, 'we will engage in quiet and serious diplomacy'. 'Quiet and serious' does not mean 'thoughtless unpreparedness'.

Normally, Summits are held after a good deal of preparations, discussions, and long-drawn homework on both sides about the areas of discussion, subjects of discussion and about the possible outcome. But strangely, in this case, it appears that the Summit was the starting point. The Government can say that 'because of the attitude of the Pakistan President, we could not be prepared earlier.' But Sir, this is an argument which has to be rejected. We have seen how relentlessly campaign had been carried on by the Pakistan President before he came; and how we had tried to start the Media propaganda, if I may use that expression, before even he arrived here. It cannot be said: "We did not know what was to be discussed."

Sir, if we could not be prepared, then the dates should not have been fixed until we were prepared. According to us, an unprepared for Summit is much worse than a delayed Summit. My party, for a long time, has been trying to impress upon the Government, the necessity to have bilateral discussion. We have been saying that there should be talks, even when the party to which our hon. External Affairs Minister belong has been saying that 'No, they should not talk to a dictator'.

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We said that we have to bring the two countries closer and the people of these countries should come closer to each other. There is no other forum where we can exchange our views. SAARC is not functioning, and there is no alternative to start a dialogue or to have a talk. After all, the problems of the two countries are similar. There are hunger, poverty, illiteracy, lack of development, unemployment; and we are wasting our scarce resources in trying to see eyeball to eyeball. We had already indulged in wars which had not benefited Pakistan. We also had to face serious problems.

Sir, of course, the talk was necessary and it is desirable and it should continue. But how did the Prime Minister suddenly decide to invite President of Pakistan? Probably, he was not the President then; he was the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), although the Prime Minister address him as President even before he became President. That shows the lack of knowledge of our Government. Now, how did he send the invitation then? This is the way this Government is functioning.

After the fiasco of the cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government suddenly decided to withdraw the cease-fire and then gave an invitation to him. We support the invitation. But giving invitation means that the Government would have to be ready, fully prepared. How was the date selected?

Sir, even then we supported this Government. But we believed that this Government would behave like a mature country and not behave in a clumsy and callous manner.

Significantly, there was no dialogue with the Opposition parties. They were never taken into confidence. so far as the cease-fire in Kashmir was concerned, the Government, on its own, declared it. Only once when it appeared in the Press that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were having differences, then only the Opposition parties were called, and all of them supported the Prime Minister. He was happy that he could deal with his recalcitrant Home Minister.

Thereafter when the cease-fire was withdrawn, the Opposition Parties were not even told and we had to come to know from the newspapers.

Only five days before the Summit was to start, the Opposition Parties were called. we knew that there was no point in meeting; whatever the Government was to

decide, had already been decided. Lest any wrong message would go outside that this is not an effort by the country as a whole or that it was not backed by the Opposition Parties and to avoid any misgivings in the minds of the public or any wrong perceptions, we attended the meeting. All the parties supported the decision of the Government to call the Summit, expressed our support for the talks and gave our constructive suggestions.

On behalf of my Party, when we attend, we said that we welcomed the proposed talks. We said that these two countries should hold talks. The argument that there is a Military Ruler in Pakistan should not be the basis for not having dialogue, we said. We further said that this was a step in the right direction. We also said that Kashmir would have to be discussed in the meeting.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola):
Sir, the Treasury Benches are vacant. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to the Members of the treasury Benches today?

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): it looks as if the Government is already gone!...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to the Members of the Treasury Benches today?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we also stated in that all-party meeting that although in some quarters it was being said that Kashmir should not be discussed, it was unrealistic to say that Kashmir would not be discussed and that it was bound to be discussed in the Summit Meeting. ...(Interruptions) We also said that other important issues pertaining to trade and economic relations between the two countries should also be discussed.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Sir, if only half of the Ministry is present here, the House will be full, because there is a jumbo-like Ministry...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. All the benches of the Ruling Party are vacant. Only the allies are present there. A few Members of the Ruling Party may be an

exception. Are we going to treat a debate like the Agra Summit in this manner? this is a matter of shame. The hon. Speaker should give some warning to the Government that it should behave like a responsible Government. This is not the way. You may otherwise adjourn the House. What is the purpose of having a discussion?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to the Treasury Benches today?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not know why Shri Chandra Shekhar, of all the Members, should have any hopes in them. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I have no hopes. But at least you have hopes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no hopes; so, I did not attend any of those meetings which he had attended. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are much wiser, I know. I always accept it.

Therefore, Sir, it is my duty also to tell Shri Chandra Shekhar whom I hold in highest esteem, that we tried to give constructive suggestions in that meeting. We said that apart from Kashmir, there are many vital issues between the two countries like economic relations, trade and commerce between the two countries, cultural exchanges between the two countries, etc. We said that since there was scope for having wider trade relations and economic relations between the two countries, they should also be looked into and they should also be discussed, apart from people to people relations.

The other issue that we had pointed out in that meeting was that both the countries were nuclear weapon countries. It poses a great threat to the entire sub-continent. So, we should behave in a very serious and responsible manner. Since now we cannot indulge into arms conflict, to avoid any nuclear confrontation is a matter which should be fully discussed in this meeting. We also said that it is naive to think that in one meeting all the solutions could be achieved or all problems would vanish but it should be a beginning of the process between the two countries to develop good neighbourly

relations. Agra meeting should be seen as resumption of dialogue and problems cannot be resolved in one instance. We must continue to pursue the path of dialogue with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. These, I believe, should be treated as very constrictive suggestions although we understand that the meeting was a mere ritual, just to tell people that they have consulted the Opposition also. I am sorry that the hon. Prime Minister was not well. He had to undergo an operation. But we have a very competent External Affairs Minister who is also saddled with the Defence Ministry. We have a very wise Home Minister who was a member of the delegation. I do not know whether my sister was a member of the delegation. At least I know my very good friend Jaswantji has little more time since he does not have to go to the world capitals to meet Strobe Talbott. Even then they could have told us as to what was happening. The hon. Prime Minister can be excused for ignoring the Opposition. I know, why they did not do it. They did not call us earlier because they did not have anything to discuss. They did not even know what they are going to say and how they are going to respond to the situation. They also did not know what was happening. The problem is, this Government cannot control the situation. They can only react to the situation that may develop. We did not want to rock the boat. We gave our whole-hearted cooperation and support but it appears that this Government wish to treat the foreign policy matter as their Party matter. The Foreign Policy in this country has ceased to be a National Foreign Policy. We understood at that meeting that no agenda was fixed. Maybe, Maybe, because they did not know what the Pakistan President wished to discuss. This is an amazing admission of inefficiency. Is this the way diplomacy or the foreign affairs to be conducted? Is this the way a Summit of this nature, which has created such an atmosphere in the country, be held? More than the agenda it seems it was more important as to who was attending the lunch or the dinner. That became more important. The status symbol shifted from Black Cats to invitation to lunch and dinner. We asked them whether they were going to discuss trade relations, economic issues and, they said, they did not know whether the Minister of Industry would be coming or not. Joshi-ji was waiting. If his counterpart was coming, then he would be included in the delegation. We asked, whether the Finance Minister would be coming but they did not know about it. In fact, they did not know anything. Three days later they were going to start talks. I appreciate hon. Prime Minister's absence after what he has gone through. We charge that because of the total

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unpreparedness or total unprofessional manner in which the talks have been conducted, this Government has abjectly failed. Without even the minimum home work, if I may say so, this Government has totally messed up the matter.

Sir, there is a reference to the preparation of draft joint statement. paragraph 8 of the hon. Prime Minister's statement says:

"Despite the obvious differences in our perspectives, we made progress towards bridging the two approaches in draft joint document."

who are these 'we'? "We" means the Government of India. if you are unilaterally preparing a statement which was supposedly to be the joint statement, what sort of discussions were held? We are told that a draft statement was there which had been approved by our Minister of External Affairs. He had put something in single bracket, something in second bracket, and something in third bracket. That is what we have been told. All this is from the newspapers. But was there any agreement regarding the joint statement? What was that agreement? On what issues, did they differ? What were to be the contents of the joint statement? Nothing has come out. We sought to incorporate the structure of a future dialogue process on all issues. Then only it was going to refer what in future he would like to do including official and summit level meetings. We do not know who made those proposals. We have heard about four or five rounds of discussions between the Prime Minister and the Pakistan President. On what did it rock? I do not know. But now we have found a scapegoat in Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. What can she do? Even as a Minister, she did not know what was happening? Nobody took her into confidence. I do not know why did she go to Agra Uninvited. She was asked to manage the media. She could not manage the media. It is because they were being managed by somebody else. Therefore, to make her presence felt she made a statement. She knew nothing. But I sympathise with her. As an intelligent lady, she rightly expressed her hope that apart from Kashmir, something else was being discussed. But now it appears nothing has been discussed. They came here with a well rehearsed plan of dominating the show. We have our grand Government of India with — I do not know how many Ministers probably they are still much lesser than that of the UP Cabinet not less than 60 Ministers. But just look at the

situation here. Shri Ajit Panja was going to be the Minister but now Shri Ajit Singh has become the Minister. It is a wonderful country. Today, our Prime Minister is to act as if he is the Chief Minister of UP. He is concerned with Uttar Pradesh only. That is what is happening. Now I recall Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee's exclamation, namely, India, *i.e.*, Uttar Pradesh, and now, of course, Andhra Pradesh. For magical 29 votes, India, *i.e.*, Bharat, *i.e.*, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh! This is what is happening. Sir, I do not mean any offence to you.

Sir, is there anything called media management in the matters like this? I do not say that you influence or censor media. But why did Indian media feel that they are being kept out of the channel of information? Nobody understood that the Pakistan President was having a live telecast of his breakfast meeting. It appears that Dr. Pranoy Roy somehow got hold of a copy and he ran with it and telecast it over the Star TV. Sir, can you think of a more amateurish manner in which Government has acted? I do not know what should we expect from this Government.

Sir, I remember I was also trying to find out, at about 12 o'clock in the mid night or at 1 o'clock in the early morning when the Pakistan President left our country after the meeting, what had happened. This is wonderful management. You are seeing off a person after 1 o'clock in the night.

Now Sir, there was a statement made and the whole world was waiting for the outcome of these talks. We heard the spokesperson of the Government of India. It seems that every word bore the stamp of our External Affairs Minister on how to say nothing in a matter like this. As I said, brevity sometimes has virtue but not in matters like this. It was pathetic - the way things were kept back from the country. You may remember that after the performance at a breakfast, the Prime Minister's earlier statement was circulated among the Press. What is this? Are we safe in this country to leave our affairs in the hands of this Government? As a result what happened? They parted company without even a handshake for the purpose of taking a photograph. That would have given a message.

However, I hope everything is not lost. Our distinguished External Affairs Minister has expressed hope that the talks will continue and this is not the end of the road. We also feel that whatever inefficiency you have shown last time would not be repeated in future and be prepared for it. Shri Jaswant Singh has said that efforts

for peace would continue and the Agra Summit was part of the continuous effort on India's part, that we should endeavour to build trust and confidence, building upon the existing compacts of Simla and Lahore. We share his hope. In spite of all the failures on their part, let us hope that we shall continue our efforts specially because the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has also said that the talks altogether did not fail. We believe in that. As I have said earlier, we have vested interests. The people of these two countries have vested interests in maintaining peace and friendship and we shall try to achieve them. Sir, we demand that this Government should be fully prepared when it goes for talks next time.

A very important thing has been completely jettisoned and I must lodge my strong protest against the attitude of the Home Minister and the Government of India with regard to the demand of autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. They have acceded to India on a certain definite basis. Article 370 represents the country's commitment to the people of J&K and is based upon the Treaty of Accession. We have been saying that utmost autonomy should be provided to the people of Kashmir. They must be integrated in the mainstream. Advantage is being taken by reason of feelings of alienation among the people of Kashmir. We must salute them for they fought valiantly. They have acceded to India and they have not surrendered to the calls of religion, bigotry and fanaticism. They have rejected the two-nation theory as secular India has. But their minimum demands have not been looked into. Now, what has been stated recently by the hon. Home Minister? It only creates a situation which will be exploited by those who are on the other side of the border. Of course, we want that cross-border terrorism or proxy war should be discussed among the two countries. But unless you have the willing support of the people of Kashmir, their direct participation in the affairs, there will be greater and greater problems. New incidents have taken place. We know that this is a matter which has to be dealt with carefully.

We want that the process which has started should continue. Our greatest handicap today is that we have a Government that behaves in an *ad-hoc* manner. See what is happening in every sphere! Now, we have a situation that even the Prime Minister feels like resigning. He had to be persuaded to continue. He had expressed his desire and intention to quit. It is because of the motley combination which is behaving in different manners. Nobody knows who are the constituents of the NDA at

a given point of time. Nobody knows what are their primary objectives because there is no unity of thought, unity of action and unity of decision amongst the different constituents of the NDA. Therefore it has become all the more necessary that whenever the Prime Minister decides to go to Islamabad, he should go not only with the support of the people of this country but also with full preparation and with the objective of arriving at a settlement. Of course, it should not be at the cost of India's national interest. But, I am sure, that in the absence of any other possibility of coming closer, we have to continue with the process of dialogue and talk. I am sure that everybody will join me in wishing the Government all success. This Government is squarely responsible for the failure of this Summit, although the intransigence of the Pakistan's President has contributed significantly to this. After all, we are a mature nation. We have got very experienced leaders who are in charge of this. But I must once again condemn the ineptitude, the inefficiency, the callousness and the clumsy manner in which this Government has acted in dealing with the matters of Summit. And they must give an explanation to the country through this House as to why there was such failure on their part. They must take the House into confidence and tell us about the resolve in going and taking part in the future discussion with full preparation, so that this country's interest and the interest of the people of these two countries could be safeguarded and peace can be restored to the sub-continent.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, UP): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to commiserate with the Government, especially with the Minister of External Affairs. I have no complaints against them. My only complaint is that the hon'ble Prime Minister failed in presenting his viewpoint explicitly though I do not advocate the manner and language in which the Pakistani general put up his viewpoint. We were told time and again that what is happening in Kashmir is the struggle for freedom. I do not understand as to why our delegation was not able to tell them that Kashmir freedom struggle ended in 1947 when our country was divided in the name of religion. At that time the people of Kashmir refused to go with Pakistan led by Mr. Jinnah and joined Mahatma Gandhi's

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

India. That freedom struggle was fought under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah and as a result of that Kashmir is an integral part of India today. General Musharraf might not be aware of that struggle but I hoped that the representatives and leaders of India had to make him aware of this fact but it was not done, other countries of the world also advised us time and again to reach some agreement on this issue. These are the very people who played important role in dividing this country into two parts.

I would like to say that Kashmir issue or Hindustan-Pakistan issue is not that easy as we generally think. I would like to say with all humility that I could not associate myself with Shri Somnath Chatterjee's viewpoint. What has happened to opposition parties. Before saying anything to the Government I would like to know as to why they had gone to attend the tea party organised by General Musharraf. Were you hoping that an important decision will be taken in it for solving this problem. I totally disagree with General Musharraf's viewpoint but I would like to say here that he hardly said anything in Agra which he did not say in Pakistan. What he said in Islamabad was repeated in Agra. He repeated the same point on return to his country. He had stated in very clear terms that nothing else but Kashmir issue was on his agenda. I do not know as to the basis on which the leaders of opposition parties advised Jaswant Singhji and Vajpayeeji to raise other issues. I do not know as to the basis on which our hon. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs hoped to raise other issues along with the Kashmir issue. I am saying repeatedly so because General Musharraf had said this before the entire world and he crossed every limit and stated that some other country had pressurized India to invite him. Despite all this in such a situation this invitation was extended. Earlier, a couple of meetings of SAARC were postponed. We are the founder Member of SAARC. We set up the SAARC forum at the time when issue of regional cooperation was raised throughout the world. The European countries, Mexico, Canada and America, and the ASEAN countries were promoting mutual cooperation. SAARC was a forum where our Prime Minister and General Musharraf could have held talks easily without raising any hue and cry or any fear of disrespect. At that time we were told that ours is a democratic country and we believe in democracy so we could not hold discussion with a dictator. Several leaders of our country had held discussions with the general during SAARC summits. I

do not want to remind that. Mani Shankarji had also held discussion with Pakistan's General in SAARC meeting. I, myself had held discussions with the General of Bangladesh. Our Prime Minister talked of high ideas in democracy which were praised by people of this country. Our newspapers published that such a big supporter of democracy one day suddenly invited General Musharraf. After that all the opposition parties were invited, who also claimed that an important decision is being taken to solve this problem and termed it new beginning in this direction.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I did not go there.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Whosoever must have gone there. It was stated that it was a new beginning in our foreign policy. A new step is being taken for improving Indo-Pak relations. I do not know as to why these dreams were dreamt. It was very clear from the news items published in newspapers of Islamabad and style of General Musharraf that he would raise the Kashmir issue only. I would like to know whether there was any hesitation in our mind or could we ignore the Kashmir issue which become part of our country due to many sacrifices and great efforts of Sheikh Abdullah. Please remember Kashmir issue is not only the question of a piece of land but is a question of fundamental principles and deals for us. Kashmir is such a part of our country on the basis of which we can claim that India is a secular country. Secularism has been a tradition with our country for thousands of years. There can be various religions or paths but God is one and thus our destination is same. We decided not to fight or quarrel on the basis of religion and people of Kashmir proved this fact.

17.00 hrs.

This issue was ended by Sheikh Abdullah during struggle of 1947. Later while framing the constitution of India we inserted Article 370 but these points have not been raised. Why such issues were not presented before the world. While welcoming General Musharraf we were overjoyed and felt that we have nothing to say and General Musharraf had come over here to express his views.

Madam, Chairperson, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is being criticized as to how she had gone there without invitation and made a statement. I am not saying this

today, at that time also when media persons asked me whether Sushma Swaraj had been invited or not? I told them that I did not know that but it is a fact that she was the Spokesman of this country and not of General Musharraf. I do not know as to the extent to which her statement was true, but she tried to save the honour and esteem of this country. I told media persons not to make fun of her. We feel that there is lack of discipline if some general chitnis refuses to salute but what about the discipline in case when including General Musharraf, all the three generals of Pakistan refused to come for welcoming Indian Prime Minister in Lahore.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that discussion should be held and agreements should be reached but not at the cost of our pride and by lowering our dignity while initiating dialogue between two countries, sentiments of people on the other side should also be taken care of.

Madam, we manufactured atom bomb and nuclear bomb and celebrated the competent Minister of the Government who always try to find loopholes and infuse confidence in the Government, had gone a step forward and stated that we will do pro-active politics and are ready to fight a war in Kashmir.

After five to seven days. I alone had said in the House that a great injustice is being committed on the people of our country including those of this region and also against the people of Pakistan. I also said that nuclear bomb is not a weapon of defence but a weapon of attack and aggression. It can not be put to any internal use. It will be used and targeted against the other country. But have you ever thought as to what will happen to Amritsar if a bomb is dropped on Lahore.

However, the hon. Prime Minister went on Lahore visit motivated by either the suggestion given by hon. Jaswant Singh or some one else. It was reported in Newspapers that the hon. Prime Minister has surpassed even Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in diplomacy of peace and friendship. The hon. Prime Minister himself might have never thought above that and he visited Lahore. I said in this House that it is a dangerous overuse to do so and emphasized that the hon. Prime Minister has taken a dangerous step and it might lead the country to a dangerous proposition. I was never aware that Kargil war will take place within three months of his Lahore visit and the House, will do well to remember that though we showed a lot of enthusiasm in Kargil war and eulogized

role of our jawans but all of it came to a naught when the President of some country boasted the role of his country sending the Pakistan any back and remarked that it was not the efforts of the Indian soldier alone which made the Pakistani forces leave the hills of Kargil. Though it was a compulsion on the part of the Government to welcome the Pakistani President, but I am unable to understand as to why the opposition made such a hustle and bustle over the issue of taking part in the luncheon thrown to welcome him. I am of the view that we must think over all the aspects before deciding to do something.

Madam Chairperson, I agree to comrade Somnath's views that foreign policy of the Government is not related to the ruling party alone, instead it is the question of the prestige of the country as to how a country is running its foreign affairs. Recently news broke out that the Members of opposition will not attend the tea party hosted by the Pakistani High Commissioner because Hurriyat leader had also been invited to it. I don't know as to who should be invited for the and who should not however the opposition Members an issue out of a non issue. The party of hon. Shivrajji opined that one Member of their party should be included in the tea party for very Member their party will send. When our friends from NDA got into the thick of things, they decided not to attend the tea party in trying to maintain their image.

When the NDA partners decided not to attend the tea party, the opposition parties announced that they will certainly attend it? Is this the unity among us? Is it a way for developing consensus on foreign affairs? When General Musharraf was meeting with Hurriyat leaders; one of the main leader of opposition was waiting for him in the corridor. It was shown on T.V. Didn't it the sentiment of National glory, respect and prestige arose in our minds. I would like to make it clear before the hon. Prime Minister that I am saying these things because we are the part of the same family and share a kinship among us. When India made nuclear bomb and tested it by conducting five explosions, Pakistanis went ahead by exploding six times. They are also our brother. You colleagues don't talk about waging war. It is done at other places. I don't want to go deep into it however I would like to say that you are being given a wrong advice.

Just now, Somnathji was speaking I was astonished to listen to his view. He said that the Prime Minister should certainly visit Lahore and maintain friendly ties.

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

Our friend Jaswantji is a very optimistic person. It is in fit of this State that he has been advocating for this visit. I agree that there is no other alternative then thereto. However it should be done at secretarial and External Affairs Ministerial level first. I would like to say that the Prime Minister should assume caution in regard to visiting Islamabad lest there should be more unhealthy an outcome than the one of Agra Summit. I am saying it because I am of the view that though I am in favour of talks get caution should not be thrown to winds. Our Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of visits as a gesture of larger. However longer should only be adopted against the coming persons. There is an old saying 'Sathe Satheyam Samachrate' meaning thereby that liberal attitude can not be adopted for a coming person. I am not in favour of waging war but on the other hand, I also don't want that the impression should not go round the world that we are very eager to sign an agreement. Why and on what issues should we opt for agreement General Musharraf because so adamant over inclusion of the Kashmir issue in takes that he surpassed all other Pakistani leaders in doing so. I clearly heard him putting up this condition for holding talks before the Editors. Despite this how Prime Minister was hopeful for a solution. However I would like to know from the Minister as how and why did your allow the direct broadcast of General Musharraf's speech. I would also like to know as to what our intelligence agencies and Department of Information and Broadcasting doing. As Shri Somnathji said, had one of the correspondent not helped. Doordarshan would not have got even a copy of speech. How did it take place Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that we are trying to strike friendly ties with a country with dubious intentions. The hon. Prime Minister extended an openhearted invitation to the Pakistan Government? Immediately after invitation was extended to him, what did he do? Initially the Government had indicated that it would not talk with the existing Pakistani Government because it is not headed by an elected Chief...*(Interruptions)* Leave apart terrorism. It cannot be stopped or augmented with Pakistani efforts. It is we who will stop it for good and we are not so incapable that we can not do so. It is nothing but the sign of our weakness to seek external help for the same. I am of the view that it is a path full of difficulties. Wherein some strong decisions and unpopular rhetorics will have to be delivered. However, I would like to know whether we are such incapable a nation that we continue to bear these atmosphere of violence and terror sponsored by some other country like

Pakistan? But whatever has happend is nearly surprising. Within a few days of receiving our invitation Musharraf declared himself the President of Pakistan. It is a matter of shame and regret that it is India alone which recognise him as President.

I am sorry to say that Hon. Prime Minister was compelled to take this errenous step for during the last two to three years he has been in the habit of extending the invitation for talks either to Hurriyat conference or to Hizb-ul-Muzhiddin without taking into confidence or consulting the Chief Minister of Kashmir. Union Home Secretary is seen giving group photograph with the people will masked faces? Is it not a sign of cowardice. Despite that the Government expects to sign an agreement with General Musharraf who was responsible for Kargil intrusion in our land? If the hon. Prime Minister is feeling a great urge to visit Pakistan then he should let it pass to Mr. Jaswant Singh or Sushma Swaraj. Pakistanis understand the language of deceit for in my view diplomacy is nothing but trachery and deceit. Sushmaji though not so skilled in diplomacy, is certainly a clever person. She made it clear during Agra summit when General Musharraf was found clueless after one of the statements made by her and I was much delighted for this. I would like to submit to Somnathji that I respect him a lot, hence he should not try to encourage the Government to adopt wrong policies...*(Interruptions)*. Though initially I used to believe that hon. Prime Minister will not visit Pakistan. My belief was underlined when I come to know of his intention after paying a visit to him to inquire about his health. At that moment I became aroused that he is proceeding in a right path. However, he did a volte face after Agra Summit. I would like to say that he should not visit Pakistan and should not let himself be influenced by anyone to change his opinion in this regard. I don't want to create any controversy but I would like to say that both these efforts whether it is the invitation of talks with the terrorists or with Musharraf by according him a status of the harbinger of peace are going to end in failure and push the country into doldrums.

I am certain that the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs will learn a lesson from the Agra Summit and will not repeate the same mistake.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Madam Chairperson, my party welcomes the initiative taken by the hon. Prime Minister to invite General Parvez Musharraf. The relations between India and Pakistan have

acquired significance over the last 50 years for peace in the region. As we know, the root cause of the problem has been there since the Partition. Since then, India and Pakistan are having strained relations.

So far, there have been 16 summit-level discussions, including the Agra Summit, between the leaders of the two countries. The Shimla Agreement in 1972 laid strong foundations for resolving issues between the two countries. Everybody is talking that the Agra Summit has been a failure. If it is a failure, what has happened to the 15 summits held so far? Even the high-level delegations led by popular and elected leaders and also the military level discussions took place earlier 15 times. This is a continuous process. The Agra Summit is so a part of that process.

India's regard and commitment for peace and friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries are well established. We are always ready for negotiations with the neighbouring countries.

Both the countries are developing countries. We have to concentrate on development of the economy. There is no peace in the South-Asian Region. I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister, through you, that cross-border terrorism is a vital thing. We have to condemn it. We have to stop cross-border terrorism at any cost. There are different issues. Kashmir is a core issue for Pakistan. Cross border terrorism is a core issue for us. Other than these two issues, there are so many other issues for continuing the talks even at the ministerial level, Secretary-level or diplomatic level. These issues relate to culture, economy and even post and telegraph.

There are so many other bilateral issues which can be negotiated, as also cricket. Without discussing all these areas, everybody is confining on one issue, the problem will not be settled. That is my party's view.

The Prime Minister also exchanged views before and after the Agra Summit with the leaders of all the political parties, with media-persons, with everybody. We have also given some suggestions before and even after the Agra Summit. My party has even welcomed proposal for the invitation given by Gen. Musharraf and accepted by the Prime Minister. We have to continue the bilateral talks with Pakistan. We have to maintain peace in the South Asian Region.

The way the Pakistan President conducted himself before and during the Agra Summit here certainly adversely affected the Agra Summit. I only hope that Pakistan leadership will become wiser and more responsible in course of time and will contribute in resolving the outstanding issues.

Kashmir is, no doubt, an emotional issue for both the countries. The major challenge is to resolve such issues in an appropriate manner as per the will of the people of both the countries. I have reasons to believe that people of the two countries want to live in peace. In both countries, people want peace, so we have to educate, we have to go in that direction. But now, we are spending a lot of money, that is, 30 per cent of our exchequer is spent on Defence. Even, Pakistan is doing the same thing. The recent report shows that and the IMF is monitoring it every week. This is the scenario in India and Pakistan.

So, in this present situation, we have to develop our economy, we have to restore peace. Even if a consensus is not arrived at between both the countries, there is no joint statement, there is no agreement, the talks should be continued for restoration of peace in the South Asian Region. My party welcomed the initiative and welcomed the acceptance of invitation by the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister should go to Islamabad.

Everybody is saying that there was no structural agenda, there was no homework or no preparation was done. In my view, every politician, every citizen of this country knows the relationship between these two countries. The 1972 Simla Agreement is the base. It is a good agreement also and basing on that we are initiating our talks. Then, what type of preparation do we need? I would like to this from this august House. Everybody knows everything. So, when they say that there was no structural agenda, there was no homework, etc. my party does not accept that. We have to continue the bilateral talks, we have to restore peace in the South Asian Region.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (Tura): Madam Chairperson, I am not going to repeat all the points that had already been made very eloquently by the previous speakers, particularly, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. I will try to deal the topic from different perspective.

After the Summit when Gen. Musharraf arrived at Islamabad, he declared and I quote: "I have returned empty handed". I want to put a question whether it is a

[Shri Purno A. Sangma]

true statement. Did Gen. Musharraf return to Pakistan empty handed? If he is talking about himself, if he is talking about his personal interest or personal gain, I think he is making a wrong statement. If he is talking in terms of the welfare of the people of Pakistan, I think, he is right. He has returned to Pakistan empty handed for the people of Pakistan.

But for himself, I think, he got everything. Why did he come here? I really do not know why our Prime Minister invited him. I cannot reconcile that point even now. I asked the Prime Minister whether it was not in haste to invite him. But the invitation from our Prime Minister was such a God-sent opportunity for Gen. Musharraf. He came here not to solve the Kashmir problem. He came here not to normalise or improve the relationship between the two countries. He did not come here to get something for the people of Pakistan. He came here to get legitimacy of his coup, he came here to get legitimacy of his self-proclaimed Presidentship of Pakistan and he got everything from us. He went back to his country with that recognition, with that legitimacy, with that kind of glamour and with that kind of international attention. How could Gen. Musharraf go back to Pakistan with something for the people when he had no intention of getting anything for the people?

He says: 'Poverty is not an issue, peace is not an issue, progress is not an issue, development is not an issue, and harmonising the relationship between India and Pakistan hardly matters. What are you talking about? People to people contact! What do you mean by confidence building measures? Forget about all these. These are irrelevant. What is relevant is Kashmir - step by step approach. You recognise Kashmir as a core issue, then you proceed. If you do not recognise Kashmir as a core issue, then everything else is irrelevant.' He is a clever man. I think, he has been able to show to the people of Pakistan that he is concerned about Pakistan. I do not think that he is concerned about the people of Pakistan at all but he is concerned about his Chair and he is concerned about his power.

I know — Shri Yerrannaidu has just made this point — that the people of both the countries want peace; the people of both the countries want reduction in defence expenditure so that poverty alleviation can be stepped up. But General Musharraf does not want it. I have with me the full Budget of Pakistan for the year 2001-2002. They have a deficit Budget of 10.5 billion Pakistani rupees.

The debt servicing expenditure is 329.2 billion Pakistani rupees; the Defence expenditure is 131.6 billion Pakistani rupees; these two items make 460 billion Pakistani rupees. What is their developmental expenditure? It is 130 billion Pakistani rupees. As against the debt servicing expenditure of 329 billion and as against the Defence expenditure of 131 billion, the developmental expenditure in Pakistan for the year 2001-2002 is just 130 billion Pakistani rupees. Does he care for his Budget? He does not.

Well, I do not want to go into so many other points. I do not want to criticise the Government any more, but the point which is relevant at the moment is, how do we proceed., The External Affairs Minister has said that the caravan of peace would continue its march.

The Prime Minister said that we have to go on with re-engagement. The point is, how do we proceed with the caravan of peace? How do we re-engage ourselves with Pakistan? I really do not know. After all Pakistan's bottomline is that there is no cross-border terrorism. It is a freedom struggle. He said, "It is a freedom struggle". He says: "LoC is the problem and not a solution; unless you accept Kashmir as a core issue, I cannot move an inch." Now, if that is the bottomline of Pakistan, then how do we proceed? I do not see any way that we can proceed. I think, the House has very rightly cautioned the Prime Minister of India in asking him whether he is really making a visit to Pakistan. We are not against his visit. Go ahead. But the point is, what will you do there? One Summit has already taken place. Everybody said that it was going to be a historic Summit.

When the Prime Minister had taken the meeting of the leaders of the political parties on the 9th of July on this Summit, I refused to wish the Prime Minister best of luck. If you remember, everybody was saying, 'I wish you best of luck'. I did not see any reason why I should wish him best of luck on that day because I knew what was coming. When I asked the Foreign Minister where was the agenda, the Foreign Minister said, 'Well we have submitted eight points agenda to Pakistan but they have not responded so far'. On 9th of July, there was no agenda. I asked the Foreign Minister what was the composition of Pakistani delegation; how many people are coming? What is our delegation composed of? The Foreign Minister said, 'Our delegation composed of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Commerce and Industry Minister and the Finance Minister.' I think that is all. I am not rebutting. From

Pakistan side, they had not disclosed as yet on the 9th of July. I asked this question. Is it correct that Pakistan delegation will compose of only General Musharraf and Foreign Minister, Abdul Sattar? The Foreign Minister said, 'I have no idea.' I said that that was going to be the composition. The Home Minister of Pakistan is not coming. Who is going to talk about cross-border terrorism which is the core issue as far as we are concerned? The Commerce Minister of Pakistan is not a member of the team. Then, who is going to talk about bilateral relations? Economic co-operation is so important. And it so happened that nothing was discussed.

General Musharraf was very proud to say well 90 per cent of their talks was on Kashmir and rest 10 per cent must have been on snacks and tea. From that point of view, this is the first time, perhaps, in the history of world diplomacy where a Summit between the two Heads of Governments was held without preparation and without agenda. What do we do? I do not know what advice to give to the Government.

But I think this Kargil Review Committee Report should be our guidance for future. In Chapter III of the Report, what we should keep in mind is clearly spelt out and I quote:

"Pakistan's behaviour has been driven by a desire to avenge its defeat in 1971 and subsequent discomfiture in Siachen."

"In this context, Pakistan's strategy *vis-a-vis* India has had three broad interconnected stands: undermining the Simla Agreement and internationalising the Kashmir issue; waging a proxy war against India to tie up the Indian Army in counter-insurgency operations; and pursuing a nuclear programme to achieve strategic parity with Indian in using nuclear capability to seize Kashmir at an appropriate opportunity."

This is the approach of Pakistan.

Is the Simla Agreement not relevant? What did Mr. Abdul Sattar say before coming to India in Islamabad? The Foreign Minister of Pakistan said: 'How long does it take for an agreement to lapse - fifty-four years since the UN Resolution or 29 years since the Simla Agreement?' This was what the Foreign Minister of Pakistan said: 'If the UN Resolution has lapsed, the Simla Agreement has lapsed and Lahore Declaration has also lapsed.' So, what is left now? There is not question of confidence building measures; no question of bilateral

trade, no question of having only a bilateral talk, no question of nuclear disarmament as declared in the Lahore Declaration but only one issue is left and that is Kashmir.

How do we go about Pakistan internationalising the Kashmir issue? I put this particular question to our hon. Minister of External Affairs the other day, 'If these talks fail and such other future summits that we hold without preparation fail, would it not laid to a third party intervention?' Of course, the hon. Minister said that there was no question about it. But is it enough to say that there was no question of internationalising the Kashmir issue. Since 1973, Pakistan, has been pursuing this issue in the United Nations. Year after year, they have continued to give notices to the United Nations' Security to retain Kashmir on the agenda.

I had the good opportunity of being in the Government of India for almost 20 years. I have not only attended but also led many Indian delegations to international conferences. Whether it is UNO, ILO, UNIDO, ESCAP or Commonwealth, I have not come across a single occasion when Pakistan has not raised the Kashmir issue in an international forum. whether it is relevant or not, they would always raise this issue.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakashi): What have they achieved?

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: What have we achieved

SHRI VAIKO: I asked, 'What have they achieved?'

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: But that have we achieved?

SHRI VAIKO: You were telling us that they are internationalising the Kashmir issue. Are they succeeding in that?

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA: I do not want to argue with you. I am only questioning the Government.

Please do not take things easily. Mr. Musharraf is not a person to be dealt with in an easy way. He is a different type of person. He has been described in one of the newspapers or magazines that I have read as 'merciless cowboy'. I do not know about it but it is true. He is a merciless cowboy and here is a thorough perfect gentleman, so sincere a man. How does it match between Mr. Musharraf's cowboy style and the perfect gentleness of the Prime Minister of India? I really do not know how it is going to be.

[Shri Purno A. Sangma]

I think, if Pakistan is very clear on its bottomline and if Pakistan says that the LOC is the problem but not a solution, we should be very clear about our bottomline too.

That is everything that I want to say. What is our bottomline? Our bottomline is the 1994 Resolution passed by this august House. What is that Resolution? Let me remind the House. We resolved in this House on 22nd February, 1994 that "The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India...Pakistan should vacate the area of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which they have been occupying through aggression". This is our bottomline. We must stick to it and we have stuck to it, because this is a unanimous Resolution passed by this Parliament. This is not the decision of the Government of India alone. This is the bottomline which has been set by the House unanimously.

So, that is our bottomline. I think we have to proceed with that. Ours is a big country. I would like to remind one thing of 1965. In 1965 when Pakistan crossed over to Kashmir, the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri authorised the Indian Army to cross the international border in Punjab. He said that he was doing it on the basis of an observation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950 "that an attack on Jammu and Kashmir would be treated as an attack against India, of which it is an integral part."

Mr. Prime Minister, you should not be so humble. You should assert yourself. You are a Prime Minister of one billion people. We are a country of Kautilya who had given us a treatise of statecraft *The Arthashastra*. Let us try to refresh our minds with the lessons that he had given. Let us not be politically naive. Let us not be carried away by the 'Bhai Bhai' sentimentalism. Let us not commit any profanity on the souls of 800 of our Kargil martyrs. I liked one statement of the hon. Prime Minister — this is the only statement that I liked — in which he said : 'I focussed on the terrorism being promoted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I conveyed in clear terms that India has the resolve, strength and stamina to counter terrorism and violence until it is decisively thrust.'

I want to reiterate this determination today on the floor of this House. That is what the Prime Minister should speak and continue to speak so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Shri Omar Abdullah to speak now. He is not here.
Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Madam, Chairman, I belong to Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Members who spoke on behalf of Congress party and members of other parties who spoke...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Omar Abdullah is speaking on Kashmir.

[English]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: He is a Minister whereas I am not a Minister, kindly allow me to speak.

SHRI VAIKO: Madam, please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All your names are here. I am calling as they are put by the hon. Speaker.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps I am the only member in the House who has stayed in Pakistan for so many years after its creation and perhaps I am the only Member who has visited Pakistan so many times after coming back to India. Perhaps I am again, the only Member who has visited almost every part of Pakistan whether it is Mari, Lahore, Swat, Atak, Peshawar or Rawalpindi.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO*: Please speak in English.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please wait. Let me continue in Hindi and after four or five sentences, I will continue in English.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not speak in Tamil without interpretation.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I was saying that no one else except me has visited Larkana, Sehwaan, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Hyderabad, Umankote, Thatta and Hubchowk. I have myself stayed in Karachi. Since I know a bit about Pakistan, therefore, I am not only speaking as the second speaker of the Congress Party but also in the capacity of an expert. Hence, I request that I may kindly be given time to express my views.

*...** English translation of sentences originally spoken in Tamil.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has to be within the time allotted.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, we will do our best.

Madam, the country just does not know what the Government wanted out of the Agra Summit. Were they working for success or were they working for failure? Last Tuesday when this debate started, I was amazed at the pride taken by the opening speaker of the BJP, Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, who as usual, and as is the practice with BJP speakers, is not here after completing his speech. I was amazed at the pride that he took in congratulating Atalji on sending President Musharraf back to Pakistan "empty-handed". Now, I am astonished even more to discover that this is not just Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra's personal view that we should take pride in sending back President Musharraf empty-handed, but that it appears to be the BJP's party line. The contrast is what I wish to bring to the attention of this House.

Madam, here in this House, on the 24th of July, the Prime Minister said and I quote from paragraph 13 of his statement.

"We are not looking for propaganda advantage or seeking to score debating points."

He said, "We will engage in quiet, serious diplomacy." It is a very mature comment. I welcome it. But suddenly, the following Sunday, the 29th July, five days later, at the BJP's National Executive Meeting, the tune changes. Our measured and responsible NDA Prime Minister lobotomises into his true BJP self. I have here a report of that meeting taken from *The Indian Express*, a piece written by Ms. Arati Jerath and Shri Pradeep Kaushal. I wish to read from it. The *Sangh* had reason to. "You did not see Musharraf's face when he was leaving. I did.", Vajpayee said.

[Translation]

He was thoroughly disappointed.

[English]

Vajpayeeji said, "He did not want to leave because he was returning empty handed. If I had asked him to stay, he would have. I didn't, I didn't even give him a photo opportunity. I realised the discussions would not succeed. He was speaking like an Army man and talks with him

would not yield anything." he said that it was obvious that Musharraf had no intention of honouring the Simla and Lahore Agreements. "There was no way he could be expected to stick to anything signed in Agra" Vajpayeeji said. Madam, as far as I know, this report has not been refuted.

Madam, what I want to ask, through you, the Prime Minister is this. Did President Musharraf say anything in Agra that he had not said again and again, not just when he took over in October, 1999 but repeatedly? On the eve of coming here, he went on saying what he was going to say in Agra. We knew what he was going to say and yet, how was the Prime Minister's office reacting to the statements that were coming out of Islamabad after the Prime Minister had the grace to invite the Pakistani President?

Madam, I have before me, taken from this very subversive document 'Indo-Pak Relations : Agra Summit' presented to us by the Parliament Library, a reproduction of an article by the Editor of *The Times of India*. Now, it is that Editor himself who has described the position of the Editor of *The Times of India* as the second most important position in the country after the Prime Minister.

It was written by Shri Dileep Padagaonkar himself, and it is absolutely evident that this was written on the 29th of June, 2001 on the basis of a briefing, a very top-level briefing, a very exclusive briefing given to the paper, a premier newspaper, the *Times of India*, by the Prime Minister's Office. It says here:

"At their Summit Meeting in mid July, Prime Minister Vajpayee intends to make 'common cause' with President Pervez Musharraf to address the entire gamut of issues with 'a new vision and a strong sense of realism'."

This is how they were assessing it at the time when we had been listening to President Musharraf repeatedly saying that all he was interested in talking about was his core issue of Jammu and Kashmir. According to these sources, this is straight out of the PMO, "Vajpayee is eager to learn more from Musharraf". The sources said that Vajpayee had been impressed with Musharraf after their telephonic conversations. "He has repeatedly spoken about", this is the Prime Minister being quoted, "the General's sincerity, frankness, warmth, and straightforwardness". "The most important thing for the Prime Minister right now", the sources stressed, "is to put over 50 years of hostility, suspicion, and mistrust behind us". The sources added, "Vajpayee believes that this appears to be General Musharraf's agenda as well".

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

I just cannot get over the staggering naivety of this. If, in fact, these sources had not told the editor of a premier Indian newspaper, the *Times of India*, exactly what was reported, I would have expected the Prime Minister's Office or the Foreign Office Spokesman to have denied the validity of what was stated in this report of the 29th of June. But far from doing it, it was repeatedly made clear to the media right across the spectrum that all this hoop-la is justified because President Musharraf and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are really brothers under the skin.

The Prime Minister says now that he has sent back President Musharraf long-faced and empty-handed. Is that why he invited President Musharraf here? Did he invite him to send him back empty-handed? Did he invite him so that he could insult him after coming here? What was the purpose of inviting him? That is the question which, I believe, the Prime Minister has to answer when he speaks. What did he believe he was going to achieve? What was the Prime Minister aiming at? Was he aiming at failure and pride in that failure, or was he aiming at success and hope for the sub-continent through that success? If he was aiming at success, I think, the Prime Minister should, in all honesty, tell this country that he failed, that it is he who is empty-handed, and that it is he who is long-faced. Is it, in fact, a machiavellian or Chanakyan technique? Our Chanakya, Shri P.A. Sangma, has left the room; he just quoted him with great pride.

Is it a Machiavellian technique, calling the President of Pakistan in order to send him back empty-handed? If so, I think, this House is entitled to know, in all honesty, that the Prime Minister's strategy was to engineer a failure of the Summit. We cannot have it both ways. We cannot have the failure of a Summit projected as the success of the Prime Minister. Madam, as a citizen of this great country, I feel utterly humiliated at what we have had to endure. If the Government feels proud about its performance, then, I am afraid, further diplomatic disasters are in store for us.

Madam, I wish to turn to another problem. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra speaking as the first spokesman of the BJP in this debate quoted a statement made by Shri Pranab Mukherjee on the 23rd of November, 2000 in the other House. Although, Madam, according to your own Rules and Kaul and Shakdar it is only policy statements made by Ministers in the other House that could be

quoted in this House, yet the Chair indulged Shri V.K. Malhotra and allowed him to quote what he wished from Shri Pranab Mukherjee's statement. I do not wish to deny a single word of what was quoted and I do not wish to say that it was quoted out of context. I accept that every word quoted was quoted correctly. I have that entire statement before me. There is no need for me to repeat the quotations by Shri V.K. Malhotra. It is quite clear that Shri V.K. Malhotra quoted with apparent pride that he had succeeded in nobbling the Congress, by saying what Shri Pranab Mukherjee said there. In my draft I had written Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, but now it seems that I have to change it to saying the Government of India that they cannot distinguish between pre-conditions for a dialogue and conditions for a conclusion.

What Shri Pranab Mukherjee was saying was that we shall have to live with Pakistan and if we have to live with Pakistan, we must live in peace. There is no way we can tackle the problem with Pakistan except in engaging in a serious dialogue." Does this contradict what he was trying to say that you have placed all these unrealistic conditions? How was the Government of India going to change the nature of the Government of Pakistan? Neither had you brought about the *coup* nor are you capable of ending that military *coup*. How could you end cross border terrorism — by failing on your knees and praying? How could you stop them from indulging in hostile propaganda? These are part and parcel of the ground realities in Pakistan. That is the country with which we have to deal. What Shri Pranab Mukherjee was stating in the other House was, 'do not please set these pre-conditions for a dialogue'. It is at the end of a successful dialogue that we will achieve cessation of hostile propoganda; it is at the end of a successful dialogue that we will stop cross-border terrorism; it is at the end of a successful dialogue that perhaps Pakistan will acquire its right to be a democracy. He was distinguishing between pre-conditions for a dialogue and conditions for a conclusion and the Government, it would appear from Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra's statement, is unable to understand the distinction between these two.

Madam, also, I am amazed that it is unable to understand the distinction between dialogue and summitry. Dialogue requires preparation. Summits require even more preparation. The Former Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Sekhar was kind enough to refer to my long experience of Summits. I have seen with my own eyes the way in

which the late Rajiv Gandhi prepared for four long years for the Summit with the late Deng Xiaoping. At Summits you do not have to sit and have long detailed discussions about the wording of drafts. All that happened at Beijing was that the late Deng Xiaoping arrived, he grabbed the hands of the late Rajiv Gandhi and he went on shaking it in front of the whole world's television crew. That one handshake is reverberating today thirteen years later. It is reverberating in every chancellery. That is what Summits between adversaries are supposed to be about.

A dialogue, on the other hand, is structured at a series of levels in a pyramidal structure. You begin with Ambassadors and High Commissioners. You then move on to Joint Secretaries. From there you move on to sectoral Secretaries, that is, those who deal with Commerce, Industry, visas and all those things. Then you send in Ministers or Plenipotentiaries, and then go in for the Foreign Secretary. Then, go in for the Foreign Ministers, and then, at the peak of the pyramid, do you get to the Summit. You need *sherpas* to get to the Summit. Even if you are Sir Edmund Hillary, you need a Tenzing to take you up to the Summit. Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, you have made a grave mistake by deciding that you will climb Mount Everest but nobody will go with you. That is the grave failure from which we have suffered again and again and again in the three years that you have been Prime Minister.

Madam. What is more, with regard to Pakistan, is that a dialogue has already been structured. It was structured when Shri Salman Haidar, the former Foreign Secretary went to Islamabad in June, 1997 and had set up a system whereby we would be talking with Pakistan.

The priority the Prime Minister should have given, on becoming the Prime Minister, was to rectifying the flaws in Shri Gujral's architecture. There were many flaws in that. Instead of rectifying the flaws in that structure, he plunged himself into the summit. He plunged twice. He plunged from the top of a mountain and he was bound to fall and break his knees.

Summits have got two purposes in diplomacy. One is to commence a process, the other is to conclude a process. If you have a summit, which neither commences a process nor concludes a process, it ends up disrupting the process. Twice in two years we have disrupted the process through these summits.

Contrast, Madam, how the Lahore and Agra summits were prepared with the preparations which President Clinton made for his summit with the Prime Minister. That was not a summit between adversaries. The United States of America and we are friends. But, because President Clinton was scheduling a summit with the Indian Prime Minister on Indian soil for the first time in 22 years, they first conducted ten rounds of negotiation between Shri Jaswant Singh and Mr. Strobe Talbott. It was only after the Americans gauged this Government out fully, after they had decided in their own minds what the position of the Government of India was with regard to every single matter, however small a matter, which was of concern to the United States of America that they said, 'Right, for the first time in 22 years president Clinton will come here.' What happened when he came here? he had dinner at the Bukhara - we have got a world famous restaurant as a consequence — and there was this beautiful ceremony in Rajasthan, and then he went home. That is what summits are for. They are not for sitting and negotiating between a Prime Minister and a President whether a 'but' should be cut out or an 'or' should be changed or not. That is a job done at a much lower level. What President Clinton did by getting Mr. Strobe Talbott to talk ten times round with Shri Jaswant Singh is called professionalism. What you have done is rank amateurishness. The confusion at Agra reflected the confusion at Lahore. There was no appreciation, no assessment, no apprehension of the threat from Pakistan when the last summit was scheduled in Lahore. Madam, I have brought with me - I have already given the authenticated version to the Secretariat and sought that it be placed on the Table of the House* — excerpts from the book *The Guilty Men of 1962* by D.R. Manekar. It is the edition that was published not when it was first published which was a long time ago, but the edition that was published in 1999 by Penguin Books. The difference between the original edition and this is that this edition has a Foreword by one Shri George Fernandes who, at the time when he wrote this foreword, was the Raksha Mantri of the Government of India, he was the Minister of Defence of the Government of India. I need to read to this House just one sentence from this two-page Foreword. It is a Foreword which is detailed - New Delhi, 17th December, 1998. He had been the Defence Minister of India at that stage for the better part of nine months. The Prime Minister was scheduling his visit to Lahore two months later. We also know what

* As the Speaker subsequently did not accord necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

was happening at Kargil, what was happening on the India-Pakistan frontier and what the Defence Minister knows. This Defence Minister of India is now not a nobody. He is today the Convenor of the NDA and, therefore, in effect the leader of the NDA. He says and I quote, "The well - fostered myth that the danger to India's security comes from Pakistan has been exploded." In December, 1998, the Raksha Mantri of India, with careful thought writing a foreword for publication in a book that deals with India's most humiliating military disaster, describes the threat from Pakistan as a "myth"!

18.00 hrs.

he says that 'it is a well fostered myth.' He says that 'now, in December, 1998, that "myth has been exploded."

Now, if the Defence Minister of India, of the Prime Minister's Government believes that in December, 1998, that there was no threat from Pakistan, then how can the Indian military forces be ready to face that threat? It is blindness of this kind — this deliberate blindness, this refusal to open the eyes, the sin of *Dhritashtra* which not that he was born blind but he could not distinguish between the *Pandavas* and the *Kaurvas* — it is that kind of blindness which, I find, dealt with in detail in the Kargil Review Report, from Chapter III of, which our friend, Shri P.A. Sangma quoted. I also wish to quote from that, but not continuously.

We will have a debate on the Kargil Review Committee. We will come to the details then. I just want to read a few sentences picked up from this. The first 15 pages of it indicate what was the situation on the Kargil front when the Defence Minister of India, Shri George Fernandes, was saying that the threat from Pakistan is a myth. It says:

"The developments of 1998 as reported in various intelligence inputs were indicative of a high level of militant activity. Reconnaissance platoons crossed the line of control in the Kargil sector in late January-early February (that is, before he left for Lahore). They were equipped for extreme cold and snow conditions, equipment that could only have been procured from Europe and which must have been in the know of the Indian Defence Attaches posted in Europe."

"There were many bits and pieces of information", says the Kargil Review Committee Report, "about the activity within the FCNA area (that is, forces in the northern area of Pak Occupied Kashmir) including marked increase in cross LoC shellings in 1998, ammunition dumping amounting to one lakh kilograms by yaks, ponies and vehicles". The Review Committee says that "RAW predicted a limited swift offensive threat". It says that the Indian Commander, Commander 121 Infantry Brigade," formulated an enhanced assessment of the threat in the Kargil sector" and finally it says — this is not me, this is K. Subrahmanyam and his colleagues — that 'the balance of probability suggests that Nawaz Sharief was fully in the picture and was, at least, aware of the broad thrust of the Kargil plan, when he so warmly received the Indian Prime Minister in Lahore."

And yet, the Prime Minister went! Has he learnt the lessons of Lahore? One can make a mistake. Many Prime Ministers make mistakes but they learn from these mistakes. Has the Government shown that it has learnt the lessons from Lahore?

Madam, the Prime Minister invited President Musharraf to a summit with no prior preparations. The External Affairs Minister is on record that he tried to send a team to Pakistan but Pakistan said 'no'. Then why not call off the summit? Why permit a summit with no prior preparations?

Let us now come to Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, I am just concluding. This is towards the end. But you will admit that I am being relevant.

Let us come to Jammu and Kashmir. We are very much offended that President Musharraf calls it a "dispute". We object to it. We disagree. I congratulate the Government of India on objecting, on disagreeing and on insisting that Kashmir is not a dispute, that the only issue in Kashmir is the vacation of aggression in Jammu and Kashmir.

Madam, President Clinton at the invitation of Prime Minister Vajpayee came to the Central Hall of Parliament. There was another portion of his speech which the hon. Shri Chandrashekhar referred to. Mr. Clinton came to Central Hall and he described Jammu and Kashmir as a dispute". Did the Prime Minister object to it Did the External Affairs Minister, respectfully disagree?

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

I have with me, the text of President Clinton's address in Central Hall. I draw your attention to page 9 of it.

Clinton said, "...to mediate the dispute over Kashmir." He is our honoured guest. He comes to Central Hall, the most sacred part of this Parliament and refers to Jammu & Kashmir as a dispute. After ten rounds of talks with Shri Jaswant Singh — I presume that Shri Jaswant Singh told them that we do not regard and issue relating to Jammu & Kashmir as a dispute — the President has the gall to come to our Central Hall and described it as dispute. And nobody, as far as I know, in the Government of India has lodged a protest with the US Government for having called it a dispute.

The Prime Minister himself went to Washington for his return Summit meeting. Officials of the Ministry of External Affairs stated that Jammu & Kashmir was not on the agenda of the Prime Minister's talks with President Clinton; and yet in the Oval Office of the White House, President Clinton forced Jammu & Kashmir on to the agenda. Did that not signal President Musharraf that he only had to get India into a room and then India would bend at the knees?

I congratulate the Government of India; I do not know how far they are responsible for it. But I think, we can congratulate ourselves. It is because the United Nations Secretary-General has stated that the UN Resolutions of the '40s, '50s and the '60s are not self-enforcing. It is a good thing that we succeeded in getting at least that. But did the External Affairs Minister ask the UN Secretary-General, when he came to India, whether this statement of his — not being self enforcing and therefore, there is nothing that we can do about it — applied or did not apply to two documents that came into existence in international diplomacy after Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister in March 1998? The first was the statement of the G-8 in Geneva where they demanded that we should "resume, without delay, a direct dialogue that addresses the root causes of the tensions, including Kashmir". Does the Government of India accept that the root cause of tension between India and Pakistan is Jammu & Kashmir? Did the Government of India at least go to the G-8 Foreign Ministers and say that there is no such place as Kashmir, that there is only a place called

Jammu & Kashmir and that if they talk about Kashmir, they are only talking about a Valley? There is a place called Jammu; there is also Ladakh; there are also the Northern Areas. So, they must call it as the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of India has not objected either to their referring to Kashmir.

Since 1973, the Pakistanis also have said, "...the Question of Jammu & Kashmir." It was on the UN agenda. But in this G-8 Resolution, it only refers to Kashmir. Is this because you have in mind the trifurcation on communal lines of the State of Jammu & Kashmir? If it is not so, then why do you permit this to stand on the record in international arenas, three years after it was passed? But this is not the worst of it. The G-8 Resolution is only a G-8 Resolution.

But the awful thing is this. The sword of Damocles' that is hanging over the head of this Government and over the nation is this. For the first time after 1965, or for the first time in 33 years, the UN Security Council passed a Resolution on the 6th June 1998 in which it first endorsed the Joint Communique issued by the G-8, which is now a Security Council document because the number is given; then it says: "...urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue in order to remove the tensions between them and find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of these tensions, including Kashmir."

Is it the root cause of the tensions? This is what the G-8 says under the leadership of President Clinton, under the leadership of Strobe Talbott, under the leadership of the lady who has just visited us over here and under the leadership of Condeleezza Rice who took Shri Jaswant Singh into the Oval Office. Have we in ten rounds of discussion told the Americans or told the G-8 that if they refer to Jammu & Kashmir and describe it as a root cause of tensions between the two countries, it is unacceptable to us? During the times of that great man, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his great foreign office aid Shri Krishna Menon, they used to tell then we used to tell the Americans without fear that this is our position and we are not going to let you dominate over us. Have we become crippled. Have we signalled not only the world, but through the world have we signalled Pakistan that we are impotent? And is that why Musharraf is retreating from the bilateralism of Simla into creeping multilateralism and third party intervention?

What is the point in the Prime Minister's statement now saying, I saw it was quoted by one of my previous

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

speakers with some appreciation, "I focussed on terrorism and he focussed on Jammu and Kashmir"? Did he not know that Musharraf would focus on Jammu and Kashmir? The statement given in the House talks about the efforts at the summit level to "bridge the gap" Are summits the place for such verbal pyrotechnics? There was a brilliant formulation done by one of your predecessors, whom I know you are a great admirer of, that is, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. In 1993, he found a formulation to bridge the gap. In his letter to Benazir Bhutto, which I now know from Mani Dixit's autobiography of his days in South Block, was drafted not by the Foreign Office but by the Prime Minister, he put it down as, we are ready (he told Benazir Bhutto) to discuss "issues related to Jammu and Kashmir." If you use that formula for bridging it, they can take up whatever they want as an issue related to Jammu and Kashmir you can take up all that concerns us as an issue related to Jammu and Kashmir, you just have an agenda item which says "Issues related to Jammu and Kashmir" You can get on with the job.

But instead of that you are insisting on abandoning the past. In your musings from Kerala, you said that you are taking "a new road". The EAM says that this is "the high road to peace". What do these words mean? What specifically are you relinquishing? What are you retaining? What is your bottom-line? No one knows, not even your party colleagues and not even the Council of Ministers know. The White House does not know. General Musharraf does not know. Is this the Government's way of running foreign policy?

I would say, please go to Pakistan but only after due preparations, only after structuring and conducting a sustained dialogue, a dialogue which is uninterrupted and uninteruptable. You have the example of talks at Hotel Majestic every Thursday between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho or their representatives at the Hotel Majestic in Paris. I was posted in Hanoi at that time. So, I actually watched the structuring of this dialogue. During those four years from 1968 November, when the talks started, till the conclusion of the agreement in 1973, the Americans dropped more bombs on North Vietnam than the whole world had dropped on itself through the whole of the Second World War and yet every Thursday they talked. They talked from positions which were much harder than the Indian and Pakistani positions today. When you begin a dialogue you must state your maximum position and you must stick to it. And, then as the dialogue proceeds,

let it proceed only through a single politically - empowered interlocutor. The dialogue must be composite and not fractured and it must be inured from the inevitable ups and downs of this difficult relationship. It is only after such a dialogue reaches the point of conclusion that there should be another summit with Pakistan scheduled.

Please be patient. Please do not be in a hurry. Please seek the cooperation of people like myself who have spent 20 years completely immersed in India-Pakistan relations. Please take my help as we took Jaswantji's help. Jaswantji and I were together in a small working group that worked with the Pakistanis. We went to Singapore together. We went to Stockholm together. In Stockholm we insisted that the Indians and Pakistanis must talk on the sub-continent. They asked us to get the visas. I promised them visas and he gave the place. We went to Udaipur. We actually got a secret solution which was handed over by Jaswantji and me personally to the Foreign Secretary in the South Block about how to sort out the question of security relating to gas supplies from Iran to India through an overland pipeline that goes through Pakistan We worked together.

Whatever our differences are, and they are very many—Shri Jaswant Singh would tell you what those differences are — we worked together. But when it came to issues like Pakistan and China, when it came to South Asia, when it came to relations with the United States of America, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had created an atmosphere in which there was no Opposition and there was no Government. We were together and we worked together. In the last three years, Mr. Prime Minister, I hold you and your Government responsible for wrecking that national consensus. I plead with you in the interest of a billion and a quarter people, their peace, their prosperity and their progress, that you must restore a system in which people like me and people like Shri Shivraj Patil, Shrimati Girija Vyas whose State is just next to Pakistan, and people like Shrimati Margaret Alva who has some understanding of where the Muslims first came to India, I want that all of us be involved. If the Prime Minister promises that he will take first the nation together, there is no Pakistani who can defeat us. The Pakistanis will understand that there is one India, that it is an India which has a firm mind but it is an India with a large heart. We can come to conclusion that my friend Shri Sangma despairs of our comings.

I am absolutely confident that the wonderful people of Pakistan, the really lovely people there, the hundreds and hundreds of friends that I have there, will rise to the occasion and will fulfil the vision you have for us. But do not do it on your own. You cannot be a summitteer on your own. You need sherpas and we are willing to be your sherpas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not participating in this debate as the junior Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs. I think, the position of the Government and the position of the Ministry of External Affairs and what transpired in agra will be much better explained to the House by my senior Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh and our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. I am participating in this debate as one of the six legally elected representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir unfortunately one of the legally elected representatives that the Government of Pakistan for some reason or the other refuses to recognise. They would much rather talk about the involvement of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and then involve only the All Parties Hurriyat Conference but choose to disregard the representative character that parties like the National Conference, the Congress, the BJP and other mainstream parties might have. But that is another issue altogether.

A lot has been talked about in the House in the course of this debate and in the course of the media debate that has been carried on about the failure of the Agra Summit and about how Agra Summit was supposed to produce miraculous results and has now delivered absolutely nothing and that we should hang our heads in shame because we have failed to deliver anything. But where exactly does the Agra Summit pretend to be a failure? Is it a failure because we did not conduct our Summit in the glare of the media cameras? Is it a failure because we chose not to talk in the press and decided that it would be in the best interest of the success of the Summit to confine our discussion to the closed rooms? That it would be a success or that we would put less pressure on ourselves if the Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee and the President, Gen. Musharraf conducted their dialogue at one to one level and then at delegation level and if any interaction with the media was necessary it would be done at the end of the Summit? Is that what constitute a failure? Is it our failure because there has been no joint declaration? But where does it say that a

Summit is successful only if you have a joint declaration at the end? If the differences were vast and we were unable to bridge them, the fact is that a start has been made and as a representative or as a Minister in this Government but as a person who hails from the State of Jammu and Kashmir or from the region of this country that perhaps has the most to gain by the success of Agra, we see the success of this Summit in the fact that the process has started.

The process of dialogue between India and Pakistan has begun. We hope that it is an irreversible process. We hope that the process will continue and we hope that, at whatever level, this dialogue would continue because at the end of the day, the tension between India and Pakistan, whatever else may be our differences, reflects first and foremost in the sufferings of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

So much has been talked here about the lack of an agenda as if the Government hid the fact that there was no agenda or that the lack of agenda was something which we had decided to go with. It takes two people to make an agenda. The Government of India put forward their point of view. The Government of India put forward an eight-point agenda for Paksitan to consider. The Government of India began the preparatiion with the confidence-building measures that were announced. These were not just confidence-building measures that were confined to one area. They were confidence-building measures that represented the length and the breadth of our composite dialogue with Pakistan. They involved people-to-people contacts, they involved security measures and they involved economic aspects of our relationship. This was the extent to which our preparations were continuing. Now, If Pakistan refuses to either receive a delegation from us to put together an agenda or refuses to send one to us, are we to call the process off? Is that what the Opposition would rather have us done?

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar just now said that in the absence of an agenda, we should call the dialogue off, in which case, when the Prime Minister and the Government consulted all political parties, why did the opposition then not stand up and say, "No, you have no agenda. Please call off these talks. Do not go without an agenda." Sir, at that time, they never said anything like that. At that time, by and large, most of the Opposition Parties was standing and wishing the Prime Minister best of luck. It would have been better if at that time they

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

had said, "You have no agenda. Please do not go." There is an English saying: "Hindsight is twenty-twenty." It is very easy now that you perceived this Summit to be a failure, that you can advocate blame as and where you like. It would have been better if you had come up with this suggestion before the Summit had actually begun.

We talked about preparation and how apparently the Government of India went into this Summit completely unprepared or the Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee was going to the Summit with his eyes closed. The extent to which this preparation went ahead, I think, is not reflected by something that I will say or something that the Government of India will say. I would like to read a small piece from a magazine called *Outlook* of 30th July wherein it says:

"The Prime Minister had been warned about how mercurial Indo-Pak negotiations have always been. One of his Joint Secretaries recalled that after talks had broken down in Simla, Bhutto had used his farewell call to plead for some last minute concessions and Indira Gandhi had yielded. So, when Musharraf tried the same tactic, the Prime Minister was prepared."

The Prime Minister was prepared. His preparation went to the extent of studying what and how the previous Summits had been carried out, the previous tactics that have been used by the Pakistan Government, the previous methods that have been used to try and extract concessions from the Government of India, and no amount of yielding was done.

I will come to the points on which perhaps the Opposition would like to have us yield so that we could have called this Summit a great success. They talked about preparation. Who was not involved in the process of preparation? Government of Jammu and Kashmir was involved in dialogue. The representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir elected to Delhi were involved in discussions. All Opposition Parties were included in the dialogue. Intellectuals have been spoken to Media were involved in the process of preparation. As I said, confidence-building measures to bring Pakistan into preparatory dialogue for all this were taken. What else would you have us do? The fact that Pakistan harped only on the issue of J&K is no secret. The fact that that is what they were going to come and do is no secret.

Is returning to *status quo* a better option, saying that Pakistan will talk only about Jammu and Kashmir so we will not talk? At least, we are willing to talk about Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister has rightly said that when we are talking about Jammu and Kashmir, we are talking about the part of Kashmir that had been occupied by Pakistan since 1947. We are talking about the part of Jammu and Kashmir that we want back. That is the part of Jammu and Kashmir that we are willing to talk about.

So much has been said about the unprofessional manner in which this Summit was conducted by the Government of India, how there was lack of preparation and how the Congress seems to have a formula worked out just right so that Summits are absolutely successful and everything moves on from there. I am no great student of history. But I see the facts in front of me and I draw my inferences from there. The Shimla Agreement, we all agree, is one of the corner stones of relationship between India and Pakistan. But after 1971, after the signing of the Shimla Agreement, what steps did the Congress take to once and for all solve the dispute that exists? What steps did the Congress take to reclaim the area of Kashmir that has been illegally occupied by Pakistan? Exactly, what did the Congress do to ensure that relations between India and Pakistan improve to the extent where we live like good neighbours? I do not know what the Congress did. I do not know about the policies of Congress. All that I know is that by 1991 the State has slumped into the condition that we now see. So, where exactly is this masterful professionalism that you talk about? Where is this great summitry formula that you seem to have worked out? Where are the secret solutions that you have? if you have secret solutions, do you not think that the country has the right to know? We do not have any secret solutions. When the hon. Prime Minister stands up to sum up the discussion and when the senior Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh talks, he will not tell you that we have a secret solution and that we are hiding it. But if you have some secret formula to make the summits successful, please by all means share it with us because this is not a Congress-BJP issue nor is it a BJP-National Conference issue. It is not a Government-Opposition issue. This is an issue that confronts the people of this country. I think they have the right to know. At least, I would love to know. More than anybody else in this House, except the few Members of Parliament from Kashmir, I face the direct repercussion of the tension that exists between India and Pakistan because of what they are doing in Jammu and Kashmir.

It is my person and my family's person who are threatened by what is happening there. It is my land where the blood is being shed. And you have the audacity to turn around and tell us that we are unprofessionals and that you do everything in the right way and we do things in the wrong way. If that is the case, for God's sake, please tell us why we are where we are today? We have just come into the Government. We have been in the Government only for three years. But how long have we been independent? We have been independent for fifty-three years. Compare fifty years with three years. What do you left with? Almost for fifty years, we had the Government of one party. Yet, you tell us that you are successful and we are failures. No purpose would be served by finger pointing. We all would like to have seen the unqualified success out of Agra. I do not understand your definition of 'unqualified success'. But most importantly for us, the process has begun. The process of dialogue has begun and, I repeat, it must continue.

Now, you want the successful outcome of the Summit. A joint communique or a joint statement, perhaps, would have determined the successful outcome. A joint statement would have been possible if we had agreed on everything. The one crucial issue that is of utmost importance to us is the cross-border terrorism. It is the core of the problem that we are facing in Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan wanted to call it a freedom struggle or a *Jehad* - I will get into that in a moment. But in order to have this so-called successful summit, would you have liked us to have given an inch of land? Would you have been satisfied, if in the interest of having a Joint Statement or a Joint Declaration, we had decided to call cross-border terrorism, what it obviously is which is cross-border terrorism, or let Pakistan call it some sort of a freedom struggle, an indigenous freedom struggle? Is that what you would have preferred? If that is, allow me to quote from *The Pioneer* of Thursday, the July 26, 2001. This also gives an indication of how previous Summits and discussions, perhaps from a position of strength, have been carried out. And the writer says:

"Agra was perhaps the only India-Pakistan Summit where India did not lose what it had won on the battle field. We have a history of losing on the round table. Even this time, General Pervez Musharraf nearly got away with blue murder."

Is this our lack of preparation? Is this the unprofessional or a cavalier manner in which we conducted our summits? Would you have liked us to give away our position so that we are able to speak on from strength? The fact of the matter is that there is no indigenous freedom struggle in Jammu and Kashmir. Let us be under no mistake about that aspect. Yes, there is an element of the freedom struggle in the form of misguided youth in Jammu and Kashmir, which for reasons that we all know is being taken advantage of by Pakistan. But the fact of the matter is that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is clearly and clearly a situation of cross-border terrorism. Otherwise, explain to me please, why at last count, if my information is correct, we have had militants of 16 different nationalities who we have either caught or who have died in cross-fire. We have had Bosnians; we have had Chechenians; we have had Sudanese; and we have had people from the United Kingdom and the United States who have come over to participate in this so-called indigenous freedom struggle that is going on in Jammu and Kashmir. Would you have liked us to classify this as an indigenous freedom struggle in order to have a Joint Declaration at the end? Would you have liked that we accepted this as a *Jehad*, which is what they like to call it?

How many of us here actually know what the concept of *Jehad* is? A *Jehad*, in Islam, is fought when Islam is threatened. Now, is there anybody in this House who would tell me that Islam is more threatened here than it is in Pakistan? I come from Jammu and Kashmir. I know the level of integration of the Shia and Sunni communities. When is the last time you heard of Shia and Sunni violence in Jammu and Kashmir? Karachi just is one shining example. So, where is the question of Islam being threatened in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

We, in India, are proud of our secular heritage. If somebody as a Christian can go to a church; somebody as a Hindu can go to a temple; nobody stops us in Kashmir from going to a mosque. We are free to carry out our religion the way we feel fit. Where then does the question of a *Jehad* arise? So, why this whole phenomenon being built up that just because we could not sign a Joint Declaration at the end the summit has failed?

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

We went to the Summit as well prepared as it was possible. Now, you tell us that we have a flip-flop policy on Kashmir; one moment we have a cease-fire, the next moment we do not; one moment we talk to somebody and the next moment we do not. Do I have to remind the Congress about their flip-flop policy on Kashmir? Do I have to remind you about how excellent the person Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was until you threw him into jail? Do I have to remind you about how Farooq Abdullah was an anti-national element when you dismissed his Government in 1984? Then, how he was a pro-national element when you signed an Accord with him in 1987? Does this not indicate a flip-flop policy?

The Government of India has consistently tried to create a condition conducive for dialogue further in Kashmir. In order to create those conditions, it has tried everything possible. But you tell us that we have taken no initiative or that we only react to the situation. The cease-fire was announced but it did not yield the result that we wanted it to. Again it is not secret.

But it was our initiative. They cannot accuse us of not trying. At great personal cost — no secret with the security forces — to the National Conference party as a whole, because no other party was systematically targeted the way we were during the period of that ceasefire and to the general population, yes it was an initiative that we had to try. We had to try the ceasefire; we had to give those militants a chance to come to the table and talk. When the Hizbul Mujahideen had earlier announced a ceasefire, again it was our duty to react. Would they not have us react when the Hizbul Mujahideen announce a ceasefire and engage them in dialogue? Would they have us say that we do not want to talk to them and rather we would shoot them? Is that the sort of mature reaction that they expect from us or is that the mature reaction would they have had? No; when the Hizbul Mujahideen announced a ceasefire, we accepted their ceasefire, we decided that we would not initiate any combat operation and we would talk to them, but against the others we would continue our military operations. So, where then is the flip-flop policy? We have tried; where we have succeeded, we have succeeded, where we have failed we have admitted. At least we have the maturity and the courage of our convictions to say 'yes; we tried, but we failed'. We tried and nobody can accuse us of not trying.

Sir, Agra, by no stretch of imagination, is a failure. Yes; it did not live up to the hype that the newspapers and the media generated, but no Summit would have been able to, not a Summit conducted by the NDA Government, not a Summit that would have been conducted by the erstwhile United Front Government and not a Summit that would have been conducted under the leadership of the Congress Party, no Summit would have lived up to the expectations that the media generated for Agra. But Agra created some very convincing and useful results. It created an atmosphere for dialogue, which will continue. It created a rapport between Prime Minister Vajpayee and Gen. Musharraf that will continue. It has created a road map, which I really, with all earnestness, request this Government, of which I am a part, to carry forward.

Before I end, I would like to make one final point. So much has been said about my colleague in the Government, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, about what she was doing in Agra, whether she was there at anybody's request and if she was, who asked her to speak. I do not know how things were during their time or during the United Front Government's time, but I know for a fact, in this Government Ministers do not turn up at Summits uninvited. It does not happen. If the Minister of Information and Broadcasting was there, she was there with a purpose. She was there to ensure that the media — and there were huge numbers of them, perhaps, more than any other event that has been managed by any Government before this — did not have any problems, that things went smoothly and they did. She was there, when necessary, to put the Government of India's point of view forward. That is what she did.

So, what did she say that was wrong? She said that these issues were discussed. I was not in Agra. I was not even in the office. I was following the Summit, almost like everybody else, using the television and I heard the statement that Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, at the spur of the moment right there and then, made that what was conveyed to her that the delegation-level talks have now started. So what does the delegation-level talks mean? It means that aside from Kashmir, now the Government of India will be raising these issues, which is what is what we did.

We had always promised the people that in the Agra Summit we would not confine our dialogue to one point, because that is not the way in which relations between India and Pakistan would move forward. We said that we would talk about the comprehensive dialogue that we

had structured, we would talk about the comprehensive dialogue that we had structured, we would talk about the Most Favoured Nation status, which Pakistan must accord to India, we would talk about the cross-border terrorism, we would talk about the avoidance of nuclear war, we would talk about the cultural relations and we would talk about the Iran-Indian gas pipeline. So, what exactly is that that she said that was not music to our ears? The fact that Pakistan did not like it is not the issue. She is not the Information and Broadcasting Minister of Pakistan, last time I checked. She is our Information and Broadcasting Minister. Her right is to tell us what we want to hear. Her job is not tell the people across the border what they want to hear. So, let us put that to rest once and for all.

So, at the end, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to reiterate that as far as we, in the National Conference, are concerned, as far as the people of Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, it is our earnest hope that the process of dialogue between India and Pakistan continue, continue at any level the Prime Minister, in his inherent wisdom and years of experience, sees fit.

Our commitment and support to this peaceful process of ironing out and settling the areas of concern between India and Pakistan once and for all will continue. That is all we can ask for. With that, I thank you very much for this opportunity.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, the time may be extended because the list of Members who want to speak over this issue is very long and we have to complete the discussions today itself.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): It could be taken up tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has already been decided in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. I request Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is sitting here to express his views.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, since the list of speakers is very long and discussion has to be completed today itself; therefore, I request that arrangement for dinner may be made if you agree and the time of the House may be extended till all the Members express their views.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO: It was discussed even in a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. Tomorrow, there may be another important discussion. Therefore, we have to complete it.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Then, it could be discussed day after tomorrow.

SHRI VAIKO: Day after tomorrow is Friday. How could we take it up on that day?...*(Interruptions)* No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been decided in a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. So, there is no problem. Now, Kumari Mayawati will speak.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion which is going on under Rule 193 regarding recent summit level talks held between India and Pakistan at Agra over Kashmir issue. It is a very important discussion and this issue is related to our national interest. Before expressing my views about the Agra Summit and its repercussions, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for taking initiative in this regard because it is our concern. While considering the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of India, the initiative which has been taken by India by holding talks marks a good beginning.

This initiative has sent a good message at international level because Pakistan used to say in international level and in other countries that they are ready to hold talks but India is not ready to hold talks with them. But now since India has taken the initiative, I feel that now they will not get an opportunity to speak like this. The negotiation should continue and our party is in favour of such a process put in place. There should

[Km. Mayawati]

be no mediator and the negotiations should be held directly between India and Pakistan within the ambit of the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore declaration. The question is why did the Agra Summit fail? In this regard, the opinion of our party is that had there been a clear-cut agenda in this regard, the talks would not have failed. We shall have to think seriously over this. The hon. Prime Minister has said clearly that he has accepted the invitation of the President of Pakistan for further talks in this connection. But before visiting Pakistan the Prime Minister should study the psyche of Pakistani President because immediately after the summit, in his first Press Conference he had said that if the issue of Kashmir is a question of national prestige for India then it is also a issue of national prestige for Pakistan. Secondly, the President of Pakistan also says that the Kashmir problem is related with the independence of Kashmir. The hon. Prime Minister should take the decision of visiting Pakistan only after seriously considering the viewpoint of Pakistan, particularly the viewpoint of the President of Pakistan over the Kashmir issue. But the negotiations should continue and our party is in favour of such a thing. If the hon. Prime Minister plans to visit Pakistan then the further talks to be held in Pakistan should not be a failure like that of Agra Summit in which the agenda of India was not clear.

In Agra summit, Pakistan was the ultimate gainer but if the talks takes place again then I feel that hon. Prime Minister should make our agenda clear before talks and before visiting Pakistan he should send our agenda to the President of Pakistan and tell him that if he is ready to hold talks on the basis of that agenda only then he is willing to visit Pakistan. All these things should be made clear. When the agenda becomes clear and Pakistan is willing to hold talks then I feel that it will make clear the mentality of the Pakistani President. If Pakistan really wants to solve this problem in true sense and wants that cordial relation should exist between India and Pakistan then I feel that it will accept the proposal of holding talks after seeing the agenda and if the President of Pakistan does not agree to the agenda, I feel that the Prime Minister should not visit that country and hold further talks because it is not logical to hold talks on verbal invitation. It should be a very clearly written programme and the agenda should be very clear. During the Agra summit, which was held between India and Pakistan, our Government did not achieve success, therefore, it should learn a lesson from that and prepare a clear cut agenda before holding further talks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government must take a note of the issues which I have raised before the Union

Minister through you and prepare an agenda accordingly. I feel that the Government should ponder over the reasons responsible for unfriendly relations between India and Pakistan and take initiative for holding talks after preparing a clear cut agenda.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very significant discussion is taking place about the Summit which took place under the shadow of one of the wonders of the world, the everlasting monument built by emperor Shahajahan at the banks of Yamuna. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Had it been in South, it would have been better. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Let us hope next time.

Not only the initiator of this debate, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav but also my esteemed colleague, Shri Somnath Chatterjee repeatedly asked the question, for what reasons and why the Prime Minister of India extended the invitation, wrote a letter inviting Gen. Pervez Musharraf to India for a Summit talk. That was their moot question. It is because of the foresight of our Prime Minister; it is because of the sagacity of our Prime Minister; it is because of his perspective approach to the problem; and it is because of well-calculated move towards this. He addressed the entire gamut of issues between India and Pakistan. He expressed in crystal clear terms, he expressed his wisdom and foresight in his Kumaragam musings, I quote:—

"In our search for lasting solution to the Kashmir problem, both in its external and internal dimensions, we shall not traverse solely on the beaten track of the past. Rather we shall be bold and innovative designers of a future architecture of peace and prosperity of the entire South Asian Region."

Therefore, he intended to make a common cause with Pervez Musharraf, and address the entire gamut of issues derailing India-Pakistan relations including, obviously, Jammu and Kashmir, combating cross-border terrorism, building harmonious brotherhood with a new vision and a strong sense of realism. It is a right step at the right moment in right earnestness. I commend the steps taken by our Prime Minister.

Therefore, when he made the statement here on 24th July, it was very clear for what purpose the letter of invitation was sent. He stated here and I quote:

"Building on the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, we sought, through the invitation and the consequent visit, to strengthen the broad-based framework of dialogue, so that progress could be made on all outstanding bilateral issues, including Jammu & Kashmir. We also identified the continuing cross-border terrorism as an important subject to be addressed.

We made proposals for addressing the issues of peace and security — including nuclear and conventional CBM's, Jammu & Kashmir, and terrorism; and all other issues from the composite dialogue."

When they raised the question about the motive and intention, the Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Shri Madhavrao Scindia exhibited his expertise in formulating epithets with a powerful language like Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, who is also another expert in that, but they lacked substance in their articulations. It is because their main charge was that there was no structural agenda and there was no preparation. What was the agenda? It is very clear that the agenda was on the basis of Shimla Agreement. The agenda was on the basis of Lahore Declaration. The agenda was to continue the process of dialogue. Of course, our Foreign Ministry as a precautionary measure addressed the issue and said that there should be an agenda. I would say that they sent eight points for the agenda but General Pervez Musharraf said, 'No, whatever it is, we are not prepared for any agenda at present.' We have invited him. Our Indian Government was preparing itself to send a delegation there but he was not prepared for that at that point of time.

I would put a pertinent question to my friends from the Opposition. The meeting of all-Party leaders took place here in Delhi. In that particular meeting, all the leaders of political parties participated, particularly, the Opposition leaders. I would ask them a question. Did they take up this issue? Did they get this point clarified? Did they object to the point that there was no agenda in their view? If there is no agenda, you have to scuttle the talk. That is the point. Did they suggest that if there was no agenda, there should not be any summit?

19.00 hrs.

Did you say that on that day? In a democracy, you can express your views. But nobody objected to the fact that there was no structural agenda. I particularly ask

this question to my Congress friends. Shri Madhavrao Scindia is not here but Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and others are here. Did you suggest that if there was no agenda there should be no Summit? Did you object to that? You did not object that day. But today you are coming here to Parliament and on issue after issue trying to corner the Government. Every time, you have miserably failed and this time also you have miserably failed.

I would like to raise a question here. You speak about the previous declarations. Did you convene a meeting of all the parties before the Shimla Summit? Did your government convene a meeting of all parties and take them into confidence? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: When the hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the allies and the Opposition, he put it before the house that we had written to Pakistan on an eight-point agenda but they were not agreeing to it. But none of the representatives of the allies or the Opposition said, 'You should call off this Summit.' They said, 'You should go on.'...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAIKO: That is why, out of frustration and despair, they are searching to raise issue after issue and every time they have failed. They cannot answer this question. Did they convene, when the Congress was in power, before the Shimla Summit, a meeting of all parties? Did they take into confidence the leaders of the political parties? No. Such a meeting never took place. Before the Tashkent Summit, did they take the leaders of political parties into confidence or did they take the opinion of those leaders? That was not their custom because they were under the impression that for years together they would only be sitting in the Treasury Benches; they never anticipated that they would have to sit in the Opposition Benches also. Therefore, they should not now come and say, 'Oh! These are the issues on which you have not taken us into confidence'

My friends, particularly from the Congress Benches, referred to the Lahore trip. Shri Somnath Chatterjee also criticised the Government and asked, 'Why did you go to Lahore?' They conveniently forget another defining moment in the history of India. That was the Pokhran explosion. It was only after the Pokhran explosion that our hon. Prime Minister took the correct step of going to Lahore, extending an olive branch for talks and dialogue. The result was that when we met in Kargil, the whole world stood by us; not even a single Islamic country

[Shri Ali Mohd. Naik]

supported Pakistan for the first time in the history of India. It did not happen when they were in power; when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was sitting in the throne, not even a single Islamic country supported Pakistan. It was because of the Lahore trip. India met Pakistan at Lahore; India met Pakistan in Kargil. It is up to Pakistan to decide which of the meetings suited their interests. This was stated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It was because of the Lahore trip that we got international support in Kargil.

This time, when Mr. Pervez Musharraf came here, the very same General who was advocating *jihad* had to admit and acknowledge the fact at the banquet hosted by the President of India that there could not be any military solution. Whether he spoke from his heart or not is a different matter but he had to acknowledge his fact in the precincts of the Rashtrapati Bhawan, when the banquet was hosted. In his speech, he had to acknowledge this fact. Therefore, Dr. Raffaq Hussain, a distinguished academician and Head of the Department of Strategic Studies at the Qaid-e-Azam University stated: 'Never in the history of the two countries had India extended an invitation to a Pakistani Head of State in normal circumstances for a dialogue to discuss all outstanding issues including the contentious Kashmir dispute.'

When there was a news that the very same General repudiated both the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, it was our Foreign Minister who took up the issue with the Government of Pakistan and immediately Shri Imanul Haq had to issue a denial and he had to make a statement that Mr. Pervez Musharraf did not mean that and again, repeatedly, President Pervez Musharraf had to make the denial that he never intended to say that Shimla Agreement and Lahore Declaration were dismissed. He struggled hard to give the interpretation that these Agreements did not yield results.

The very same military ruler had to come over here. It was a great sight when he showered rose petals at Rajghat, on the *Samadhi* of the Father of the Nation. The vociferous warmonger writes in the visitors' book at Rajghat — "Never has a requirement of his ideals been so severely questioned as today, specially in the context of India-Pakistan relations. May his soul rest in peace."

Another important question raised particularly by hon. Members Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Madhavrao Scindia was : Did our Prime Minister take up the issue

of securing the release of 54 Prisoners of War languishing in Pakistani jails. That was their question. Our Prime Minister did take up the issue. This is the opening statement of our Prime Minister at the delegation level talks on 15th July. I quote : "We have consistently, for over two decades, urged Pakistan to release the 54 Indian Prisoners of War who, we strongly believe, remain in your custody, which is a human problem. I would urge the Pakistan State to take urgent and purposeful action to end the agony of the families of those soldiers". What more do you want? He took up the issue with the President of Pakistan.

Sir, it is ridiculous on the part of the Congress Members to raise this issue. When they were holding the reins of the Government and when they released 93,000 Pakistan Prisoners of War, did they secure the release of these 54 Prisoners of War? Is it not a shame on their part? Are they not ashamed about it? What were they doing all these years? Atalji came just 23 years ago. What have they been doing? When they released 93,000 Prisoners of War they could not secure the release of these 54 Prisoners of War. What right have they got today to put that question?

Sir, I have got all respect for our Press people, the media. It is to protect the Fundamental Rights, to defend the Fundamental Rights and to defend the rights of Freedom of Press etc. I had also undergone more than 12 months of imprisonment in the dark and dungeon cells of prisons during the days of Emergency. But I feel so sad about the attitude and aptitude of our media persons, particularly those of the Press and the electronic media. They were giving all kudos to the President of Pakistan. But they did not release the basic factor that the President of Pakistan, the military dictator who has proclaimed himself the President of Pakistan and turned himself into the President of Pakistan, has violated all the basic norms of diplomacy.

Did he not violate all the norms of diplomacy? when such Summit level talks take place, those who participate in such Summits are not expected to divulge the details of discussion. With all hospitality, we have welcomed him. Ours is a democracy, the tallest democracy of the world. So, we have given our hospitality, but that hospitality was exploited by General Musharraf, violating all the norms of diplomacy. Instead of condemning that attitude, news is always made sensational. Is not the Prime Minister second to none in this country to defend the

interest of the country? After the misadventure by General Musharraf at the breakfast meeting, the Prime Minister of India released the statement. Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised a question that only after that, the Prime Minister released the statement. Yes, he did the correct things because Pervez Musharraf violated the norms of diplomacy. The posterity will tell about this. In his statement, he has clearly stated:

"We remain committed to the establishment of trust and confidence, to developing mutually beneficial cooperation and to addressing all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir. It is with these perspectives that we continued a few decisions in advance of your visit aimed at addressing some of the mutual concerns of our people. They relate to peace and security, to the development of people to people ties and promote contacts by facilitating travel. We look forward to further detailed exchange of views on all issues including that of Jammu and Kashmir. You are fully aware of our views on this subject and we have had yours. We cannot deny that there are vast differences between us on this. We are willing to address these differences and to move forward."

General Musharraf faced the music in Kargil, the music of fiasco and failure, and once again, here at Agra Summit because he is no match to the Prime Minister of India or he is rather amateur in the field of diplomacy. Therefore, our Prime Minister says:

"But for this, it is important to create a conducive atmosphere. The terrorism and violence being promoted in the State across its borders do not help to create such an atmosphere."

The words in the next sentence are very important. It says:

"We will counter them resolutely. Let no one think that India does not have the resolve, strength or stamina to continue resisting terrorism and violence, but they do not promote meaningful dialogue."

Our Prime Minister made the statement on the face of the President of Pakistan. When, repeatedly in the breakfast meeting, in the luncheon meeting, Shri Pervez Musharraf was insisting on Kashmir as the core issue, then, our Prime Minister has indicated that the core of the core issues is the occupation of one-third of the territory of Kashmir. It was asked by some of our friends

that one-third territory of Kashmir was under their occupation and whether the Prime Minister took up this issue with them. Yes, he rightly took up this issue with them. Then, he has said:

"Your aggression, the Pakistan Army regulars' aggression in the year 1947...."

Shri Pervez Musharraf did not expect this thing. He was terribly shocked. He said that was the past history and do not go into the past. Then, our Prime Minister had to remind him that if he cited incidents of the history, it had to be taken in totality.

Sir, some of the newspapers in Pakistan have given the correct picture. It is second Kargil for Musharraf. This is the inking of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

My friends referred to the situation in the Kashmir Valley. Who is responsible for that? I raise my accusing finger against the Congress Party, which is solely responsible for the present scenario. The credit goes to Sheikh Abdullah, the Lion of Kashmir. When Raja Hari Singh signed the Accession Treaty, he clearly stated that, "because of Sheikh Abdullah, today we are enjoying the benefits and fruits". What reward was given to Sheikh Abdullah? The reward was imprisonment for 22 years. Then, what did you do?

At one point of time, I met Dr. Abdullah at Chandigarh. At that time, the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Bamala, convened an all-party meeting. I told him not to forget the words of his father. When I met Sheikh Abdullah in 1980, he stated, "My dear friend, do not forget one basic thing that there is no place for friendship or gratitude in the dictionary of the Congress Party."

| SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: That is why, he sided with us.

SHRI VAIKO: I told and cautioned Dr. Abdullah, "Be very careful. These are the lessons of the past". What happened afterwards? When he was having his morning cup of tea, he came to know that his Government was dismissed. Elections are going to take place there. Whoever wins there, we are not bothered. I would say that in 1977, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister — we have to give the credit to him — the elections were free and fair. However, whenever the Congress was in the saddle, the elections were always

[Shri Vaiko]

rigged elections in Kashmir. Of course, shortly, elections are going to take place there. It will be free and fair elections. However, you forgot one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaiko, please conclude your speech.

SHRI VAIKO: You are solely responsible for what has happened in the Kashmir Valley. Therefore, our Prime Minister has taken the right steps.

There is one more thing. Some of our friends, including Shri Chandra Shekhar, said that our Prime Minister should not go to Pakistan because he does certain things. After his Lahore trip, success came in the international arena. Likewise, he knows when, where, how and what steps to take.

Therefore, at the Agra Summit, we do not know with what intentions he came, it was a great failure for Musharraf. The only thing is that the Press, the media, did not highlight it in the proper perspective. Otherwise, in the annals of history, in the saga of Indo-Pak relations, this Agra Summit is going to figure very prominently.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate on Agra Summit.

At the outset, I would like to say that on the 9th of July, an all-party leaders meeting was convened by the Prime Minister in which the External Affairs Minister also participated. We all said that cross-border terrorism should be the main agenda, and Line-of-Control should be the border resolution. At that meeting, the Prime Minister told that he has some agenda for that purpose. At that time, whatever I had spoken on behalf of AIADMK is there in the minutes of the leaders meeting. The speakers who have spoken should see the minutes of the all-party leaders meeting first. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Only some party leaders were called, and it was not an all-party leaders meeting.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The Prime Minister's speech is in print there. After the Summit, the Prime Minister said, "Whenever he talked of cross-border terrorism, Musharraf raised the issue of Kashmir".

When he talked about the Line of Control, Shri Musharraf raised the issue of Kashmir. The Prime Minister

himself admitted that he did not come with any agenda. The Prime Minister himself admitted that it was a failure. The Government can now say that it was a success. But it is all there in the minutes of that meeting. The Prime Minister openly said in the all-party meeting that the talks were futile. I told in that meeting that Shri Parvez Musharraf came as a tourist to India. He did not have the diplomacy to talk to the tallest Prime Minister of a great democratic country. I also told the Prime Minister that he should not have shaken hands with Shri Pervez Musharraf because he has not got the international recognition as the President; it was a self-proclaimed one. It was also deliberated in that meeting that the Pakistan leadership, especially the military Rulers, was not for a solution of the Kashmir issue. The Military Generals are enjoying their lives and the fruits of that country by proclaiming a war. If there is a settlement of the Kashmir issue, then the Military Generals cannot survive. In that case they would have to work as subordinates to the political leadership. They would have to salute the elected President of that country. All these are there in the minutes of that meeting. This is because some reference in this House was made that the talks were helpful, the talks were conclusive, the talks were fruitful and some achievement was made by India through these talks. But definitely, our hon. Prime Minister and our hon. Minister for External Affairs would not accept that proposition.

Sir, there was a report of a Group of four Ministers on reforming the national security system. The four Ministers were the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh, former Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes and one other Minister...*(Interruptions)* We had said in that meeting that the hon. Prime Minister should take this as a protocol for deliberations in that international Summit meeting. It is because the recommendations contained in the report on reforming the national security system, that was submitted by the Group of Ministers in February, 2001, was not deliberated here at all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Sir, that is a confidential report and that report is not to be discussed here. It has been circulated amongst the Members and later on either the Home Minister or any other concerned person would speak about it. I think, it is not to be discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Yes, it has been circulated amongst the Members of Parliament...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I

am a member of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. Our Committee is going to deliberate on this report. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, everybody referred to the question of cross-border terrorism. Cross-border terrorism was the main issue that was to be raised in that Summit meeting.

Sir, under the Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, a team, of which I was a Member, visited Kargil. We saw the geography and topography of the area. We saw how Kargil was affected. We could see how infiltration, engineered by the ISI, across the border was taking place.

Sir, what happened after the Summit and after the departure of Shri Pervez Musharraf? The pilgrims to Amarnath were killed. Was it *bona fide*? Was his participation in the Summit *bona fide*? He had diabolic intentions to come to India.

He was not in a diplomatic dress while shaking hands with our Prime Minister. He was wearing a collarless shirt tucked in. He was casual. He was not serious. In fact, he was not serious on any issue. Our Prime Minister is a seasoned politician. He is a great parliamentarian. He is a Prime Minister elected by the people of India, by the Members of Parliament belonging to NDA. We told the Prime Minister in the all-party meeting that his approach on the interaction was totally different from that of the General. A week before he was to come to India, General Musharraf proclaimed himself as the President of Pakistan to gain at protocol. The elected Prime Minister of a country cannot honour him because he was not elected by his people. He was not accountable to any Parliament. The National Assembly of Pakistan is dissolved. How can a President who is not accountable to his country's Parliament be honoured like that? We should not have negotiated with him.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): He elected himself.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Yes, he is electoral college for himself.

The summit has ended in futility. People of India were carried over by different impressions created by the Press. Our media was enamoured by the presence of General Musharraf here. I saw several magazines. The Indian Press has covered all that General Musharraf said.

One of them has said the General Musharraf was better than an elected Government. Our Indian Press says that he was better than an elected Government. All his speeches and all his interviews were published by Indian Press and gave international recognition to him. This is not the expected form of freedom of Press.

I would say that Kashmir problem is a perennial problem. I said in the all-party meeting that the Prime Minister should take a tough decision, a hard line decision, to deal with Pakistan. I am reminded of an experience I had about 20 years ago, when I was visiting the United Nations. I met Advaniji and I introduced myself to him. At that time I was the Deputy-Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly. We came to the ground floor of the building together in the lift. There was a coffee shop on the ground floor of the building which was being run by a Pakistani. On coming to know that we were from India, he said that he wanted to see India torn into pieces. That was the impression a Pakistani running a coffee shop in the United Nations building had about India about 20 years back! That was what was running in the blood of that Pakistani. So, we cannot believe Pakistan. We cannot believe Pervez Musharraf. But, in our democratic system the diplomatic way of approaching another country is by way of dialogue. We cannot end the dialogue. We have to negotiate. We have to talk to Pakistan. We should go on talking to them. We have been talking and talking and talking for fifty-four years. Their Governments, whether elected or military, have not helped in solving this issue. They do not have any inclination to solve this problem.

As far as the Prisoners Of War are concerned, our Prime Minister raised this issue with Musharraf and the General said that he would personally look into it. One of my friends said that it goes to the credit of Musharraf. But, after reaching Islamabad, Pervez Musharraf said that there were no Prisoners Of War in Pakistan.

After going back, he said that there was nobody to be released. So, he has not released anybody. Our Prime Minister, a democratically elected Prime Minister, was made to believe that Pervez Musharraf will, through his diplomatic channel, communicate his agenda.

In the meeting, I had said and it has come in the Press also that he came to the Summit without a piece of paper. I said that while going to court, even we use to take one or two papers with us. But he came to attend this Summit without any paper or agenda.

[Shri P.H. Pandian]

Shri P.A. Sangma said that he had not brought with him some of the important Ministers. In that meeting, I had already said that General Musharraf had come here just as a tourist. He was visiting Taj Mahal and taking photographs. He was our guest. We were his host. But we cannot get that type of hospitality in that country. If our leader goes there, people of that country will not tolerate him. If the Prime Minister reacts on Kargil in a negative way, he would not be accorded such type of reception. We are a great people. Our country is great. We have traditions. General Parvez has no traditions. He has held only the military traditions. He can salute. That is all.

Sir, he did not go into any of the problems. He did not go into any of the recommendations of the GoMs. He talked as if there is line of control. He told that the line of control was not acceptable to him. When our Prime Minister talked about the cross-border terrorism, he said that there was no cross-border terrorism, it was the freedom struggle going on there. Whatever he said was negative.

So, we the Members of Parliament along with the Government, should take a tough stand though not to the extent of declaring a war. We have to interfere in their country to get somebody elected as President democratically. We have to infiltrate. They are infiltrating everyday. ISI agents are here. It is being reported in the Press that the ISI agents are printing and circulating notes in India. Our Minister has also said that the ISI agents are operating here and cross-border terrorism is going on here.

India is in a transition stage. So, at this juncture, I would emphatically say that the recent talks was a failure. It is admitted by the hon. Prime Minister also. There need not be any support for the Prime Minister saying that it is a success for India. He himself has admitted that it is a failure. When the hon. Prime Minister has admitted that it was a failure, why should Members say that it is a success? He has said it openly in the meeting. One may call for the minutes of All Parties Leaders' meeting. I think, it must be circulated to everybody. Before the Prime Minister convened that meeting, we conferred with him. The Agenda was prepared but it would not be taken up. As he came empty-handed, he also went back empty-handed. Our Prime Minister was there to have a dialogue which was not respected by General Musharraf.

Sir, in the television, I saw our hon. President K.R. Narayanan receiving General Musharraf. My view is that Musharraf should have been received by our Generals here and not by Shri K.R. Narayanan, the great President of India. Similarly, our Prime Minister was also receiving him in Oberoi Hotel of Agra. Do they also receive you like this in Pakistan? No. Our Press had also showed him as if he was the promoter of democracy.

Yesterday in Delhi, I saw in one of the papers that his name was mentioned for giving Nobel Peace Prize. What are we doing? It is mentioned in *The Statesman* dated 31st July. In one of the papers, it was reported that he has been recommended with Nobel Peace Prize. Is it for the aggression and killings in Kargil or for not cooperating with the Prime Minister? Does the Military General know about *Panchsheel*? He does not know about non-aggression; he does not know about mutual benefit; he does not know about peaceful co-existence; he does not know about non-interference in other's internal matters; and he does not know about *Panchsheel*. That is why, the Prime Minister was fed up. The Prime Minister said that whenever he raised the question of cross-border terrorism, General Musharraf raised the question of Kashmir. The Prime Minister admitted it.

Once the Prime Minister said that Kashmir is an issue, but General Musharraf said that it is a dispute; and for that General Musharraf convened a Press Meet and said that to define a dispute and an issue, we were not able to come to an understanding; how can we settle international problems. He said this. So, after coming here, he has created another problem.

So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to be more cautious in his international approaches. I would like to say that in all international matters, he might convene all-party meetings, not only NDA meetings. He can convene all party meetings to discuss international issues, and for local issues, he can convene NDA meetings. He can convene NDA meetings to sort out local politics because they also want to get votes. But for international problems, we are with the Government of India, which I told in that meeting. In that meeting, - Shri Jaswant Singh knows this — I said that in the case of all international issues, he can convene not only NDA meetings, but all-party meetings prior and after the Summit. He can brief the NDA first and leaders of all parties after that. We are all here to solve international disputes or issues. So, I would say that hereafter to solve any international problem or

any international issue, you might consult all the political parties along with NDA partners. We are not going to quarrel with you.

Shri Vaiko was speaking about friendship and gratitude. I did not say anything at that time. Whatever is happening in India and locally, it is happening in foreign countries. That is all. Who has gratitude? Who is friendly in political affairs? After relections, they are separate. Nobody is showing any gratitude. So, it is not Sheikh Abdulla who has said that, but it is happening in practice. I would say that this Summit is a failure. Shri Jaswant Singh may know that it is a failure. The Prime Minister said that it was a failure. I am not happy about its failure. I want you to win over General Musharraf. Whatever help and support you want, we will extend and we are all with you. I told this on that day itself. We are all with the Prime Minister and we are all with the Government of India. This is not our internal party problem. This is not our internal Indian problem. It is an international problem concerning the sovereignty and integrity of our great nation.

Shri Jaswant Singh, the External Affairs Minister is a responsible Minister and he is a good negotiator. He is capable of conducting dialogues. He can get hold of anybody. I request him to get hold of General Musharraf, convince him and bring him under his control or under the Control of the Government of India. Otherwise, he will create more problems. After his departure from India, Amarnath pilgrims were killed; after his departure or after the Summit was over, unrest increased in Kashmir.

So, I would say that we are not happy about this failure. After the announcement by the Prime Minister, a newsperson asked our Leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, about it and she immediately said that it was going to be a failure. Everyone knew it. What could the General talk to an elected Prime Minister? He did not talk about the Lahore Declaration. He did not talk about the Shimla Agreement. He did not try to go to any of the previous protocols.

We are with the Central Government, with the Government of India. We want the Indian land to be intact. We will not part with even an inch of our land to Pakistan or any other country for that matter. We want the Government of India to curb the cross-border terrorism and to curb the militancy. The Government should protect the people of India and we are with the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a definition of the Government in Sanskrit "Kritam Na Kritam, Anayatha Kritam i.e. will do, not do and do it in another way"

19.42 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

It is the symbol of efficacy of the Government and it is a problem for us since only one method has been adopted for the last 50 years. Whenever some other method is adopted, not only the opposition parties but also the media and people think that any other method is wrong.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mulayam Singhji has said a very important thing. Though, generally the Members of Samajwadi Party always politicise every thing, however, this time Mulayam Singhji said we went in winning war but lost on the diplomatic front. Our territory kept in shrinking after every war and we should here given a befitting reply to Pakistan. All these things which he said are basic things. I congratulate him for not politicising at least this issue. However, when hon. Madhavraoji was speaking it appeared that he has been speaking on the brink. He presented his view point in English like a very good lawyer. So far I can understand English, I can say that he is trying to argue a very bad case in very crafty words. He said a thing by deviating from the main issue to the Simla Agreement.

[English]

"Simla Agreement which was benchmark for three decades in our relationship with Pakistan", was a bad balance sheet at Agra.

[Translation]

I will do well on it later as what kind of benchmark was the Simla Agreement for us. However, I would like to quote the basic things in this House which was adopted through unanimous resolution in this House in 22 February, 1994 and was just now referred to by Sangmajji. It states that

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

[English]

"Firmly declare that the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India and any attempt to separate it from the rest of the country will be resisted by all necessary means.

India has the will and the capacity to firmly counter all designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity and demands that Pakistan must vacate areas of Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which they have occupied through aggression and resolves that all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely."

[Translation]

This was the basic thing in the resolution. Now what is the definition of success in a talk? Is merely adoption of a resolution with the signature of all is the definition of success? In accordance with there definition or the Simla Agreement of 1971 was a successful agreement. However, as per my definition, there cannot be a worse benchmark than that one in our history. We should go through the details of this agreement because the problem before our country have started after this agreement only. It needs a very critical analysis and close observation as to how our problems have started to assure after signing this agreement in 1971. A watch should be kept at them from a distance. Pakistan was a defeated country and we go half of its part separated and made it independent. It is a big thing to make a country divide into two parts in this country within 16 days only. We had 93,000 of their soldiers with us as captive. In such a situation Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was invited. I would like to know as to what preparation the Government made to sign that agreement? There are only two things in the Simla Agreement. First is bilaterlism which has been overlooked by Pakistan from the day one. It never accepted bilaterlism in principle and has always kept on trying for third party intervention and raising the Kashmir issue at the international fora. Pakistan has always insisted on UN resolution on Kashmir issue. No mention was made about Kashmir. What was talked about during Simla agreement of 1971? Before that the Tashkent Agreement was done. There is only one operative portion in this Agreement. This agreement was signed with third party intervention. I do not know as to what preparations were made to sign this Agreement but there is only one operative portion in this Agreement.

[English]

"The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that all Army personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 25th February, 1966 to the positions they held prior to 5th August, 1965 and both sides shall observe the ceasefire line."

[Translation]

The Hajipur pass was given to them during this agreement. It is through this pass that the terrorists enter into our country, only this operative portion was done. Though, bilateralism is mentioned in 1971 agreement, the later part of this agreement is worth mentioning.

[English]

"...including the question of repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian interns, a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir and the resumption of diplomatic relations."

[Translation]

Where the final settlement about Jammu and Kashmir was done, how it was done and when it was done? What progress has been made in this regard? I would like to say that it is about zero. We handed over 93,000 prisoners of war to Pakistan. This terrorism is the result of that blunder only for a country which faced two heavy defeats in 1965 and 1971 wars and still got even handed through these agreements and was taken to assume that they could always go scotfree i.e. they can get back whatever they had lost through postwar agreements. The classic example is the returning back of 93,000 prisoners of war by India to Pakistan. How can a better opportunity of bargain over final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir come before India than the one that come across them during 1971 war. What preparations were made by the Government of India before entering into these agreements. Our Government could not even ask for the return of our 54 prisoners of war with Pakistan in leu of releasing 93000 of their POWs. They even failed to ask Pakistan to return back our one third of Kashmir for striking into final settlement on the Kashmir issue. Today, I was reading an article by Shri J.N. Dixit.

[English]

do bring in the Simla spirit.

[Translation]

I shudder to think as to what will happen if we assume Simla spirit again. Was it not possible for us to ask Pakistan to withdraw its resolution from UN Security Council? Was it also not possible to secure a commitment from them not to sponsor cross border terrorism? Could not we have bargained for a better deal after 1971 war. We are being told that this talk failed. Had the Government of India assume the bravado of 'Kritam Na Kritam' none of the present problems could have arisen. The root cause of problem lies in 1971 agreement as Bhutto got the impression that they cannot win over India in dual warfare. hence they resorted to proxy war and cross border terrorism. We must learn a lesson from the past in that the Government of India had prepared less. Shri Manishankar Aiyar just left the House. But he has left it to me to ask as to why had we invited Musharraf But we do so to send him empty handed. I would like to ask whether it is always necessary to sign an agreement The 1971 agreement is also the result of this mindset. When nothing fruitful come out of it till the last day, the Government of India adopted a literal attitude. Under the compulsion of signing an agreement in any case. The Government was apprehensive that if we did not sign an agreement then regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto might come to an end. We thought that we can manage with Pakistan whichever Government, be it a dictator or democracy, might come to power. It was nothing of the sort Mr. Bhutto came here and tell something with him but he was removed after a year from that day. He was assassinated there. This type of incidents take place there very frequently. This is foolish to think as to what will happen of our Pakistan counterpart if we fail to show our largesse to them. It is very essential to act courageously and in regard to the areas of concern of national interest and we must always take care to see that if an agreement is to be signed then it should not go against our national interests. I do not think that we lack clear perception of our needs and wants. Hence the entire House is of the opinion that through talks should be held, we should be cautious and learn lesson from our past mistakes. Madhavraoji referred to one to two articles including our that of Shri Manishankar Aiyarji titled "Beijing to Kargil to Agra: Weary travellers and unsuccessful diplomats". It is reflected through this article that how successful the Beijing visit of Rajiv Gandhi was owing to Gopi Arora's efforts. He had spoken in detail over it and I also consider it interesting but from another point of view. In it, Manishankar Aiyarji has written:

[English]

"Atal Bihari Vajpayee's fatal flaw is that he is not a statesman but a poet, not a diplomat but a quail.

[English]

Beyond that his is a dismal record of disaster after disaster in diplomacy. Vajpayee was the External Affairs Minister in the Morarji Desai Cabinet. His over weening desire was to use his portfolio as the launching pad to prove that what the Congress could not do, he, Houdini Vajpayee, was capable of doing."

[Translation]

I found it very interesting. If Shri Vajpayee ji is a novice in diplomacy, then I would like to know the reason for sending him to Geneva as the leader of Indian delegation while being the leader of the opposition, to deal with delicate international issues in place of Congress leaders. I believe that Shri Mani Shankar ji is not ready to accept anyone outside a particular family as the Prime Minister of the country. He is not being able to find out another leader in Congress and I share his views on it. This is a remarkable point, since Atal ji is not the Prime Minister of Bhartiya Janta Party, but the Prime Minister of India. 'The Indian Express' is not a local newspaper. It is widely read. There is no other leader of his stature. There is one more point which has been skipped. The Newspaper mentioned the preparations that were made before Beijing visit. One point was missed which I would term as 'Raag Darbaari'. Whenever, some interaction with Beijing is planned, some of the senior leaders begin to chant that

[English]

Tibet is not only autonomous, it is also part of China.

[Translation]

First, newspapers prepare the ground then politicians take to it and the Prime Minister joins the rat race before embarking on the visit. Everybody sings praise about China but could not convince it for fifty years that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Still we are treading the same path. Nobody objects to what all is uttered on the Chinese soil back in India. Not only Rajiv ji but even his Grand father had said that Tibet is a part of China without taking Tibetans into confidence. This way we cannot

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

secure our national interests. We could have said that we will talk only on our agenda. They were interested in talking only about Kashmir and even then we invited them for talks. In the talks we refused to budge from our stand on Kashmir. This step should have been appreciated, but on the contrary, we have to through such articles in the newspapers.

[English]

20.00 hrs.

"reading the latest from India on the Internet, one has to wonder as to when our political players lost their concern for our national interest. Or perhaps more realistically one who assumes that one have never to lose. It is, therefore, not surprising that the world considers (that is if they consider us at all) Indians as being the perfect role models for the 'Carbs in the Open Pots' fable.

The latest example of this is the strange reaction of some political parties to the recent Agra Summit. While the rest of the world, including Pakistan, has displayed a realistic understanding of the nature and complexity of an issue that has been plaguing us for 50 plus years, petty Indian politicians have no shame in attacking the Government."

[Translation]

It was also published in 'The Indian Express', the very next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There is a long list of Members who want to speak.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: Please allow some more time. For the first time, the issue of Pak occupied Kashmir is being seriously discussed. Core issues are being discussed. Atal ji said that we can change history but not geography. We are all aware of the complexities posed by that Geography. Nothing can be said more clearly. This House should also believe in the sanctity of that lost one-third territory. We have to get it back. That should be our bottom line as has been mentioned by Sangma ji.

What is the intention of Gen. Pervez Musharraf? He declared in India that Hurriyat leaders represent Kashmir. But we all know whom does Hurriyat represent. We are

also clear on the question whether he represents Pakistan or not. He is not interested in the welfare of the people of Pakistan. In this regard, I fully agree with Sangma ji that talks should be held on the lines mentioned by him.

For the first time, the Secretary-General of United Nations has stated that UN resolution regarding Kashmir is irrelevant. It is a significant development. But the follow-up diplomacy will have to be undertaken on ground and for that we have to root out cross-border terrorism. It has been our misfortune that what our military wins on the battleground, our leaders lose at the negotiating table. This will change. Many things are changing under Bhartiya Janta Party and under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister. We will also change the ground realities. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important matter raised by Shri Murayam Singh ji under rule 193.

Sir, since independence we had fought four wars with Pakistan—first in 1947-48, second in 1965, third in 1971 and fourth following Lahore talks on February 21, 1999. Shri Vajpayee undertook the historical bus journey and signed Lahore declaration wherein assurance was given that all issues relating to Jammu-Kashmir will be solved. At that time, Shri Vajpayee had said, "It is a short visit and it will shorten the distance between Lahore and Delhi". Shri Nawaz Sharif had said, "It has broken the ice between two countries". But what was the result of Lahore talks—Kargil war. More than 5000 persons were killed. In the war... (Interruptions) Before the summit talks between India and Pakistan, right notes were struck for creating congenial climate for the talks. There were hopes that the two countries would be able to have friendly relations. In the same mood, our Prime Minister congratulated General Musharraf on phone even before he had become the President of Pakistan. Maybe he thought that it will help to make the summit meeting a success. Its consequence was that we were the first country to recognise military ruler General Pervez Musharraf as the President, even when Pakistan is a known terrorism promoter. I know that having negotiations is the best way to solve a problem, but at the same time, we have to realise about what sort of people we are dealing with. In this scenario, one indiscretion on the part of our hon. Prime Minister resulted in granting relief to Pakistan, which is known as a terrorist country. Head

of such a country was recognised as the President by the hon. Prime Minister. Everybody knows that Bin Laden, the most dreaded terrorist of the world, is also the greatest enemy of our country. His greatest friend is Pakistan, that provides patronage to him. I accept that peace talks must be held in national interest, but before that we must study all the ramifications. The Kargil war resulted in the death of many. Many women became widows and lost their sons and brother in that war. General Pervez Musharraf had become President by gagging democracy and imprisoning the popularity elected Nawaz Sharif. Such a General was invited for summit talks.

Sir, everybody is aware that Pakistan is the largest centre of narcotics and military is fully involved in it. It affects the whole world. The same military ruler was recognised as the President of Pakistan by our Prime Minister, even though we had emphasised upon declaring Pakistan as a terrorist State. All these efforts have come to naught due to one indiscretion of the Governments. The hon. Members who spoke before me said a lot of things. They said that at the time of all party meeting, the invitation to Pakistani President should have been opposed. The leader of my party had pointed out the futility of the forthcoming summit, even then he was invited.

I would like to say one more thing. The Deputy Chairperson to Rajya Sabha, Shrimati Najma Heptullah, who is also the Chairperson of Inter Parliamentary Union immediately, on learning about the military coup in Pakistan, expelled Pakistan from the Membership of the Union. The hon. Prime Minister invited General Musharraf at a time when we should have tried to isolate Pakistan with the help of USA and other countries. We recognised him even when we favour democracy and oppose military rule. It is great irony that we were the first country to recognise him as the President. The fundamentalist character of Pakistan is known to all except, perhaps, the hon. Prime Minister. He does not know that the ruler of Pakistan terms the cross-border terrorism of Kashmir as freedom struggle and 'Jehad'. I want to ask whether Jihad allows the killing of innocents?

[Translation]

I would like to submit whether killing of innocent women and children is jehad. Which religion preaches that killing innocent people is jehad.

The intention of General Musharraf was very clear when he came to our country for Agra summit. Before his arrival itself, people through the media, had come to know that he is coming here only to talk on the Kashmir issue. But on the other hand, no agenda was finalised for talks. I fully agree with the comments made by hon. Chandrashekhar ji here. Why did the Government invite Pakistan president here it is a historical fact that we have always tested victory in wars with Pakistan, then why did we adopt such a soft approach? Why should we China in with a ruler who does not believe in democracy and peace talks with him? We cannot get any sort of relief after holding talks with such types of persons. I believe that we cannot achieve success by holding such peace talks.

On the one hand, our Government declared ceasefire whereas on the other hand our solidiers get killed in large number during the ceasefire. What success did we achieve through the ceasefire, infact we were unsuccessful at every juncture. The Kashmiri people as also people of my constituency were killed there. Hon. Sushma ji is not sitting here. I, through you, extend my thanks and congratulate Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji, who through the tele-media, at the last moment, told us as to what was our main concern during these peace talks. She cleared the facts, otherwise our hon. Prime Minister would have to say on this issue also that he would resign as he had stated in the UTI case. General Musharraf, in our own country chided us, which is very insulting.

We should now learn a lesson that before holding any talks, we should fully gear up to banish terrorism from the country. Kashmir issue is getting internationalised due to the absence of such a spirit. This is a share failure of the Government. And that is why the entire world has come to know whether the Indo-Pak Peace talks, held currently, are a succes or a failure. The present Government have failed in all their diplomatic moves. One should properly deliberate before taking any action. It is ironical that we are expecting something from persons who are fanatics, autocrats and do not believe in democracy. I am not demanding declaration of war, but I want to say that we would never achieve success anywhere if we hold talks like the Lahore fiasco. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity

[Shri Syed Shahnawaj Hussain]

to speak after the hon. M.P. from Bihar, Shrimati Kanti Singh ji. I know that many people, sitting in front of me, have left this August House after the speech of my friend Omar Abdullah ji.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Some have come also.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Yes, some have also come. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister that he initiated the Agra Peace talks. I feel that the country and the Parliament should be united over this sensitive issue, but this issue is also being politicised. First of all, Shri Madhavrao ji made his speech. He raised many issues. He talked of treading cautious path in Lahore. He also said that these talks had been held to divert the attention of the common people, from the hot issues of 'Tehelka' and defeat of the party in the elections held in five States. I felt very bad when I heard some slanderous comments from a Congress leader against Hon. Vajpayeeji. The Congress party has no moral right to make such comments against veteran leader of the country Hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that he proved to be novice in this regard. He is the same Vajpayeeji, who was entrusted with the responsibility of representing the country in the Geneva Conference as the leader of the Opposition. At that time Vajpayee ji had brought accolades to the country. Calling Vajpayee ji a novice is not only a derogatory comment against him, but also against the entire country. In the Geneva Conference he represented the country not merely as the leader of the opposition but as a leader of the entire nation. I was surprised to hear such comments from Madhavrao ji that Vajpayee ji behaved as a novice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I belong to the younger generation. I have read all facts pertaining to our independence struggle and Kashmir in books only. Everyone knows as to who is responsible for the Kashmir issue? Since 1947 the Congress Party has complicated the problem. It is also not a secret as to who had taken this problem to the UNO and internationalised the matter. On 26th October, 1947, Kashmir was merged into India, then taking the Kashmir problem to the UNO on 1st January, 1948, was a big thing. I would like to draw your kind attention towards a fact mentioned by Shri Hari Jai Singh in his book "Kashmir A Tale of Shame".

[English]

"Gen. Thimmaiya was for the advance of the Indian Army till the entire territory was retaken, but Nehru was keen to improve his image as a peacemaker in view of the Asian Relations Conference he had called. This was why Nehru took the matter to the U.N. (without his Cabinet's approval) and perhaps against the advice of the Mahatma. According to Louis Fischer (life of Mahatma Gandhi page 97), he (Gandhi) regretted the fact that Nehru had submitted the dispute to the U.N. He told Horace Alexander, the British Pacifist, that at the U.N. considerations of international 'power politics' rather than merit would determine the attitude of countries towards the Kashmir issue."

[Translation]

I feel bad about the way this issue was raised in the UNO. Besides, there were many other issues and problems, including the Hyderabad and Junagarh, which were resolved. However, the Congress party, responsible for internationalising the Kashmir issue, is now blaming our Government that we have not handled it properly. The hon. Members know that Shri Omar Abdullah had stated that this issue got complicated due to the treatment meted out to Shri Sheikh Abdullah and Dr. Farukh Abdullah by the Congress Party.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know that there was Shri V.P. Singh's Government on 2nd December, 1989 and Kumari Rubaiya was abducted on 8th December, 1989. After this the entire problem got worsened. Shrimati Kanti Singh ji supported the same Government which she is referring today...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): You were also supporting that very Government.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: We had withdrawn support later on.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: No, you had withdrawn support over the Ayodhya issue.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: No, we had withdrawn support because of your actions. If you do not understand Urdu, I will tell you some other synonym. Mr.

Chairman, Sir, these people always interrupt in between. They think that only they have the right to put forth their views here and no one else.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had tried to restore peace on becoming Prime Minister. Lahore bus diplomacy was initiated with the view to promote peace between the two countries. Unfortunately, we were rewarded with Kargil war. We learnt a lesson from it and in order to stop blood-shed on our borders, we decided to initiate peace talks. After these talks, the situation in Kashmir started returning to normal. Panchayat elections were held in Kashmir under the leadership of Dr. Farooq Abdullah after a gap of 30 years. Terrorist activities taking place in Kashmir are being dubbed as 'Jehad'. But it is not 'Jehad', it is only cruelty against humanity. Pakistan's activities in Kashmir are bringing a bad name to the Islam all over the world. 25 thousand civilians have been killed since the so called 'Jehad' was started in Kashmir. After 1990 so many innocent people have killed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you that none of the holy books of any religion permit the blood-shed of innocent people. Sura-5 of Ayat 32 of "Kuran Sharif" mentions that if a person kills anybody that means he has killed the entire humanity and if a person saves someone's life that means he saves the entire humanity. The Indian Muslims totally reject the so called 'Jehad' perpetrated by Pakistan. The country's Muslim are always with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji and his Government be it the times of war or peace. This has happened for the first time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the wars of 1965 and 1971, thousands of Indian Muslims were asked to present themselves in Police Stations and the then Congress Government asked them to prove their patriotism. But it was not repeated during Kargil war. This has aroused a feeling of self-confidence among the Muslims of our country. The entire 15 crore Muslims of this country stood firmly with the Government and the country during the talks. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit that Pakistan is inciting terrorism in the name of 'Jehad'. It is against humanity and no religion permits it.

I would like to urge upon the opposition especially to desist from politicising such an issue of national importance. A message should be conveyed to the entire world from this floor that the Parliament and all the political parties stand unitedly and unanimously against

Pakistan and are capable to save the unity and integrity of the country. Parliament should be unanimous on the issue that Pakistan occupied Kashmir is an integral part of our country.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is most unfortunate and highly disappointing that the Indo-Pak Summit Talks did not lead to any joint declaration or a joint communique. But while I say so, I do not go to the extent of characterising the Indo-Pak Summit Talks as an utter failure. I say with all the confidence that the Summit was a partial success.

It was a partial success because of the restoration of the process of dialogue. From the very beginning — I had made it very clear in the meeting of the party leaders called by the hon. Prime Minister — we never looked upon the Indo Pak Summit Talks as result-oriented. It would be naive and folly to have so considered the Summit. We always insisted that the correct perception was to expect the Summit to be no result-oriented but process-oriented. In this sense, the Summit was a partial success.

In this partial success characteristic of this Summit, the shining jewel was the offer by the Pakistan President to our Prime Minister to visit Pakistan and the acceptance of that offer by our Prime Minister. I say that this offer to visit Pakistan and the acceptance by our Prime Minister to go over there is the shining jewel that has come from this process-oriented Summit. For this, I must congratulate the Government.

The process has commenced. The entire nation wanted the process to commence and by commencing the process, the Government has responded to the sentiments, feelings and desires of not only the people in India but, I am sure, also of the people in Pakistan and the worldover. For this responsive characteristic of the Government and its governance, I must compliment it. The process has commenced. We have pointed out that there were issues like promotion of Indo-Pak trade relations, cultural exchanges, relaxation's in matters of visa, more entry points on our borders, terrorism and several other issues.

Let us know and let us realise that the destiny of the sub-continent lies in cordial and harmonious Indo-Pak relations. One day or the other, the reality will assert

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

and, therefore, this process of dialogue has to continue and continue in the interest of not only India and Pakistan but in the interest of the destiny of the sub-continent and world peace and in the interest of the welfare of our people.

But having said so, I must also point out to some disturbing aspects with respect to the Summit. Of course, I am not one among those breast-beating bands who go on with considerable breast-beating and say that India has afforded recognition to the Pakistan President, Mr. Musharraf, and he got the recognition from the largest democracy of the world. Let us not indulge into these things. I would say, of deceiving ourselves with illusions and delusions. I am also not one among them who want to be tied down by the past so much so that they do not want to move for a bright future.

However, there are certain disturbing aspects and they have to be taken care of. One of them has already been pointed out and that was the degree of unpreparedness with respect to the Summit. I will not dilate much upon that aspect. It has been very clearly brought out. The hon. Prime Minister Shri Vajpayeeji chose to invite Mr. Musharraf for a dialogue knowing, fully well his views. But when he sat down at the negotiating table, he had nothing to offer. This is what I called the level of unpreparedness. You look at the situation. Suddenly Mr. Musharraf was invited, invited at a time when our Prime Minister was unfortunately facing the need for hospitalisation.

What was the position even after he returned from the hospital? The hon. Minister of External Affairs as also the hon. Minister of Home Affairs were trotting all over the world. Here the days of the Summit were coming nearer and they were trotting all over the world. It was hardly in the last few days that we could hear of some talks with respect to the preparedness.

Another disturbing aspect was that, as I had pointed out in the meeting of the Leaders called by the hon. Minister, our Government unnecessarily entangled with certain non-issues and raised these non-issues, the small irritants I must say, into major issues.

An example is the invitation to the Hurriyat Conference for a cup of tea in the High Tea party given by the Pakistan High Commissioner on the arrival of the Pakistani President. We went on breast beating and

unnecessarily getting entangled and creating a bad taste everywhere. It ought to have been ignored. Our position with respect to Indo-Pak relations and all issues related to Jammu and Kashmir is solid enough and cannot be upset by a cup of tea which the President may have with anybody in the world.

Another unfortunate issue that we tried to blow up was the telecast of the breakfast meeting by General Musharraf. We must realise that these are the days of information revolution. The world wants information. We cannot go on grudging giving of information to the world. That will not succeed. Instead of beating the breast that he acted contrary to the norms of diplomacy, we ought to have taken up the challenge and we ought to have gone to the nation with our points of view strongly with respect to the points that were raised even on the day of breakfast. Mr. Chairman, our media management was a total disaster. One thing was very clear. Unlike the Indian media, the Pakistani media appeared totally prepared. They knew what to expect. They had a sense of direction.

We, of course, talk about diplomacy and all that. That is correct. Let us observe diplomacy, but I must emphasise on the Government that we have to adjust our diplomatic norms to meet the Pakistan's threats and the Pakistan's style of functioning. We have to adjust. I do not want to say that we throw away the norms of diplomacy in the air; but these are the days when we have to adjust our diplomatic norms also according to the style of functioning Pakistan.

There have been raised seared questions on the confidence building measures. I compliment the Government for the confidence-building measures unilaterally taken by them. If Pakistan says that the core issue is Kashmir and these confidence-building measures cannot improve Indo-Pak relations and cannot solve the issue, then that is Pakistan's point of view. I may emphasise that even if it is accepted that these confidence-building measures announced by our Prime Minister do not solve the problem of Indo-Pak relations, at least, they provide necessary convenience to the people of both the countries, and are people-oriented and are in the interest of the people and their welfare. Pakistan may not be interested in the interest of the people and their welfare, but we have shown our concern for the problems of the people and for solving those problems of the people.

I will, therefore, compliment the Government also on making it clear that the Government stands by the confidence-building measures that have been announced.

Mr. Chairman, please allow me a few minutes.

I must point out that somewhere we were in great, unholy haste. Take the question of our announcement with respect to DGMO's visit to Islamabad. We ought to have first informed Pakistan that we have decided that the DGMO would visit. We ought to have first informed Pakistan, but in unholy haste, we announced it to the Press and only the next day the Pak High Commissioner in New Delhi was called and informed. The result was that the Pakistani President asked for the postponement of the visit of the DGMO. These are matters that are to be taken care of.

Now, Sir, today we have a very bland statement from the Prime Minister with respect to the Summit. It has failed to throw light on several issues. Both the Pakistani Foreign Minister, and our Prime Minister, have said that a degree of understanding has been achieved. I quote, "We will build on this to further increase the areas of agreement." That is the opinion of both—our Prime Minister, and also the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. But one likes to know what are those areas of agreement on which they want to build. The nation has not been taken into confidence, and a very bland statement in that respect has come here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know the constraints of time. I must say that in our endeavour to have better and better Indo-Pak relations, let us not forget one important point. I emphasise on the need to work out an acceptable package on the question of autonomy with our alienated people. Our talks with our people in Jammu and Kashmir must continue in order to find out a solution for peace there. We know about the K.C. Pant mission. Now, what has happened to it? That mission must continue with everything.

Finally, before I conclude, I may only point out that let the talks continue. Meet on the sidelines of the U.N. Security Council, meet on the sidelines of the SAARC Summit level meeting. Yes, the Prime Minister should go to Pakistan and have talks. But let us not have confusion. Sometimes, the Prime Minister says that, "I am going to Pakistan". At other times, he says that, "my going will depend upon the situation". Such confused statements are not going to help.

We have a mild statement on Indo-Pak Summit from our Prime Minister here in the Parliament. Every diplomatic angle was looked at. It reflected a very soft attitude, an attitude of promoting the talks. Then, the very next day, we hear the Prime Minister making a statement and gloating over the fact that he has sent Musharraf back empty-handed, and even deprived him of the last minute photo opportunity.

This is in bad taste. Let us build up on the positive aspects. Let us emphasise on the positive aspects and move forward.

Sir, I must conclude by wishing all the best to the Government and by assuring the Government that we are one. We rise as one in all the initiatives that they take in order to see that the process that has been started is continued and taken to its logical end. Proceed forward. *Insha allah*, success will kiss your feet. The realities will dawn on those who are not prepared to accept the reality.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meal is ready for hon'ble members and media persons in Room. No. 70 and for other people in room No. 73.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): Sir, we have heard a variety of comments this evening from our esteemed colleagues here. I think, two points have come up again and again. I shall try to be brief. I can see the time constraint and I shall just try to focus on those two points, rather those two basic questions, I might say.

What are those two questions? The first question is, was the hon. Prime Minister right in inviting General Musharraf to a high level talk as he did. The second question is, was the Prime Minister right in not signing any agreement or statement at the end of the Agra Summit. I think, the answer to both these questions is an emphatic 'yes'. The hon. Prime Minister was perfectly right in inviting General Musharraf and by initiating this peace process. It is because a bilateral process between two nuclear-power neighbours is vital. We cannot say that we shall sit with our backs to each other and that

[Shrimati Krishna Bose]

we would never talk to each other. It was very vital that we were interested in solving all our outstanding problems at the negotiating table and through discussions. That was also another point.

The next point is that the hon. Prime Minister did consult all of us. He called all the political parties before the Summit talks. I was present in that meeting. The kind of reservations that I now hear from some of my friends, I did not hear on that day. Everybody was very enthusiastic and they welcomed the Prime Minister's initiative. I still remember that Shri Sangma did make some critical comments which he has today reiterated.

The second question is, was the Prime Minister right in not signing any agreement or statement. Now, when we have renewed an inter-Governmental high level talks we must see to it that we cannot focus it on the sole issue of Kashmir. That is just not possible. There are so many other issues that are much more amenable to successful negotiations or, say, mutual co-operation. We cannot focus it on that one issue. Secondly, if we were to agree that Kashmir is the divisive question between our two countries, then the violence that is going on across the Line of Control, which is being sponsored by the Pakistani army, must become the key point in that talk.

Since these two points were not accepted, the Prime Minister was absolutely right in not putting his signature to whatever draft that was doing the rounds.

The Prime Minister made a statement the other day on which we are all debating today. As soon as he finished, I heard the criticism that his statement was very lacklustre. Even today I heard many people say that it was very bald, and that there was nothing much in it. I do not agree to this. This brevity and the General Musharraf's press conference in Islamabad, not to speak of the breakfast meeting with the press that he had in India. Our Prime Minister was addressing the elected representatives of our country and the brevity and the dignity with which he did it is remarkable. Anybody who had watched those two telecasts by General Musharraf would at once have come to the conclusion as to why the summit failed. Our esteemed Foreign Minister also made this point that if you saw those telecasts you would at once understand what went wrong in Agra.

I do have a point of criticism. India could have been much smarter in its handling of the media. We failed miserably there. I appreciate that the Indian side was going by the conventional, decent methods of diplomatic relations. Nobody says something in the middle of a summit. I understand that. But the MEA must remember that this is the electronic age. The media is hungry for accurate information and you cannot starve them. There should have been many more regular and accurate briefings from the MEA which we missed. I should like the MEA to take note of it for future. For that they did secure a point over us in the media management. People turned to Pakistan, and not to the MEA briefings, for whatever they wanted to hear.

Our very respected External Affairs Minister is very fond of saying that Kashmir is at the core of Indian nationhood. We understand what it means. We agree with him perfectly. but, I would like to put in a word of caution. The centrality that we accord to Kashmir by saying this again and again may be misused or exploited by Pakistan who always has this obsession, this single point obsession, with Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is not less or no more at the core of Indian nationhood than, say Punjab or Bengal. All our States do contribute to this collective idea of nationhood. So, I would like to just point a word of warning when we use this term again and again.

The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of the return visit. That was very statesmanlike of him because this process of re-engagement cannot be stopped. It has to go on. At the same time, we have to be very careful about the choice of the time when he will go. We shall have to observe carefully what Pakistan does. There should be something done for the stoppage of the killing of innocent people that is going on. I heard General Musharraf say again and again that these terrorists were not terrorists but they were genuine freedom fighters.

21.00 hrs.

Sir, many of our colleagues, who are in my age group, have seen in our young age genuine freedom fighters. We do not need to know from General Musharraf who a real freedom fighter is. We know very well. Freedom fighters are always brave people, they are not cowards. They will not go to a remote village in Doda and kill innocent people and innocent women and children. These people are foreign mercenaries, pure and simple, nothing to do with genuine freedom fighters.

I also heard that General Musharraf mentioned about the *Mukti Vahini* of Bangladesh. India, as we all are aware, was very much involved in the Bangladesh war, and I being a Bengali, saw it in front of my eyes. We were very much involved with the *Mukti Vahini* itself.

I should also like to put on record that the *Mukti Vahini* had to take on the full might of the brutal Pakistan Army. They were also not killing innocent people. They had to stand up to the might of the Pakistan Army. So, what is said about the *Mukti Vahini* is also not true.

So, what I mean to say, before the Prime Minister goes to Islamabad, is that we will have to be very careful. We will watch their moves and the timing has to be prepared very carefully. Now, between Agra and Islamabad, we will have some time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our heart bleeds for the people of Kashmir. We had all hoped for a break-through, certainly not a solution but a break-through, in this Summit, and the gain should have been Kashmir's. But it looks like that the people of Kashmir will still have to suffer. So, between Agra and Islamabad what can we do? I think, on the side of India, we can carry on what we call the internal track *vis-a-vis* Jammu and Kashmir. We can try to bring all the groups of Jammu and Kashmir, all the political factions of Jammu and Kashmir and try to evolve some formula for workable political accommodation between these groups. We should try; whether we succeed or not, we should try. Also New Delhi can try to give, if possible, some acceptable forms of democratic rights and representation to those segments of Kashmiri people who are alienated and who think that they are not getting justice from our end. These two things we can do between Agra and Islamabad.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House. Everybody is getting hungry and tired. In conclusion, I would like to say that peace, like Taj Mahal, cannot be built in one day, we know that. But Sir, let no one accuse India that we did not try our level best to build an edifice of peace in this sub-continent.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Meal has been arranged for hon. Members in the lobby of Central Hall and for rest of the staff members it is arranged in room

no. 73. Earlier the information was that for hon. Members this arrangement has been made in room no. 70. Now, for the information of the Members I would like to inform that it is arranged in the Central Hall.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will speak on Monday...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I extend my thanks to you have kindly allowed me to participate in the debate on Agra Summit. Most of our esteemed hon. Members have left the House.

First of all, I remember that before the Summit, there was this declaration that unless cross-border terrorism was stopped, no talks could take place. There was also this declaration in some corners that the present Ruler of Pakistan is lacking the legitimacy; unless democracy is restored in Pakistan, no talks could take place. But suddenly our Government have changed their mind. I do not know what is the cause for changing its thought or idea. In this House our hon. Prime Minister made a statement; I cannot understand what is the reason behind changing his mind. But I am of the opinion that whatever may be the earlier thinking, the initiative taken by the hon. Prime Minister is a welcome one. Our Party welcomed the initiative.

Three rounds of talks took place, but what is the outcome? It is said by some friends, by some esteemed Members of this House that the Summit was a failure, a total failure. I am of the opinion that it is not a total failure but failure in many respects. First of all, it was a failure because there was no concrete proposal and there was no concrete perspective; secondly, we did not come to frame even an agenda for that great Summit. Thirdly, we did not have different options to propose in the Summit or Declaration. Fourthly, even our Government has failed to maintain coordination within the Council of Ministers. We have failed to go with prior and adequate preparations. We have failed in respect of Media also. We should admit it.

It was the expectation that in the Prime Minister's statement, there would be some introspection. any Summit

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

or any initiative may succeed or may fail. It is not the point. The point is that we have to draw lessons from that and we should assess ourselves.

In the Prime Minister's statement, all these were absent. So, I am of the opinion that his statement is superfluous. It does not go into deep. It is a merely mechanical and defensive statement. But what can we do?

I am not of the opinion that the process of interaction, the process of dialogue be stopped. There is no alternative. The process of dialogue or interaction must continue. This is the expectation of not only the peace-loving people of our country but this is also the public opinion. During the Summit, the expectations were high. Euphoria was allowed to build up. Even I may say that the statement made by the hon. Information and Broadcasting Minister allowed the expectations to go high. What lesson do we learn from this Summit? What is the impact of the Summit?

There are three aspects involved in it. The expectation of the people was high. The peace-loving people of not only the two great countries but also all the countries of SAARC welcomed the Summit. So, this was the public opinion. This was their expectation.

Pakistan has shown its non-cooperative or cold attitude. It made Kashmir to be the sole issue. It enthused cross-border terrorism. Even more, it compared the incident with the liberation struggle of Palestine, which cannot be accepted.

Thirdly, our Government was unprepared.

So, these are the three aspects. We should admit it and take lesson from it. In spite of that, we should not stop the process. Our Prime Minister should go there. I think he is thinking on this line but I would say that he should go there with adequate preparation and should continue the peace process. So far as my Party is concerned, we are prepared to extend all sorts of cooperation for the interest of our motherland and for the peace-loving people of both the countries. There is no other alternative to this. I hope the Government will proceed on these lines. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate on behalf of Dravida Mannetra Kazhagam in this discussion on the statement made by our Hon'ble Prime Minister on the talks held during the Agra summit. I would like to put on record the resolution that was unanimously passed on 29th of July, 2001, in the General Council meeting of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by our beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. We had expressed our deep appreciation. We appreciate the endeavour of our Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee in initiating a peace process to maintain good neighbourly relations with Pakistan arriving at a lasting solution to many of the issues pending for long between both India and Pakistan. Let me read out from DMK's General Council's Resolution,

"In order to find ways to put an end to cross border terrorism and to evolve a way out to various other vexing issues between India and Pakistan, our Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee held talks with the President of Pakistan General Musharraf at the Agra Summit. Though the summit had an inconclusive ending, we welcome the announcement by the Union Government that the talks would continue to arrive at solutions for various other long pending issues. The General Council of DMK warmly appreciates our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee for his peace initiative and right decisions in this regard."

Even those who have uttered and muttered that Agra summit may not yield any fruitful result, have to accept the fact that the talks in itself sprang a surprise. Both India and Pakistan with their backs to each other came with an open mind to the negotiation table changing their stance a bit. At the outset we had yielded a bit more and came down from our avowed stand to initiate this peace process. Neither Pakistan nor the comity of nations would have failed to notice the shift in India's stand.

Intrusions by its intelligence agencies, providing training and arms supply to the extremists are continued by Pakistan. India was steadfast in insisting that there cannot be any dialogue with Pakistan unless its abatement to terrorism is discontinued. Though it surprised many

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

that India had extended on invitation to the President of Pakistan leaving aside its reservations, talks were held with the President of Pakistan with a hope that the scope for a change in Pakistan's attitude could come about only by way of engaging them in a continued dialogue. It is a surprising shift in stand. I would prefer to call it a wonder that had happened.

We cannot expect immediately an assurance from Pakistan that they would not encourage extremists in Kashmir and would not extend any help and support to terrorists in the valley. Expecting such an assurance with an overnight change of heart would be strange. We cannot hope for a sea change all in a day.

"The Agra summit that appeared like a 'pole star' in the horizon had ended like a meteor", is what some seem to think and it only highlights their ignorance. There is nothing wrong in holding a summit aiming at peace but it is not right to look for a sudden change in Pakistan's attitude and approach. The fault lies in the misplaced expectations but not in the holding of talks.

When we look at the prevailing situation in Pakistan, 'Anti-India policy' is seen to be the central axis of things that go on there. That is the talking point to the politicians and civil servants there. That serves as a shield to the Pakistan's military. How can we expect a change of heart overnight. If we expect the change in a day it would be unwise.

General Musharraf had often repeated that 'Kashmir Dispute' was the most important one. But now Pakistan had relented to refer to Kashmir problem as an 'issue' along with other issues to be sorted out between the two countries.

Even before General Musharraf could come to India, Kashmir extremists were abetted and encouraged by Pakistan. For many years now, help and support to the terrorists from across the border are forthcoming. India had been consistently pointing out to the world that the hand of Pakistan is behind the arms supply to terrorists.

As for the issues that were vexing us all for more than 50 years now, we cannot expect a sound solution all within a day. It does not sound sense. No one with a sound mind would think so and find fault with this Government.

We have a bounden duty to make it clear to the people of this country that we have yielded and come forward to hold talks with Pakistan not because we are apprehensive. We do not fear the terrorism and violence let loose by the extremists. We are not incapable of curbing extremism and curtailing terrorism. We have the dynamism, capacity and capability. We do not have any dearth of those qualities. We have not initiated a peace process for want of courage, valour and wisdom on our part. Our countrymen are aware that we are a strong nation and we must reiterate that.

Leaders of both the nations have expressed their determination to improve the lot of the people of their respective countries. They aim at raising the standard of living and quality of life in their respective nation states. Both the leaders want to see their countries prosper. They want all round growth in all spheres of life in both their countries. That is why the leaders of both the nations sought to leave behind the differences and engage themselves in dialogue at the negotiation table. I would like to call the shift in stand a wonder of the world. This can be likened to eighth wonder.

The Agra summit helped us to identify several other pending issues other than Kashmir and threw open an opportunity. Many issues came to the fore. It gave us an opportunity to highlight the plight of 54 POWs languishing in Pakistani prisons for more than 30 years. Our Prime Minister took up their cause with the President of Pakistan. The issue of providing safe haven in Pakistan to the culprits behind the series of bomb blasts in Mumbai in 1993 was taken up. A request to extradite the terrorists who hijacked our plane to Kandhar in 1999 was pursued. There were exchanges on the plight of fishermen of both the countries straying in to the territorial waters of one another's country. For all these benefits that had come about we must welcome the move to hold a summit at Agra.

We have amply made it clear that any abetment to crimes committed from across the border would throw a spanner to any ongoing negotiations for a peaceful settlement. We have highlighted the point that creating internal disturbances in India will not be in the interest of both the countries.

General Musharraf who captured power through a military coup had declared himself a President. He has crowned himself to be the President of Pakistan. This has not been accepted by the Alliance Parties for the

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

revival of Democracy in Pakistan. Several countries of the world have decried the self-promotion of General Musharraf from being a military ruler to that of the President of Pakistan. When he got an invitation from India he took it as a recognition as a legitimate ruler of Pakistan and proclaimed himself to be the Head of State as the President of Pakistan.

We must look back to analyse and identify the advantages that had accrued due to the holding of Agra summit.

Assuming that there was a Joint Declaration made at the end of the summit, we must ask ourselves whether it would have been accepted as a binding one on both the countries. It is a question whether it would have got constitutional validity, legal sanction and sovereign approval of both the nations.

We have to consider a question whether it would be binding on any future democratically elected Government in Pakistan to recognise an accord signed by a Dictator styled as President who declared himself to be so after capturing power with the might of his military. We also have to take into consideration the observations made Shri Navaz Sharif and Ms. Benazir Bhutto, the former Prime Ministers of Pakistan, that General Musharraf had no *loco standi* to sign an accord with any foreign country and that need not be taken sanctimoniously by any future Government in Pakistan.

I see a parallel here from what is happening in Tamil Nadu today. Ignoring democratic norms, even without going to the hurlings after being disqualified from contesting elections, through a short cut method, a convicted person sentenced with three years of imprisonment in a criminal case, has become a Chief Minister. That disqualified person is Ms. Jayalalitha. The Hon. High Court of Madras has raised a valid question whether any administrative decision taken by such a Government headed by such a person would hold good and whether it would be legitimate. Likewise, we see in Pakistan a ruler not elected to power through democratic means. It is a valid question whether such decisions or orders or declarations signed by such leaders would be valid for the future and whether it would be binding at all. It is the need of the hour to raise and answer this relevant question.

Mahatma Gandhi who said that creation of Pakistan would be on his dead body later on resigned to reality and insisted on allocation of more funds to Pakistan. An extremist led by hatred shot him dead. After so many years we saw a Pakistani leader paying floral tributes at the *samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi. General Musharraf, the ruler who captured power with military might, had recorded in the Visitors' Book at Raj Ghat that Mahatma Gandhi was a *mahan* who dedicated himself to peace and non violence. It is indeed surprising and a wonderful development. I would call this the eighth wonder of the world.

The economic development in the lives of the people of both the countries have to be ensured. Hence certain appreciable measures are in the offing as initiated by India. With the objective of building strong economic and trade ties aiming at improving the lot of the people of both the countries, Union Government's economic ministries like Commerce Ministry are taking effective steps. I would like to congratulate our Hon. Commerce Minister Shri Murasoli Maran, an expert and a visionary in his own stead to strengthen the economic might of India. To build better trade relations between both India and Pakistan he had already extended duty exemption to 50 items on the eve of the summit. It is an appreciable gesture.

It has been provided for to rope in experts in the field of Economics, Commerce and Technology and to negotiate about better economic cooperation between both India and Pakistan. Agra summit has set the ball rolling.

As far as our Prime Minister Shri Vajpayee is concerned, right from the days when he was part of Morarjee Desai's Government, he strongly believed in building friendly relations between both India and Pakistan.

As External Affairs Minister he relaxed visa restrictions to strengthen the foundation for people to people relations that may improve the ties between both the countries.

It may be true that an accord might not have been reached at the summit where the Executive Heads of both the countries have held talks. But it has to be taken that the talks are just inconclusive. There is still hope as it has been accepted that talks would continue. Now it has become possible to hold political level dialogue on J&K Affairs, Defence Affairs, LOC and Terrorism. It has now opened up an opportunity to hold official level talks

on Siachen Glacier, Ullar, Dam, Sir Creek Strait. Economic ties, trade relations, curbing the menace of drug trafficking would also be discussed in the official level talks.

While concluding I would like to reiterate that is an integral and inseparable part of India. It is the duty of all of us to uphold the same.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 14th 15th and 16th July, Pakistani President General Musharraf attended the summit and discussion was held with him. During the last three years, Shri Vajpayee failed on many fronts and this summit was also a failure on the same line. It is right that discussion was held but it only outshined the Pakistani President General Musharraf who was not ready to talk on any other issue except Kashmir. I would like to know from the Government that why he was called to the summit when he was not willing to discuss any other issue.

21.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Rupees one and a half crore were spent on the security arrangements during his visit to our country but the summit failed to evolve any solution rather it remained a topic of discussion for the people just to whileaway their time. Our Prime Minister Shri Vajpayeeji is a very simple man who wanted to discuss all other issues also but General Musharraf is a clever Military man. He attended the meeting with a view to raise the Kashmir issue only.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: A dictator can also be invited.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Yes, India should initiate peace talks and there cannot be any objection to holding talks. We do not oppose the friendship with Pakistan but just inviting their rulers is not sufficient.

Why should we go in for friendship with Pakistan when it is not inclined to reciprocate. The gesture should not be one sided only but Pakistan should also take initiative in this regard. Otherwise, it is impossible to develop friendly relations with Pakistan. Musharraf rightly stated that the Jammu & Kashmir is the only core issue and discussion should be held on it. There

is a need to have a structured agenda regarding Jammu & Kashmir. 1/3 part of Jammu & Kashmir is with Pakistan. Pakistan has no right over Jammu & Kashmir and it should handover Pakistan occupied Kashmir to India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 26th October, 1953, people of Jammu & Kashmir had decided to be the part of India and under Article 370 they were given autonomy. Hence people of Jammu & Kashmir want to live in India. In spite of that Pakistan trains and helps extremists at home and then sends them back to kill the innocent people. They are killing our people but we are not taking appropriate action against them. I would like to request Shri Vajpayeeji and Shri Jaswantji that Pakistan do not listen to us through peaceful means, then the war should be declared against it and 1/3 part of Pakistan occupied Kashmir should be captured. Only then Pakistan will return 1/3 part of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Otherwise Pakistan will not return the 1/3 part of Kashmir. We should also teach them a lesson. There is a need to accomplish this task.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vajpayeeji has accepted the invitation to visit Pakistan. We are not against it but prior to his visit Shri Jaswant Singhji should be sent there. He should go there with the agenda for discussion and if Musharraf is willing to hold discussion on that agenda, then only Shri Vajpayee should pay a visit to Pakistan. Otherwise, there is no need to spend money on holding such talks. The economy of our country is deteriorating day by day and our image has also suffered. In spite of having the intentions to accomplish the good tasks, this Government is unable to execute them due to paucity of resources. Till the present Government is in power there is remote possibility of getting funds from anywhere else. I mean to say that visit of Shri Jaswant Singhji to Pakistan prior to the visit of Shri Vajpayeeji is essential. We respect Shri Atalji very much. We have got a good Prime Minister. However, rest of the people with him are creating troubles.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pramod Mahajan, who is an eminent person also that talks should be held with Musharraf on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir. In my view not an inch of Jammu & Kashmir should be given to Pakistan. To evolve a permanent solution of problem and to maintain friendly relation with Pakistan talks should be held with President Musharraf. There is no need to call him here as he is a military man. He is not an elected President and there is

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

no use of holding talks with him till elections are held in Pakistan. The present Government held talks with all the opposition parties before the summit talks with Pakistan and in future also it should continue with the same practice. However, my grievance is that whenever opposition parties are called, I am not invited as I am the only Member of my party in Lok Sabha. The other day also I had reiterated this. One of the Members was saying that only one Member of my party has been elected to Lok Sabha. I told him that in 1982 only two Members of their party were elected to Lok Sabha but during the last 18-19 years, 182 Members of their party are there in Lok Sabha. In the same way the strength of the Republican party may also go up to 100 and one day we would be able to form the Government. After coming into power, we will send our Prime Minister to Pakistan. Till then, you have got this chance. You are requested to ponder over all these things.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is our submission to the people of Jammu and Kashmir that they are very much a part of India. It is a great thing that the people of Jammu and Kashmir want to remain with India for it is evident that they say India is their ownland. Despite that, if Pakistan sends terrorists in India, it should be paid back in its own coin.

India should also send its people into Pakistan for killing the Pakistani people and creating terror in their minds. There is a need to think over it a little. The friendship between both these countries is welcome, but if Pakistan remains adamant on Kashmir issue, we cannot be friendly with it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Though I got an opportunity to speak only, he has got the opportunity to visit Pakistan and he should talk in a comprehensive manner there. Musharraf Saheb came to India and kept on harping on the Kashmir issue. You must also adopt an adamant stand over same issue to do tit for tat. Agra Summit failed due to Kashmir issue. Though you called on the summit with a good intention, yet Musharraf did not reciprocate properly. There is no need to call another summit since we do not have money. Right now, even MP's can not be provided adequate security for want of funds. Our hon. Friend Shrimati Phoolan Devi was killed and the fate of other MP's is also uncertain. They are under the constant threat of losing their lives for want of adequate security because the Government are not able to provide adequate security

to them. Had two commandoes been deployed for Phoolan Devi's security, the killers could not have fired. Hence the Government should provide at least two commandos for the security of each MP and if there is shortage of police personnel for achieving the same, Government should recruit more police personnel for achieving the same, Government should recruit more police personnel and review the country security arrangements.

Lastly, I would like to say only this much that Islamabad Summit need to be made a successful one by considering over its agenda. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not give a lengthy speech. Through you, I would like to say that the Agra Summit, which is the subject of today's discussions, is both a national and international issue and it will not be justified to look at it from a narrow perspective. I would like to say that it has two aspects, positive as well as negative and it needs to be looked at from both these angles. There are many reasons of its failure like lack of proper management of media and lack of preparation by the Government for the summit. An all party meeting was convened on 3rd of July and whatever was done should have been done at the time of cease-fire. When invitation was extended to Pakistan then there was only a need for preparing a well thought out structured agenda for the summit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, something positive could have been done through the summit, however it did not happen due to the adamant attitude of Musharraf who only wanted the talks to be centred around Kashmir. Musharraf Saheb wanted to talk with Hurriyat leaders only. He was reluctant to talk to National Conference Party, its Chief Shri Farook Abdullah and other MPs of Kashmir who are the elected representatives of the people of Kashmir. He preferred to talk to Hurriyat instead of the elected representatives of Kashmir while the Government of India was unwilling to talk to Hurriyat. Why did it happen? It is the cause of failure of talks. Another reason for its failure is the very obstinate attitude of General Musharraf. He did not say what he needed to say explicitly. This is the reason for the failure of the summit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another reason for the failure of the summit is the total disregard of norms of diplomatic protocol by General Musharraf. Pak media was being provided the details of the summit after every five minutes. Though it is true that we could not manage media effectively, yet we observed all the diplomatic norms. No matter whether it was the hon. Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs, all observed the diplomatic norms in toto. Our civilized behaviour should not be taken as our weakness.

[English]

Civilization is not our weakness but the symbol of our culture. If we want to proceed in a civilized manner by complying with all diplomatic norms, it does not mean that it is our weakness. If it is *deemed* so, by some other country then it is nothing but the faulty thinking on the part of that particular country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another reason of the failure was the non-recognition of Lahore and Simla Agreements as the very basis of this summit by Pakistan. Similarly, there are many reasons for the failure of talks. One of them is the non-acceptance of cross-border terrorism by Pakistan as the main issue. Rather Pakistan says that it is the struggle of their freedom. Hence the talks failed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an atmosphere of peace and friendship had been created by the Lahore visit of hon. Prime Minister and it became poisonous after the Kargil war. There was only one alternative to violence and that was the resolution of conflicts through peaceful mutual dialogue which has been restored by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Agra Summit should be viewed from both angles *i.e.* success and failure. It is successful from the point of view of restoration of harmonious and friendly environment between both the countries which was completely destroyed by the Kargil war.

Our country has maintained that doors of peace and dialogue are always open and the talks will continue. From this point of view, Agra Summit should be considered successful.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that fatal bomb attacks on Amarnath pilgrims are an act of cowardice, however Mohan Rawaleji spoke on it with a touch of sentiment and said that this was an attack on Hindus. I would like to submit in a very humble manner to him that he should not view it from Hindu-Muslim point of view but rather consider it a national issue. The foreign sponsored terrorists have only shown their cowardice by exploding bombs at Amarnath pilgrims. Hence the issue should not be seen with the narrow perspective for it is a very sensitive matter. It is a sensitive issue. It is not an issue between Hindus and Muslims, but that of international terrorism. Foreign terrorists attacked pilgrims with bombs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should ponder about the people who have been killed. On 11 July, brother of Shri Abdul

Rashid Shaheen, a Member of this House and also of National Conference was shot dead. The incident occurred just prior to the visit of Musharraf Sahab on 14-15th July. His only fault was that he was a patriot and believed that Kashmir is an integral part of this country. On February 22, 1994 this very House had passed a resolution that is an integral part of India and no power can wrest it from us. He believed in it and as a result foreign terrorists killed him. His behaviour was that of a patriot and was proud to be an Indian and that is why he lost his life. Shri Shaheen is a brave and wise person and due to his patriotism his brother was killed.

Hindus and Muslims both are paying for their patriotism. In our war with Pakistan, it was Abdul Hamid who destroyed many tanks. No one should hint otherwise. Whosoever lives within the boundary of India is an Indian. We should not draw diversionary lines. It sends wrong message since it is a national affairs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK: Six pilgrims were killed in Amarnath bomb explosion. With them four Muslim porters and one policeman also died. Where is the issue of Hindu and Muslims divide? Five Muslims died, six Hindus died. Muslims died because they wanted the Yatra to continue since they earn their livelihood through it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I was also expressing the same view. His brother Nasir Ahmed was killed. Prior to that, killings took place during Yatra. That is why I said that we need not look it from that point of view. My views are in conformity with your views.

I am not in favour of either criticising the Government or defending it over Agra Summit, since this issue concerns international affairs. Kashmir issue is very serious and very sensitive. The debate was initiated by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji, who is not present here right now. I listened to the views of Shri Scindia ji, Shri Chandra Shekhar ji and Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra ji. We should also look back to the past. Mahatma Gandhi had coined the Slogan of 'Quit India' during freedom struggle. At that time, the think tank of the British evolved the strategy of first splitting India before quitting. We should understand the basis of Pakistan. It is based on the theory of split. Therefore, British replied Mahatma Gandhi's call of 'Quit India' with 'split India then Quit India'. These facts are irrecutable.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

Mulayam Singh ji is the leader of Samajwadi party. He vigorously emphasised the need for confederation of India and Pakistan. It is needed today. I also agreed with it. This was the vision of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, too, who was a great freedom fighter and philosopher. He advocated the confederation in view of the talk of split of motherland. But circumstances have changed now. In the current circumstances, such a vision is pure utopia and not practical. It was mentioned by Shri Sangmaji and I won't go into it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote the last point of the resolution moved on February 22, 1999 in this August House. 'Jammu-Kashmir' shall remain an integral part of India"...(*Interruptions*). The resolution also emphasised "Pakistan should vacate that part of Jammu-Kashmir which it had forcefully occupied and this House resolves that a befitting reply will be given to any interference in the internal affairs of India." When the House has passed a resolution to this effect, is it not a contempt of the House to have a different opinion and give contrary statements?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs is present here and I request the hon. Prime Minister to inform the House about progress made in the implementation of the resolution moved and passed by the House on February 22, 1994 and also our future strategy in this regard. The hon. Prime Minister should ponder over it before visiting Islamabad.

I want to make one final point.

To understand the reasons behind the success or failure of negotiations, we have to study international affairs deeply. Success of any process of dialogue depends on the attitude of China towards the USA and that of USA towards China, as these are today's major powers. That is why I say that the issue needs to be discussed seriously. And this is the reason I suggest that foreign policy makers and experts should think over it. Shri Manishankar Aiyar ji was right that there is no problem in accepting Pakistan's invitation. If they accepted our invitation, we should also do the same. There is no harm in talking. But that should be undertaken with a well thought out and structured agenda. In the future, we need to be more careful with talks. If we go on talking without a well thought out agenda, the talks will continue to be fruitless. Therefore, I request the Government that if it feels that need of it, a Committee of experts, or of all parties or of the two Houses be formed as we still have time. We should have talks only with a complete, structured and well thought out agenda. We need not be wary of talks. It is a definite achievement to have kept open the doors for talks. Our nation does not have any other alternative. It is not the issue whether the talks will be successful. The issue is that we have restored talks which had broken after the Kargil war.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

21.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 2, 2001/Sravana 11, 1923 (Saka)

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