

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session  
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 28, 2001/Agrahayana 7,  
1923 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

### WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM ISRAEL

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Amnon Rubinstein, Member of the Knesset and other Members of the Israeli Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The delegation arrived in India on Monday, 26th November, 2001. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Knesset and the friendly people of Israel.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (AMROHA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cartoon of Hazrat Mohammad Saheb has been published in 'The Hindu, dated 24th November. I have given notice in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : Alviji, you may raise this matter during Zero Hour.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIDUZZAMA (MUZAFFARNAGAR) : Sir, action should be taken against those papers who are giving such reports .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You raise it after the Question Hour.  
Q. 141.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.02 hrs.

[English]

#### Death of Infants

+  
\*141. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

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

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the recent deaths of new born infants in a major hospital in Lucknow due to lack of oxygen ;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have inquired into the incident;
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officials; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

As per the information furnished by the State Government and corroborated by the findings of the Central Team, the death of the infants at Neo-natal Intensive Care Unit at King George Medical College, Lucknow was due to the serious primary condition of the patients and not due to lack of oxygen.

A Central team of Experts has inquired into the matter and has since submitted its report. The salient features of the report are enclosed as annexure.

To strengthen the system and to avoid recurrence of such incidents, the State Government has decided to take certain measures like creation of additional posts of Nurses, setting up of a Committee to analyze and recommend improvements in the operational efficiency of the equipments including AMC, streamlining, improvement and strengthening of oxygen supply line.

#### Annexure

1. There were total eleven deaths from 3rd - 5th November, 2001 at Neo-natal ICU of KGMC, Lucknow.
2. Ten of these 11 babies were born outside at different places in UP and Nursing Homes and other Hospital at Lucknow. Only one baby was delivered at the Obstetric Department of KGMC.
3. All the 10 babies were brought to KGMC in a very critical condition. The baby delivered at KGMC was very pre-term and low birth weight and was in poor general condition when admitted in neo-natal ICU.
4. Out of the total 11 babies, 5 were pre-mature and 6 were term. There was one pair of low birth weight twin among the five pre-term babies. Out of the 6 term babies who had expired, 3 were having septicemia with shock, two had severe birth asphyxia with multi-organ system failure and one was suffering from aspiration pneumonia. All the babies were brought to hospital were late and from varying distances and in unstable condition. Eight of the 11 deaths have occurred within 24 hours of admission to the hospital signifying critical condition of patients.
5. There was 12-hours period from 4th November 1.00 AM to 4th November, 1.30 PM when no central supply of oxygen could be maintained since all 13 bulk oxygen cylinders got exhausted. However, there was alternative arrangements of 9 small cylinders from where all the babies received oxygen either by hood or ambu bag. One baby on mechanical ventilator had to be taken out of the machine and was put on ambu bag fitted with small oxygen cylinder.
6. At any time, no baby was deprived of oxygen administration.
7. The death rate of the proceeding period when Central Oxygen Supply was available compared to the period when Central Oxygen Supply was not available showed no difference.
8. Interviews and statements recorded from the doctors, nurses, Gr. D staff as well as from the attendants of the patients revealed that all the patients were receiving oxygen. One parent whose baby died expressed displeasure because of removal of patient from the ventilator and putting the baby on ambu bag with oxygen from small cylinder.
9. The hospital indent and supply book of oxygen cylinders also confirmed that even on 3rd November, 2001 sufficient number of oxygen cylinders were supplied. Because of continuous use of two ventilators, the bulk cylinders got exhausted and there was no central supply of oxygen for 12 hours. However, the record indicated that sufficient number of small oxygen cylinders are available in the ward.
10. Physical verification of the neo natal intensive care unit and all the central oxygen system on 8th November, 2001 showed intact and continuous supply of oxygen and no malfunctioning in the machine or pipeline.

#### Conclusion :

The eleven deaths at neo-natal intensive care unit at KGMC, Lucknow, were due to the serious primary condition of the patients and cannot be attributed to lack of oxygen.

#### [English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very sad state of affairs. The future of this country depends on the well being of the children. Now, the present incident reminds us of the pre-Independence days when children used to die just like that. Most of the children used to die within one year of their birth. The same condition is prevalent in Lucknow. I am very sad to state this.

As per the answer given by the Minister herself, out of the total 11 babies, 5 were pre-mature and 6 were term. There was one pair of low birth weight twin among the five pre-term babies. Out of the 6 term babies who had expired, 3 were having septicaemia with shock, two had severe birth asphyxia with multi-organ system failure and one was suffering from aspiration pneumonia. All the babies were brought to hospital were late and from varying distances and in unstable condition. Eight of the 11 deaths have occurred within 24 hours of admission to the hospital signifying critical condition of patients.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps are proposed to be taken for the well being of pregnant mother in the first instance. Is there any scheme of the Central Government to take care of them? Such schemes are available in some States to provide balanced food and monetary help to them. Is there any medicine which could be given to pregnant mothers so that healthy babies are born?

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several schemes of the Central Government for the expectant mothers to ensure safe delivery as also to help them fulfil their nutritional requirements. The solution to this problem lies in improving the Primary health centres. The supplementary question of the hon. Member is far outside the purview of the main question. For that he is required to give a separate notice. If he wants I can send him a written reply later.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : Sir, my second supplementary is regarding the condition of the hospitals and regarding availability of oxygen. Sir, there was a report in *Deccan Chronicle* dated 22nd November, 2001 regarding deaths due to lack of oxygen. It said :

"The one-man Committee which probed the deaths of eleven infants at the KG Medical Hospital here earlier this month said on Wednesday the deaths were not due to shortage of oxygen cylinders as alleged. But the Committee set up by the UP Government however said the hospital's neo-natal units where the deaths occurred were deficient and a number of life saving equipment were non-functional. Medical Education Minister told the reporters, the non-functional life saving equipment included ventilators, infant warmers, incubators and pulsimeter."

Even if the cylinder is available, we cannot save the patient. The equipment also should be in proper working condition. No equipment works in the hospital. This is the state of affairs. Then there will be only deathbeds in the hospital rather than life-saving beds.

I would like to ask the Minister who she is going to hold responsible for this. They say it is the responsibility of the State Government and they have indicated it to the State

Government. It does not stop there. All these equipment have to be working satisfactorily. Non-medical core staff also come here. In many hospitals, they are non-functional. Many of the posts are lying vacant. Everybody feels that in a hospital, doctor alone is enough. A doctor alone is not enough. The supporting technical staff are also very important. Is the hon. Minister taking any steps to rectify the situation so that the equipment will become functional?

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the concern of the hon. Member and his reaction to the unfortunate incident. Instead the incident is lamentable enough. Two enquiry teams were sent to find out the facts. There was one Central Team while the second team was sent by the State Government. The Central Team consisted of two doctors. One of the two doctors was Sh. A.K. Dutt, the director and Prof. and head of the department of Paediatrics, Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital and the other doctor was Uma Chawla, Joint Director, Apitomology, N.I.C.D. Delhi. Both of those teams stated in their report that the death of infants was not caused due to shortage of oxygen cylinders. This is also true that the team of the State Government has in its report pointed out several shortcomings and stated that many equipments were not working while there was also shortage of many other equipments. For example, there are ten infant warmers, five incubators, eight ventilators and 6 photo therapy equipments in the unit. Out of them only eight infant warmers, 3 incubators, 3 ventilators and 5 photo therapy equipments are working and the rest were out of order. I share your concern that this is not sufficient. Moreover, there is also shortage of paramedical staff and staff nurses. So much so that there is also shortage of the central gas pipeline operator. The hon. Member has rightly pointed out those things. The Central Government as well as the State Government have been providing them funds from time to time, but I do not know how it all happened, whether it was due to any procedural problem or some other problem. I would first clarify the position of the Central Government. The central government has written letters to the state governments from time to time requesting them to improve their equipment and has also provided a sum of rupees one and a half crore. The centre had sanctioned a pilot project on 24th August 2001 for capacity building. We have written not only to the U.P. Government but to every State Government for providing diagnostic facilities including oxygen delivery system in Government medical colleges.

Besides, the financial assistance to the tune of one and a half crore rupees has already been given. This is unfortunate that the same was not utilised. Moreover, all the State Governments have been requested to draft suitable projects in order to improve the quality of medical institutions as also to improve physical infrastructure in medical colleges and for this purpose a sample was also sent to them suggesting how to draft and send the suitable projects. The Government also aims at seeking world bank assistance in this regard. A letter in this regard has been written to the State Governments on 14th May. This was done not after the said event. The letter of 14th May, was followed by a reminder on 21st June. We have received acknowledgement from the Government of Uttar Pradesh but several other States have not even sent acknowledgements.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHANDOKER : The West Bengal Government has sent the acknowledgement.

PROF. RITA VERMA : No moreover, the State Governments have been asked for strengthening of emergency facility. This is a big human tragedy, so it should be kept aloof from party politics. There is another pilot project.

[English]

for strengthening of emergency facilities of the State hospitals located in towns or sites on national highway also.

[Translation]

K.G. Medical college, Lucknow has been allotted a sum of Rs. one and a half crore. Besides, there is a State health system development project .... (Interruptions) You want to know the action taken or being taken by the Central Government. I am telling you that only if you do not want to listen it is your choice. Those things are being done. I would resume my seat if you are satisfied with that.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : Sir, the hon. Minister should take action for not spending the money. When money is allotted and if it is not spent, deterrent punishment has to be given to the errant officials who are responsible for such incidents. That is very important.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : I fully agree with the hon. Member. I am confident that the state government would take cognisance of this fact.

[English]

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE : In page two of the Annexure, para nine, it has been stated that because of continuous use of two ventilators, the oxygen got exhausted and there was no central supply for twelve hours. However, record showed there were sufficient number of oxygen cylinders. I want to know how the Central team could give contradictory statements.

I would like to know whether the Centre would coordinate with all the States to ensure that such deaths do not occur in future due to non-availability of infrastructure or equipment or medicines.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report clearly reveals that the supply of oxygen was done through big cylinders. When the big cylinders were exhausted, small cylinders were available. Oxygen was given to infants from those small cylinders with the help of ambu bag. This is why it is being stated that oxygen was not in short supply. Although the big cylinders were exhausted but there were nine small cylinders available and that is why there was no shortage of oxygen. Nevertheless, the present delivery system is faulty and as I was telling earlier, the Government had offered money for improving this system even earlier and we are offering the same even now. We are ready to provide the required central assistance for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : Sir, this is a fact that the need of oxygen in emergencies, in delivery cases and in other such incidents has increased. The patients run from pillar to post to acquire the same in the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas. Therefore, more stress is required to provide oxygen in the Primary Health Centres in our country. I would like to know whether remedial measures the Government of India has taken for easy availability of oxygen cylinders in Primary Health Centres. If so, the details thereof; if not the reasons therefore.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a separate notice may be given for this. I shall send the details in this regard.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the name of the hospital from where those infants were



transferred ? What was written in the medical prescription while transferring the cases of those infants ? It was written therein that the condition of the patients was serious.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member must be aware of the fact that a large number of deliveries are still performed at home in our country. When their cases start deteriorating, they are admitted to big hospitals. There are several such private clinics where after the delivery the cases are immediately referred to some medical college hospitals or to State Government hospitals. Infants are often referred to the hospital when their condition deteriorates. At times those infants are carried to the hospitals in open rickshaws without proper care.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : What happened in the said 10 cases ?

PROF. RITA VERMA : Those 10 cases come under that category. I shall let you know as to what was prescribed to the infants in those cases.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I happened to be in Lucknow when this unfortunate incident happened. I am a bit confused by the answers given by the hon. Minister. We are told that the Inquiry Commission said that it did not take place because of lack of oxygen. At the same time, the big cylinders were all finished and small cylinders had to be used. When I was in Lucknow and when this incident occurred, all the newspapers, journalists and others in Lucknow were agog with the comment that these cylinders which were bought by the Hospital were not full. So, there was an angle of corruption to this. Did the Inquiry Commission go into this corruption angle ? Did they buy the cylinders which were not full and that is why they were spent earlier than it was expected to be ?

*[Translation]*

PROF. RITA VERMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two inquiry committees - one is of the State Government and the other is of the Central Government. The inquiry reports of both the teams reveal that the death of infants was not caused due to the shortage of oxygen. Definitely, we will take into account what is there in the report. If the hon. Member provides any definite fact about the matter which may be based on other reports or on hearsay then, we will surely take that into account.

*[English]*

### **Internet Telephony**

\*142. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit internet telephony;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, if any, prepared in this regard; and

(c) the likely impact of the decision on the share value and the process of disinvestment of VSNL?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to permit Internet Telephony.

(b) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, it is mandatory to seek the recommendations of the TRAI for terms and conditions of the licence. Accordingly, the recommendations of TRAI has been sought on 20/7/2001 and which are awaited. TRAI has issued a consultation paper on 23rd November, 2001 for the same.

(c) The decision to further disinvest VSNL was taken on 1st February, 2001. The share value of any company depends on several factors.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to the Question, particularly to part (c) of the question is indeed very educative and informative if I were to compliment the Minister for that. Kindly see what my question was. I wanted to know the likely impact of the decision to permit internet telephony on the share value and the process of disinvestment of VSNL. The answer we get is that the decision to further disinvest VSNL was taken on 1st February 2001. I did not ask for it. Second part of the answer is that the share value of any company depends on several factors. I must honestly thank the Hon. Minister for educating me on this. My question was this: What is going to be the impact of this decision to permit internet telephony

on the share value and the disinvestment process of VSNL? That has been conveniently overlooked.

While seeking explicit and clear answer to this part, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, having taken a decision to end the monopoly of VSNL over international call with effect from 1st of April next year, two years ahead of schedule, certainly there was a dip in the share and prospects of VSNL. Once we permit internet telephony, it would again become a major player. So, how would he really reconcile between the rates of the present conventional international call with the cost of VOIP, that is Voice Over Internet Protocol and the quality thereof to offer credible option to the people to choose between the internet telephony and the conventional call?

**SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :** Sir, firstly I really regret if part (c) has not satisfied the Hon. Member.

At the outset, I would like to say that I do not think that allowing internet telephony is likely to have any impact on the disinvestment of VSNL for the simple reason that VSNL has its own inherent strength. It is in the business for the last so many years. So, I do not think allowing internet telephony is likely to have any impact either on the disinvestment process or the value which the VSNL is like to get.

As far as the share value is concerned, I would submit, as the Hon. Member is aware, that the share value changes almost every day. So, even my answer at the present time cannot be a surety to the future of the VSNL's share. But I can only say that before we announced the decision of allowing internet telephony from 1st April, 2002, the share value of the VSNL was a little less than Rs.200 at the Bombay Stock Exchange. I do not want to say anything or take credit for this. But the next day, the share value of the VSNL after the declaration of allowing the internet telephony has gone up by about 10 per cent. Today, I do not know what is happening in the Bombay Stock Exchange. But yesterday when the Bombay Stock Exchange closed, the share value of VSNL was exactly Rs.226.30. So, when we announced our decision, the VSNL's share value was Rs.196.10. The next day it went up to Rs.212.15. Now, it is at Rs.226.30. But still I do not take credit that my decision of allowing internet telephony has given rise to the share value of the VSNL. I replied in part (c) that the share value of any company depends on many factors. The intention of allowing internet telephony has not brought down the share value. And so naturally if the share value has not come

down, there will be little impact on the disinvestment process or the disinvestment value.

The decision of allowing internet telephony is taken in the interest of the common people. We are all aware that the internet telephony, as has rightly been said by the Hon. Member, has two ways of doing it. One is what is directly popularly known as internet telephony. The other one is known as the VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol). On the Voice Over Internet Protocol, there is a dedicated way of sending the packets. So, the quality may be a little better. The internet telephony, in a normal way, is like sending an e-Mail through the general way of the internet. So, the quality may not be that better. But I think it will be premature for me at this stage to give all kinds of figures because under the law passed by this august House, we have to give the details. I mean, when the Government has declared the intention of opening up internet telephony, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has to give us the recommendations regarding how it should be opened, what should be the rules and regulations etc. We have already sent it to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. They have already announced a status paper. Once the TRAI gives us the recommendations and once the Government finally takes a decision, I will be in a position to tell the details of it.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :** I did not even for a moment endeavour to suggest that internet telephony is not the required thing. It certainly does help the people. We have been asking for it all the time. My only anxiety was and it still persists that in the process whether the Government would not land itself in a Catch-22 situation. That is all that I wanted to know from the Hon. Minister. That fear emanates from the failure to match or to reconcile between the quality and the cost. I certainly expect that this would be gone into in-depth by the TRAI. But I thought that the Government must have given some thought to it before the same is discussed in Parliament.

That is what I wanted to know. For the moment, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether the Government is going to wait for the Convergence Bill to be passed before permitting this. Or is it going to be done immediately?

**SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :** There are two questions. As I said, Internet telephony, like normal telephone, it may not have the same kind of voices. The experience all over the world is that this is a cheaper option with less quality and voice transmission. Naturally, those who want to send

normal and ordinary messages where delay or the quality of the voice does not matter, but the cost matters, they will opt for it. Those who want higher quality and service, they would opt for the normal conventional system.

As far as the decision is concerned, as I said, the Government has intended to open the Internet telephony on 1st April, 2002 because on that day, the VSNL monopoly goes. We have said that recommendations would come. The Convergence Bill is pending with the Standing Committee of this Hon. House. I hope that the Report of the Standing Committee would be placed in this House soon. If we get the Report in the Budget Session, the Convergence Bill would also be passed. But at present I do not see any connection between the Convergence Bill and allowing the Internet telephony. I would be glad to inform that if the Standing Committee gives me the Report at the earliest, we would pass the Convergence Bill. If not, we are not likely to stop the process of allowing the people in getting the Internet telephony for the passage of the Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) is very much permissible because it is largely used by the computer-users. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has any idea about the number of people using VOIP regularly because that is very much permissible? Internet telephony is totally a different thing. As regards the Internet telephony, whether the existing Internet Service Providers would be allowed or if not what may be the reasons for not allowing the existing high speed Internet telephony, as per the details available from the Press reports?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I would answer the second part first. At this juncture, as I said, the Government has requested the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to give its recommendations. I do not know as to whether the TRAI allows the ISP to go into it or not. I do not want to venture into their jurisdiction at this juncture. The Government would only take a decision after the TRAI gives us the exact recommendation. At that stage, the Government would take a decision. I am neutral about ISP at this juncture. Let the TRAI first decide it. I do not have figures at this juncture. I can send them to the Hon. Member later.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The VOIP is permissible. It is not illegal. Internet telephony and VOIP are two distinct things. I would like to know as to what you are suggesting

about the quality, voice, etc. As far as I understand, at this juncture there is confusion between these two things.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : There is no confusion. I have already answered this while replying to the Hon. Member, Shri Bansal. I said that there are two ways. One is what you call Internet Protocol Telephony and the other is VOIP, which goes normally through the dedicated lines. There is no confusion. There are two ways of doing it. The VOIP is permitted but as I said, it is all with the private sector companies. At this juncture, I do not have the figures. That is why I said that if I could collect the figures, we would try to send the same to the Hon. Member.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether VSNL is losing its credibility or not because the Internet system and the international calls are denied the charges. If it is operated through VSNL, it charges much higher. There are many private operators who take lesser charges. Will this decision make international calls cheaper after it is adopted? When is the much-awaited Report actually going to be submitted?

Secondly, how many countries of the world allow your VOIP network? How many countries prohibit them? How many countries regulate it? There are three types. Some countries have allowed; some countries have totally restricted and some countries have totally prohibited the whole issue. Who are going to be allowed to provide these facilities? Has the Government taken any such decision?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, there are two parts of this question. As I said the VSNL's monopoly over the international voice traffic will end on 31st March. Before that, we want other players to come into existence. The Government has long back asked for the recommendations from TRAI on international long distance. They have sent the recommendations. The Government has already accepted all the recommendations. Now, we are drafting the agreements for it. I hope that if everything goes on well, in April or May, we will have quite a number of private players in international long distance. By that time, VSNL will also be a private player with only 26 per cent ownership of the Government. At that point of time, we will have a good competition among different players. So, the consumer or the customer or the common man will be benefited finally.

About the second part, there is the Internet telephony or permitted voice on fax or public Internet. There are 25 countries that permit it. One of them is Angola. I do not

think that I should take time of the House in giving the names. Some of them are regulated. Some of them are regulated in real time. Some of them are not regulated.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : How many are totally prohibited?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : There are 32 countries that have prohibited it. If the Hon. Member is interested, I can send that information. I can give examples, namely, Albania, Cuba, Pakistan, Morocco, and Myanmar. It is a large number. We have 200 countries. I do not know about them. But Shri Jaswant Singh must know the exact number.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : I will take it from you.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Sir, the TRAI has recently given recommendations on opening up of ILD. Will the Minister inform the House about the salient features of the recommendations and the Government's views thereon?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, basically, these recommendations have been given. The salient features are only two or three. TRAI has said that there should be unlimited competition, that is, no restriction on number of licences to be issued. Then, they have said that the applicant company should give a non-refundable entry fee of Rs. 25 crore. It should have a net worth of Rs. 25 crore. What is popularly called 'revenue sharing' or the 'annual licence fee', that should be at the rate of 15 per cent of adjusted gross revenue, including the U.S.O. value. The rollout obligation should also be there. The company should establish four gateways in three years. There is delivery of traffic through, at least, four routes: one to North America, one to Europe, one to Gulf Region and another one to South-East Asia or the Far-East. The performance bank guarantee should be Rs. 25 crore. The Government has accepted all these recommendations. The Government has already announced it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Honourable Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the reply that the Minister has given now and the replies of the questions that have been asked, through you I would like to know from the Minister whether internet telephony is not allowed in the countries like the United States and if so, since when it has not been allowed and whether it has affected PSTN telephony in any way and if the above effect is negligible, what are the reasons that can create problems in India?

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Sir, the Internet telephony is legal in the USA for quite some time. I do not look after the Ministry of Communications there. So, I do not know exactly when it started but it is legal in the USA for quite some time.

At this juncture, it will be very difficult for me to say what its impact is on PSTN telephony there. However, subject to correction, it is said that 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the traffic in the USA goes on Internet telephony because of its low tariff. As I said, it must be of low quality. But, at the same time, the low tariff is there. Even in the USA, where the *per capita* is quite high, still 10 per cent to 15 per cent people use Internet telephony. Even if those number of people use it here, I think, this will benefit the common people.

[English]

#### Four Laning of National Highways

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\*143. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways where the work of four lane roads has been undertaken and completed during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and the amount spent for this work, State-wise;

(c) whether due to non-availability of adequate funds, the four laning of many National Highways has been badly affected;

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

(e) the steps taken to complete the work of four laning of National Highways expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) A statement giving State-wise details with regard to National Highways where the work of four-laning has been undertaken or completed during the last three years, i.e. from 1.4.1998 to 31.3.2001, along with the amount sanctioned and expenditure is at Annexure.

(c) No, Sir. There is no project of four-laning of National Highways during the last three years which has been badly affected due to non-availability of adequate

funds.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken for expeditious completion of projects include, prompt decision and payment system, provision for bonus for early completion and penalties for delays, tapping private sector efficiencies by out sourcing project preparation, work supervision and maintenance, simplifying land acquisition procedures and exemption on custom duty for import of equipment for road construction.

**Annexure***Four Laning of National Highways undertaken/completed during last three years (from 01.04.1998 to 31.03.2001)*

S.No.	State	NH	Name of Project	Length (Km)	Award Amount (Rs. Crore)	Commencement Date	Expenditure* (Rs. crore) up to 31.03.2001	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	Vijayawada-Rajamundry Section (near Eluru)	5.00	16.00	Jun-2000	2.01	In Progress
2		5	Vijayawada-Chikaluripet Package-I	25.00	60.00	Mar-1999	29.88	In Progress
3		5	Vijayawada-Chikaluripet Package-II	32.00	59.00	Mar-1999	30.38	In Progress
4		5	Vijayawada-Chikaluripet Package-III	23.78	55.00	Mar-1999	21.81	In Progress
5		5	Vijayawada-Chikaluripet (I/c Krishna bridge) Package IV	2.88	53.00	May-1999	42.19	In Progress
6		7	Nagpur-Hyderabad (NS/8)	17.00	34.80	Dec-1999	18.63	In Progress
7		7	Hyderabad-Bangalore (NS/9)	12.50	23.55	Dec-1999	11.02	In Progress
8		9	Nandigama-Vijayawada	48.00	59.00	Oct-1996	79.2	Completed, Nov-2000
9	Assam	37	Guwahati Bypass	7.90	46.78	Jun-2000	12.98	In Progress
10	Bihar	2	Mohania-Sasaram	45.00	229.96	Feb-2001	0.68	In Progress
11		2	Dehri-on-Sone-Aurangabad	40.00	217.99	Feb-2001	0.6	In Progress
12		31	Purnea-Gayakota (EW/4)	15.15	53.68	Dec-1999	14.65	In Progress
13	Gujarat	8	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I	43.00	134.07	Aug-2000	55.12	In Progress
14		8	Surat (Chalthan)- Atul	79.60	234.88	Nov.-2000	27.24	In Progress

\* Includes land acquisition, shifting of utilities, tree cutting, variations, escalation, establishment charges and supervision charges.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.		8	Atul-Kailjaji	38.60	162.05	Nov. 2000	16.28	In Progress
16		8A	Gandhidham-Samakhiali Package-I	18.00	31.61	Sep-1998	38.90	Completed, Sep-2000
17		8A	Gandhidham-Samakhiali Package-II	22.00	54.16	May-1999	44.67	In Progress
18		8A	Gandhidham-Samakhiali Package-III	16.16	35.70	May-1999	36.53	In Progress
19		14	Abu Road Deesa Section near Paianpur (EW/1)	10.00	15.68	Dec-1999	17.24	Completed, Apr-2001
20	Haryana	1	Delhi Border - Samikha (NS/2)	15.00	36.50	Dec-1999	25.67	In Progress
21	Karnataka	4	Sira Bypass	5.80	15.47	Jul-2000	1.98	In Progress
22		7	Hydrabad-Bangalore (6-laning near Devanhalli) (NS/10)	7.00	18.36	Jan-2000	9.34	Completed, July-2001
23		7	Bangalore-Hosur Section	25.00	71.15	Apr-1994	74.57	Completed, July-1998
24	Kerala	47	Alwaye-Sherthalai Section	47.00	145.04	Mar-1994	131.3	Completed, Mar-1999
25	Madhya Pradesh	3	Agra Gwalior section (Near Morena) (NS/6)	10.00	24.10	Jul-2000	5.43	In Progress
26	Maharashtra	6	Amrawati Bypass	18.00	34.13	May-2000	9.48	In Progress
27		8	Kajjali - Manor	57.40	168.85	Nov-2000	27.55	In Progress
28		4	Westerly Diversion	34.25	92.06	Jun-2000	37.47	In Progress
29		7	Nagpur - Adilabad (NS/7)	25.60	59.89	Sep-1999	52.18	Completed, Nov-2001
30	Orissa	5	Bhadrak - Chandikhole (OR-II)	75.00	283.93	Feb-2001	30.64	In Progress
31		5	Chandikhole - Jagatpur	33.00	105.61	Feb-2000	6.72	In Progress
32		5	Bhuneshwer - Khurda (OR-I)	30.00	118.90	Feb-2001	13.74	In Progress
33		5	Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar Section	27.80	275.13	Feb-1995	241.82	Completed, Dec-2000
34	Punjab	1	Jalandhar Bypass (NS/1)	14.40	54.09	Nov-1999	29.97	In Progress
35	Rajasthan	8	Jaipur Bypass Phase I	14.00	59.40	Sep-1998	97.86	Completed, Mar-2001
36		8	ROB at Kishangarh	1.00	18.00	Mar-1998	4.45	Completed, Feb-2000

\* Includes land acquisition, shifting of utilities, tree cutting, variations, escalation, establishment charges and supervision charges.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37		3	Agra-Dholpur(NS/5)	10.00	17.99	Dec-1999	21.22	Completed, Mar-2001
38	Tamil Nadu	4&45	Chennai Bypass Phase I	19.00	42.45	Jun-1998	57.00	In Progress
39		7	4 laning of Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amrawati	9.36	34.96	Aug-1999	7.71	In Progress
40		7	Construction of Karur ROB	0.84	9.66	Jul-1999	4.46	In Progress
41		7	Hosur - Krishnagiri	46.60	172.26	Mar-2001	0.46	In Progress
42		7	Salem Bypass (NS/12)	8.40	23.86	Dec-1999	10.07	In Progress
43		7	Bangalore-Salem-Madurai passing through Thoppur Ghat (NS/14)	7.40	17.00	Dec-1999	4.11	In Progress
44		7	Hathipalli-Hosur	15.58	33.03	Dec-1999	13.98	In Progress
45	Uttar Pradesh	24	Moradabad Bypass	18.00	77.90	Apr-1999	53.19	In Progress
46		24	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	33.00	81.10	Apr-1999	52.34	In Progress
47		27	Cable Stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini	6.00	219.78	Dec-2000	35.57	In Progress
48		2	Etawah Bypass	14.00	69.44	Feb-2001	7.67	In Progress
49		2	Sikandra-Bhaunti	62.00	289.30	Feb-2001	26.36	In Progress
50		2	Fatehpur-Khaga	77.00	295.53	Mar-2001	1.02	In Progress
51		2	Khaga-Kokhraj	43.00	179.85	Feb-2001	17.95	In Progress
52		2	Handia-Varanasi	72.00	265.38	Mar-2001	1.00	In Progress
53		25	Lucknow-Kanpur Section (EW/2)	10.42	28.71	Apr-2000	14.25	In Progress
54		25	Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3)	16.00	39.82	Dec-1999	9.19	In Progress
55		3	Agra-Gwalior (NS/4)	16.00	36.11	Dec-1999	33.07	Completed, Jul-2001
56		2	Mathura-Agra	51.33	127.54	Dec-1995	134.07	Completed, Apr-2000
57	West Bengal	31	Dalkhola-Islampore (EW/5)	23.00	61.84	Dec-1999	17.25	In Progress
58		31	Dalkhola Islampore Sub section 2 (EW/6)	23.85	76.76	Apr-2000	17.92	In Progress

\* Includes land acquisition, shifting of utilities, tree cutting, variations, escalation, establishment charges and supervision charges.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
59		6	Kokaghat-Kharagpur (WB-II)	64.00	391.00	Feb-2001	39.16	In Progress
60		6	Dankuni-Kharagpur (Bridges) (WB-II)	1.73	67.00	Feb-2001	6.73	In Progress
61		2	Barakar-Ranigani	35.40	141.09	Sep. 1997	131.00	Completed, Mar-2001

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN : Sir, I must say that I am disappointed with the Hon. Minister's reply. The much-promised road projects for Tamil Nadu are not there in the statement. For instance, the former Minister of Surface Transport had cleared four-lane work on the Madurai-Dindigul Highway in my constituency. While NH-7 gets priority, he must ensure equal importance to other roads also. So, will the Minister find out the reasons why has the Madurai- Dindigul Sector been left out?

If it has not been left out, how does the Hon.. Minister say that the funds are a problem when the C&AG has pointed out that more than Rs. 20,000 crore remained unutilised with the Ministry of Surface Transport?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Sir, the Hon. Member has asked about a particular road. The details of projects, which are ongoing in Tamil Nadu, have been given here. Now, I also want to inform the Hon.. Member that as far as four-laning is concerned, it is not only going on time, but is also going ahead of schedule. Therefore, I think, it is not correct for him to say that a particular road has been neglected or not been attended to. I will give you the specific information about this. Otherwise, everywhere for the entire four-laning – in the first phase of Golden Quadrilateral - all the tenders would be awarded by December. Only about 10-11 tenders are now left to be awarded. Therefore, there is no reason for any delay.

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN : Thank you, Sir.

While taking up Chennai bye-pass 'NH-4' and '45', will it not be prudent to take up a long flyover stretch in Chennai Mount Road up to Guindy to ease the problem of heavy traffic, to make Anna Salai a double-decker road, and also to reduce the number of accidents?

If the Government is willing to increase the allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu, when would they take up these projects?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Sir, certain four-lanes are being done under the State Government's

requirements and this is one of those cases. The matter is under investigation and a decision will be taken in what method the four-lane is to be done, whether an elevated highway is required or a fly-over is required. That matter is to be considered.

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN : Thank you Sir.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this four-lane project in West Bengal, of which National Highway 31 is also a project, I came to know from the answer, in my constituency from Dalkhola to Islampur, the progress is halted for two reasons.

These reasons are very interesting. While they are trying to cut a Banyan tree to take the road, in the morning two snakes come out and the local people say that they should worship it. They started a little temple there and the whole work in that part is stalled because they do not find any diversion.

The second problem is the road approaches at the meeting point of Islampur town, which is a sub-divisional headquarters because of which all the shops and houses are to be demolished. So, a dispute has started as to which side the bye-pass will go resulting in the entire progress is being halted.

Will the Hon. Minister look into it and find a solution as quickly as possible?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : I will certainly look into it. But I want to explain to the House the general methodology that is being adopted for converting a single-lane or a double-lane road into a four-lane road.

We have a preliminary survey whereby an expert-team goes and decides on the preliminary alignment. Based on that, the land acquisition or property acquisition is started. A detailed project report is then produced again consulting local people seeing the feasibility of the road, and ultimately to ensure that we make a road which is smooth for flow of traffic. Therefore, some time local people want to have a



particular alignment, which is not feasible or not desirable from the geometric point of view of the road. Once, the expert consultants decide any particular alignment or the methodology where there should be a bye-pass or there should be a fly-over or there should be an elevated highway, we accordingly decide and thereafter it is not possible to change those things.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Highway from Delhi to Lucknow is an important highway and has been under construction for the last several years but the construction work of the above highway has not so far been completed for the stretch from Delhi to Hapur. Whether the Government is making double road from Delhi to Lucknow? By when its construction work would be completed. The work relating to construction of road upto Hapur has not been completed so far. By when it would be completed? The Central Government have sent money from the Prime Minister's fund to Uttar Pradesh for construction of the National Highways and other roads. Whether that money is being utilized for construction of the roads? Are you keeping any vigilance that the money being provided is being utilized for the construction of roads or it is being spent for disbursing the salary of the Uttar Pradesh State Government employees?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, two questions have been asked. The first being that construction work is ongoing in Hapur- Moradabad Section for the last many days but the same has not been completed. I want to inform the honourable member that this project is running alright and is adhering to the time schedule and you will be aware that by-pass of Hapur is almost ready and traffic is operating on half of the bypass of Moradabad and there is some problem in half of the by pass due to the construction of Rail over bridge and Ram Ganga Bridge. Their construction work is likely to be completed by the beginning of the next year.

The other question that you have asked is about the money being given for construction of roads and whether that money is being utilized by the Uttar Pradesh Government for the purpose. This question is little bit far from the original question because the Original question is about four laning and perhaps you are talking about the money being given under the Central Road Fund for maintenance of the National Highways. I would like to tell the honourable member that we have made an arrangement

under the Central Road Fund that one-third of the allocation is given in advance. If the utilization of that amount happens to be proper, then second instalment is released. If the money is diverted for some other purposes, then normally second and third instalments are not released presuming misuse of the first instalment ...(*Interruptions*). It is not possible to specifically say such things about any specific state. Only after receipt of the proper utilization certificate, the second instalment will be released. What they are doing with the first instalment, that remains unknown to us.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker Sir, since the time of Independence, the Prime Minister's Golden Quadrilateral project is a good project. In Andhra Pradesh, all the works have been awarded and works are going on in a big way. But at the time of widening of the roads, so many persons, particularly belonging to weaker sections, that is, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have been displaced.

Will the Government consider constructing houses under *Indira Awas Yojana* for the people who have lost their houses? You are not giving them any compensation. They are staying in that particular piece of land for 30 or 40 years, and due to widening of roads, they are all displaced. There is a scheme called '*Indira Awas Yojana*' particularly for the weaker sections - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. Under this programme, you can cover those people who have lost their houses, and you need not give more money also. Will the Government consider this or not? I would like to know whether any direction has been given in this regard or not.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Let me clarify the procedure. When we want to acquire any land or any property, we request the State Government to go through the procedure, fix the compensation, and we pay whatever compensation the State Government fixes *in toto* and we do not object to it.

Now, as regards giving them houses, I would suggest that as we are giving them full compensation, the State Governments should help us out in giving them houses under *Indira Awas Yojana* and other schemes out of their own arrangements. It would not be possible for us to have a separate funding arrangement and make the houses available to them.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : *Indira Awas Yojana* is a

Government scheme and that is why, I made this request to you.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: It is being operated by the State Government. I would be very happy if this co-ordination has been made.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, In his reply the honourable Minister has stated that a statement giving State-wise details with regard to those National Highways is given in the annexure. The Annexure submitted by him shows 12 road-projects in respect of Uttar Pradesh and only three in case of Bihar. The first thing I would like to know is that what criteria is followed in the matter of selection of roads and secondly I would like to know the name of the project under which the road from Chhapra to Mehmoodpur via Jalalpur, Baniyapur proposed to be constructed into National Highways, would be included because the roads have been damaged due to the floods and the State Government is not coming forth to maintain them. Will the Minister raise funds and take action towards conversion of the said road into four land road at an early date?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question has got two parts.

In regard to the first part he has said that less number of roads have been shown in respect of Bihar. Then there was a question from the Honourable Member that what are the works that have either been started or completed between 1st April, 1998 to 31st March, 2001. We have given more information in it. It is the details in regard to the roads in respect of which the work has either been started or completed during this period. So far as the second part of his question is concerned, that is linked with National Highways and not with the four laning. Under the maintenance of National Highways, we are maintaining the National Highways in an orderly manner. As regards the road asked for by the honourable member, I will certainly ponder over the same.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, the trees are being cut in order to make way for four laning of National Highways. My question is this. How are these trees going to be replaced? Is the Government going to do anything about this?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : As far as the

system of compensation for cutting trees is concerned, permission is taken from the Forest Department and we pay twice the cost of trees that are cut to the Forest Department. The Forest Department is having methods to work out the amount that has to be paid. For every single tree that is cut, two trees are being planted by the Forest Department and we pay total compensation, which is quite a big amount. I hope that the Forest Department is doing their job in the States.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : They construct National Highways and Four laning, it is all right, it is very good but it does not speak of your philosophy and coordination. You had decided to enact an Act in regard to the National highways. In one State, National Highways are constructed with the width based on Fravik Pattern. In another State, the other pattern is followed. The main thing is that when four lanes are constructed, a number of accidents take place on these lanings because service lanes are not constructed there. Your corporation, National Highway and Housing authorities, all these are different and there is no coordination among them. It is because of this that children play on the roads owing to which the accidents take place. I myself have seen that once two children were crushed by a truck. Their brain came out. As such it should not be permitted unless service lanes are constructed there. On a number of occasions I have observed that you do not have a system or coordination in this regard and there is no watch dog to monitor. I would like to ask from the Minister that by when the new Act that you were going to enact in order to maintain coordination amongst your cooperation, National Highways and P.W.D. would be actually enacted and by when this problem would be over?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is a very lengthy question and bit away from the subject. You have asked about four laning.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is particular about service lane.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : He has commented that because we are making wide road, more accidents are taking place. I think that is not true.

[Translation]

The accidents are taking place because now roads are

being widened and the drivers plying their vehicles on those roads do not observe discipline. They are plying their vehicles on these roads in the manner in which they use to ply the vehicles on the roads that happened to be in bad shape or single lane. Even today we see bullock carts moving on these roads whereas there is movement of traffic on the opposite direction and children play amidst the roads. As such it will take some time to ensure the observance of discipline by them. I am glad that such type of discipline is being observed automatically. Your other point is about the service lane. Wherever we get the land, we construct it. 'Right of the Way' it should be sixty meter but we are not getting land even for 25 meter. As such we cannot construct service lane. Our motive is that service lane be constructed. So wherever we get the land, we construct it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : What you have to say about the National Act in regard to the service lane that you were proposing to bring?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : So far as this Act is concerned, all these things are related to the State. The National Act would be enacted at central as well as State level. We have written a letter in this regard to all the Chief Ministers. So far only six States have enacted such Act. First of all, let all the States enact such Act and then only we will consider.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the written reply, that has been given about the National Highways also indicates the position in respect of Bihar and it has been stated therein that the work is in progress there. I always travel on this route. There are no signs of any progress. You have stated about Mohania to Sasaram and Dehri-on -Sone to Aurangabad. From Sasaram to Delri-on-Sone, there is a stretch of only 12 kilometre. I would like to know from the Minister whether the above stretch has also been included?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question has got two parts. In regard to the first part, it has been stated that the reply shows that there is no progress on that. What I want to tell is that if you have actually seen, the work has already commenced. We had awarded the contract in respect of Mohania to Sasaram in February, 2001. Then it took sometime to arrange the material and then there was rain. So far, Sixty lakh rupees have been spent there. So far as your suggestion of including the additional stretch is concerned, alignment has already been finalized. Besides that, we have no intention of including any other road.

*[English]*

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister through you whether he is aware of the new technique of uprooting trees with the assistance of heavy cranes and replanting them on the side of the road. This has been done by Shri Nitin Godkari on the Mumbai-Pune Highway, which has been recently completed. If the new technique of uprooting the old trees and replanting them on the side of the road is adopted, the life of the tree would be taken into consideration and the tree would be grown at a faster rate. So, I would like to know whether this new technique would be adopted at some other places in India.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Sir, I would look into the suggestion made by the Hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the construction work of East-West corridor four lane National Highways from Silcher to Porbander is scheduled to be completed by 2007. I would like to know that by when the construction work of N.H. 57 from Muzzaffarpur to Forbisganj in Bihar is going to commence?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : As the honourable member has stated that this work is scheduled to be completed by 2007. The work relating to phase I of this project is yet to be done and the project on East-West and North-South corridor is to commence with the beginning of the next year. I hope that turn-by-turn, this work would commence in the year 2002-2003.

*[English]*

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this poor MP standing here is representing a whole State while there are many MPs from different States representing different parties and express their views several time. I want to ask a very important question here. I have been raising my hands for the past 15 minutes. Thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

On the 7th October, 1996, a proposal was sent by the Government of Nagaland to build a stretch of 13 kilometres from 110 kilometres route to 123 kilometres, which is deemed to be very dangerous for the vehicles and people crossing the road. Almost every week, there is an accident.

Now, since 1996, the traffic has increased threetold. During his visit, the former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda agreed to allocate Rs.16 crore for this road. This stretch is on National Highway 39, which was actually created by the British during World War-II.

The Ministry of Surface Transport has approved this proposal on the 19th January, 2000. Now, I want to know what is the fate of the project, how much money is allocated against this project and when this road would be completed. This is a very important road. In other States, they may be having hundreds and thousands of kilometres of four-lane roads but this 13-kilometre stretch is very important for Nagaland State. That is why I am asking about it.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Sir, the Hon. Member is probably talking of converting it into a two-lane road and not a four-lane road. The Question pertains to four-lane roads. However, I would inform him of the particular details about this specific 13-kilometre stretch as to what is the amount available with me. The Hon. Member is very active, he has been coming to me and asking me a lot of questions. So, on this question, I will send him the information.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : In West Bengal, on National Highway 6 and National Highway 31, work is in progress as has been mentioned but in both these National Highways there has been severe damage during the last floods. The Government of West Bengal has submitted a proposal. It would cost Rs. 25 crore in respect of National Highway 6 and Rs.19 crore in respect of National Highway 31 to repair the damage. If you want to improve these National Highways a huge amount would be required to repair the damage and restore the National Highways. That proposal is still pending with the Government of India. The Government has to clear the pending proposal so that four-laning would be easier.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Again, this question pertains to repair of normal National Highways that are single-lane or double-lane roads and to flood damages. For flood damages, there is a separate allocation every year. We have been trying to give as much money as possible to West Bengal. But entire amount cannot be given in one year.

As far as repair to the damages in the four-lane project is concerned, that will automatically be covered within the contract itself.

The Hon. Member was talking about National Highway No. 31a. It is not mentioned here.

Therefore, as far as normal national highway other than the NHDP programme is concerned, that money has to come out of the normal yearly allocation for maintenance of the National Highways. We have been trying to give to West Bengal as much as possible.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Duty Free Infotech Items

\*144. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Indian hardware and software sectors are divided over WTO deadline for making 217 infotech items duty free;
- (b) if so, the main difference;
- (c) whether the deadline set by the WTO has been adhered to; and
- (d) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD  
MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The deadline set by WTO for phasing out basic customs duties on 217 Information Technology products as specified in the Information Technology Agreement-1 (ITA-1) of the WTO has been adhered to.

(d) Does not arise.

### Migration of Trained Doctors to Foreign Countries

\*145. SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether 49 per cent of doctors, trained at AIIMS have secured jobs abroad;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefore; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government in regard to the large scale migration of doctors to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) No such detail is available with the Institute. Personnel leaving for acquiring higher qualifications, better career opportunities, greater economic gains etc. is a common feature in all institutions. However, the number of faculty members resigning/seeking voluntary retirement from the Institute is less than 2% per year of the total faculty strength.

### **Indo-Nepal Ties**

\* 146. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Nepalese relations, including various real and perceived irritants, that have cropped up from time to time, were discussed in September, 2001;

(b) if so, the main reason for differences on these issues;

(c) the number out of them settled; and

(d) the details of the issues still remaining pending?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (d) Nepal is a neighbour with whom we share a very close relationship based on enduring bonds of history, geography and shared cultural values. There exists a framework of bilateral mechanisms between India and Nepal to effectively address all aspects of our relations under which from time to time interactions take place. Issues relating to bilateral Trade Treaty, demarcation of boundary and water resources cooperation were discussed by the two sides during last September, and also subsequently.

Discussions are currently in progress between the technical delegations of the two sides to resolve certain issues that have emerged during the implementation of the *1996 India - Nepal Trade Treaty* prior to the extension of the validity of this Treaty for another five years. A Joint Technical Level Committee on *India- Nepal Boundary (JTC)* is working

on the reconfirmation of the coordinates of the boundary pillars and re-demarcation of the alignment of the boundary through joint field verification. The JTC has a mandate from the two governments to complete the boundary strip maps by 2003. This is progressing satisfactorily. There has also been some progress in recent times in the area of *cooperation in water resources*. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on the 6,500 MW Pancheshwar Project is under preparation by a Joint Team of Technical Experts and is expected to be completed next year. A decision has also been taken by the two governments to set up a Joint Project Office to facilitate work on the DPR of the Sapta Koshi and Sun Koshi Project.

India's endeavour has been, and will always be, to address our bilateral problems amicably and resolve them expeditiously consistent with the perceptions, concerns and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. The External Affairs Minister visited Nepal from August 17 to 19, 2001 to personally convey our deepest condolences to His Majesty the King of Nepal on the grievous tragedy in the Royal family in June this year and to reaffirm our commitment to Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba to building further on our existing close relationship and cooperation. During this visit, he also took the opportunity to discuss issues of mutual concern with the Nepalese leadership and the meetings he had were most fruitful, constructive and forward looking.

### **Use of CNG**

\*147. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI ARUN KUMAR :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted with regard to use of CNG Technology in Buses and other vehicles;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to the manufacturing defects in CNG Buses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to get the defects removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) and (b) Based on study of the Expert Committee of the Ministry, interaction with various Experts in field, and taking into account norms prevalent in other countries, a Notification was issued on 12.10.1999, inviting suggestions/comments from public. A number of suggestions were received and taking these into account, the Type Approval and emission norms for use of CNG in motor vehicles were framed on 09-02-2000. Updating of CNG Technology is a continuous ongoing process. The updated norms have been Notified on 19-11-2001.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has not received any formal complaint in regard to manufacturing defects in CNG buses. However, after a series of the accidents involving CNG buses in Delhi, there has been interaction between Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), Government of NCT of Delhi, bus manufacturers, testing agencies and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. DTC have reported some operational problems relating to gas leakage, starting/ignition problem, radiator/clutch/accelerator problems etc. in respect of CNG buses which are being attended to by the bus manufacturers. The bus manufacturers have also conducted several training programmes for DTC and private operators and technicians in this regard.

### Heart Surgery

\*148. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor patients suffering from heart problems are not considered for heart surgery free of cost in the Government hospitals and a heavy amount is being charged from them;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps are being taken by the Government to ensure heart surgery to the poor free of cost.

(c) if so, the details there of; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) No Sir. Financial Assistance is provided to patients living Below Poverty Line under the National Illness Assistance Fund, who are suffering from major life threatening diseases including cardiac problems to receive medical treatment at any of the super Speciality Government

hospitals/ Institutes or other Government hospitals. Under the Scheme, the State Governments/ UT Administrations have also been asked to set up Illness Assistance funds in their respective States/ U.T.s. Grants-in-aid is being released to each of these States/ U. Ts (with legislature) where such funds are set up. The grant-in-aid to the States/U.T.s is provided to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the States/U.T.s to the State fund/society subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 crores with larger number and percentage of population Below Poverty Line viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal and Rs. 2 crores to other States/ U. T.s.

The State/U.T. level funds could also receive contributions/donations from donors. The Illness Assistance Fund at the State/UT level would release financial assistance to patients living in their respective States/UT upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs in an individual case and forward all such cases to NIAF, where the quantum of financial assistance is likely to exceed Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

The following States/ U. T.s (with legislature) have set up Illness Assistance Fund :- Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Goa, Gujarat, Sikkim, Bihar, NCT of Delhi and Pondicherry.

Advance (s) also have been placed from Central Fund with Medical Superintendents of AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh and other Central Government hospitals such as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi and JIPMER, Pondicherry to enable them to sanction immediate financial assistance upto Rs.50,000/- in each deserving cases reported for treatment in their hospitals/institutions. NIMHANS, Bangalore and CNCI, Calcutta, Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow and Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals (KGMC), Lucknow, CIP Ranchi have also been included in the list of such hospitals. The advance (s) are being replenished as and when reports of its utilization are received from the respective hospitals/institutes.

Adhoc assistance is also being released from Health Minister's discretionary grant for treatment purposes.

[Translation]

### Mobile Telephone Service

\*149. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mobile Telephone Service has not been provided in the rural areas despite the availability of modern communications system;

(b) whether several private operators are putting legal hurdles in the matter of introducing mobile service by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the manner in which the Government propose to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) It is intention of the Government to provide mobile telephone services in rural areas. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has already started the process to provide mobile telephone services. Government is also encouraging private operators to provide mobile services in rural areas.

[English]

### Reproductive and Child Health Programme

\*150. SHRI MANJAY LAL:

SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government are organising Special Training Programmes under RCH Programme to improve the health status of women, specially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have completed the said Programmes in all districts of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Training is a major component of the

Reproductive and Child Health programme. Various integrated, hands-on skill development training, such as Awareness Generation Training, Integrated Skill Development Training, Specialized Skill Training, Specialized Management and Communication Training, Dai Training and Training under the immunization Strengthening Project are being undertaken all over the country including rural areas. The National Institute of Health & Family Welfare is the nodal training Institute which in turn, organizes and monitors, training programme through a large network of training institutions at state and district level. Health of Women including maternal health in rural and urban areas is a major component and includes training on ante, intra and postnatal services; adolescent health; contraceptives as well as prevention and management of Reproductive Tract Infections.

(c) and (d) The Reproductive and Child Health Training programme in Bihar has been started in 29 districts. 23 districts have been separately included for the Dai Training Programme; details are given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

#### Training Programme in Bihar

Name of Collaborating Training Institutes: State Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Patna.

The training programme in Bihar is being organized through a network of 16 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Centres, 6 Regional Training Centre (Female). Besides 12 other institutions have been identified for Specialised Skill Training.

#### Progress in RCH Training:

Districts where training under RCH has been started:-

S.No.	Name of Districts	No. of Persons already trained
1	2	3
1.	Begusarai	33
2.	East Champaran	188
3.	West Champaran	58
4.	Gaya	98
5.	Aurangabad	86
6.	Banka	420

1	2	3
7.	Bhagalpur	50
8.	Bhojpur	87
9.	Buxar	91
10.	Darbhanga	150
11.	Gopalganj	180
12.	Jahanabad	211
13.	Jamui	84
14.	Katihar	30
15.	Lakhisarai	58
16.	Madhubani	321
17.	Munger	69
18.	Muzaffarpur	199
19.	Nalanda	238
20.	Nawada	62
21.	Patna	180
22.	Purnia	150
23.	Rohtas	150
24.	Samastipur	155
25.	Saran (Chhapra)	214
26.	Sitamarhi	236
27.	Saran	150
28.	Stipaul	180
29.	Vaishali	381

Districts where Dai Training is going to be implemented:-

Samastipur, Buxar, Begusarai, Nawada, Purnia, Aurangabad, Munger, Gopalganj, Saharasa, Siwan, Vaishali, Bhagalpur, Khagaria, Gaya, West Champaran, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhepura, Araria, Madhubani, Katihar, Kishanganj. The training is yet to begin.

An amount of Rs. 469.34 lakhs was released by NIHFV for both Bihar and Jharkhand before the latter was constituted into a separate State.

### Outstanding Arrears

\*151. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the outstanding arrears against telephone subscribers upto March 31, 2001 under MTNL and BSNL all over the country;

(b) the efforts made so far to liquidate the arrears;

(c) the functioning mechanism and implementing methods of the BSNL and MTNL to liquidate the outstanding arrears;

(d) whether any outside agencies have been involved on commission basis to collect the outstanding arrears; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) The outstanding arrears against telephone subscribers up to March 31, 2001 under MTNL and BSNL all over the country are as follows:-

MTNL = Rs. 966 Crores

BSNL = Rs. 2803 Crores

(b) The efforts made to liquidate the arrears are as below:-

(i) Telephonic reminders are issued to the defaulting subscribers to clear their dues, failing which their telephones are disconnected.

(ii) Telephone Revenue Inspectors and field staff are deputed to visit the defaulting subscribers to pursue the clearing of dues, failing which, other telephones of the defaulting subscribers are also disconnected.

(iii) If the above steps do not bring results, recovery suits are filed against the defaulters, wherever feasible.



(c) MTNL/BSNL sets annual targets for liquidation of outstanding for its field units and periodically monitors realisation against the targets fixed. Liquidation Boards in each unit/Circle of MTNL/BSNL have been functioning to liquidate old outstanding dues. Incentives have been offered to staff who take action for clearance of old arrears.

(d) and (e) As per recent guidelines framed by BSNL, Circles have been authorised to utilize the services of the Police, Revenue and other Departments of the State Government, whenever necessary, and allowed to pay a commission of up to 1.5% of the amount recovered.

[Translation]

### AIDS Cases

\*152. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of AIDS/HIV cases in the country;

(b) if so, the cases of AIDS, state-wise;

(c) whether any special scheme for creating awareness has been prepared to control such diseases in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The nationwide HIV sentinel surveillance conducted during the year 1998, 1999 and 2000 revealed that there is no upsurge in spread of HIV infection in the country. The estimated number of HIV infections was 3.5 million in year 1998, 3.71 million in 1999 and 3.86 million in 2000. Statewise reported (cumulative number of AIDS cases is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme in all States/UTs which gives the highest priority to an effective and sustained strategy to bring about changes in behaviour to prevent further spread of HIV infection. For an effective Information, Education & Communication (IEC), a full range of activities and approaches from mass media campaigns for public education to the use of targeted interventions to

help individuals negotiate safer practices is being used. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) programmes have also been integrated in various components of the programme such as control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Condom programming and Blood safety.

The Information, Education & Communication (IEC) strategy is operationalised at two levels. At the national level, implementation of the IEC strategy involves political and media advocacy, social mobilization, creation of a supportive environment for people living with HIV/AIDS that reduces social stigma and discrimination for better access to services.

At the State level, Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities are being undertaken by the State AIDS Control Societies to respond to local priorities and communication in local languages. Nationwide Family Health Awareness campaigns are being implemented by State/UTs to generate awareness among general population and vulnerable segments of the population, about Sexually Transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

### Statement

*Reported No. of AIDS cases during the last three years (1998-2000)*

S.No.	State	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Island	0	0	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	2	485
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	3	11	62
5.	Bihar	0	0	36
6.	Chandigarh	0	124	114
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0
9.	Delhi	13	0	64
10.	Goa	0	7	10
11.	Gujarat	2	1	245
12.	Haryana	0	0	47
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	16	15

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	39	47	541
16.	Kerala	1	0	56
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	76	116	294
19.	Maharashtra	824	64	348
20.	Manipur	0	61	364
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	0	7	3
23.	Nagaland	0	19	51
24.	Orissa	0	0	52
25.	Pondicherry	9	0	0
26.	Punjab	48	52	31
27.	Rajasthan	25	27	106
28.	Sikkim	1	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	532	2730	4206
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	16	41	93
32.	West Bengal	0	0	0
33.	Ahmedabad M.C.	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1597</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>7232</b>

#### Visit of Deputy PM of Russia

\*153. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Deputy Prime Minister of Russia visited India recently;
- if so, the details of talks held; and
- the outcome thereof?

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

(b) At the invitation of Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Hon'ble Finance Minister, H.E. Mr Ilya Klebanov, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation and Co-Chairman of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental

Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC), visited India from 14-16 October 2001. During his visit to India, Mr. Klebanov called on the Hon'ble President and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. He also met Minister of External Affairs, Raksha Mantri and Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and National Security Adviser. During Mr. Klebanov's meetings, discussions took place on Indo-Russian bilateral relations as well as on the developments in the region including Afghanistan. The meeting of the IRIGC was devoted exclusively to the review of bilateral economic and trade relations. In Mr. Klebanov's meeting with Minister of External Affairs and Raksha Mantri, the working of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Military-Technical Cooperation was reviewed. Mr. Klebanov also attended a business meeting with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

(c) During the visit, the two countries reiterated the importance they attach to their multifaceted relations. In this connection, the Russian side reaffirmed the importance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to the Russian Federation which took place from 4-7 November 2001. There was an identity of views on developments in the region including the importance of a broad-based and representative government in post-Taliban Afghanistan. It was agreed that global terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. Cooperation to combat terrorism is becoming an imperative of contemporary international reality. The two sides also agreed that combating this menace should be on a comprehensive and long-term basis and should be directed also at those supporting, harbouring or providing safe haven to terrorism. The two Sides expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation between India and the Russian Federation in countering international terrorism and other transactional organised crimes, which fuel terrorism, including drug trafficking. The two sides also considered ways and means of increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation and expressed their complete satisfaction at the vibrant development of bilateral relations between India and Russia.

[English]

#### Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

\*154. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) is considering to enter the national long distance communications arena;

(b) whether VSNL had applied for licence to enter the national long distance communications arena;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether VSNL is also considering to tie-up with an existing infrastructure provider for leasing the requisite infrastructure to enter the national long distance communications arena; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD  
MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. VSNL is considering to enter the National Long Distance Service and has applied for a licence on 2nd November, 2001.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. VSNL is in the process of finalising tie-up with infrastructure provider for getting transmission capacity over the domestic long distance network.

#### **Primary Health Policy**

\*155. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :

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

(a) whether the primary health system in villages and rural areas is on the verge of collapse and the State Governments have failed to revive the same;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to bring out an ambitious new health policy to revive the primary health system in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposed health policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The primary health system in villages and rural areas is not on the verge of collapse. It is, however, true that the management of the primary health system

which rests with State Governments, needs to be more efficient.

Government is aware of certain gaps in the coverage and outreach of primary health care, as well as of trained manpower and these are constantly being addressed in consultation with State Governments. A facility survey has also been conducted by Central Government in selected districts of the 'country, to assess the availability of infrastructure facilities and their utilization at all primary health centres, community health centres, first referral units and district hospitals.

Government of India have adopted a holistic national population policy which has suggested many interventions that have begun to visibly improve the functioning of primary health care. A listing of the interventions is enclosed as statement.

(b) After wide ranging deliberations involving, concerned Central Government Departments, State Governments, Voluntary Organisations, eminent health professionals and the Central Council of Health & FW, a draft National Health Policy has been prepared. Comments received on the draft policy are under examination.

(c) Measures suggested in the draft national health policy, for strengthening the primary health system in the country are:

- Increase health expenditure from 5.2% of GDP to 6% of GDP by 2010 with increased Government contribution from 0.9% to 2.0%.
- GDP during the same period.
- Increase allocation for the primary health sector to 55% of the total public health investment.
- Supply of essential drugs to primary health centres in rural areas under Central Government funding through decentralised system.

#### **Statement**

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, funds are being released to States and UTs for strengthening the existing primary health care facilities, for procuring drugs and essential consumable and towards contingencies for travel cost of the ANMs, repair of equipment and furniture.

Area Development Projects are being implemented with external and for additional strengthening of the public health infrastructure. The main activities of Area Projects include construction of buildings for health sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres, staff quarters, training institutes and supply of furniture and equipment etc.

Schemes for major and minor Civil Works component of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, makes funds available to State Governments for the construction/repair/maintenance of operation theatres, labour rooms and for provisioning /upgradation of water and electricity supply in the public health facilities.

Efforts are also made to increase the outreach in rural areas through Swasthya Melas and Reproductive and Child Health camps etc.

In service training to ANM's & other staff in skill improvement is being provided under Reproductive & Child Health Programme.

Government is providing funds to State Governments for contractual hiring of essential staff like Lady Doctors! Additional ANMs/ Anaesthetists/Gynaecologists etc. wherever deemed necessary.

Medicine & equipments are also being provided under RCH Programme.

*[Translation]*

### **National Health Policy**

\*156. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI :

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to review or amend the National Health Policy;

(b) whether India has not been able to ensure availability of essential and life saving drugs to the people at affordable prices;

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Government are likely to come out with a comprehensive National Health Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) In view of the significant epidemiological and demographic changes in the country since 1983, when the first National Health Policy (NHP) was formulated, a draft NHP-2001 has been prepared and the same is under finalisation.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices, the Government has been promulgating Drugs (Prices Control) Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from time to time. The current order known as the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1995 was promulgated on 6 January, 1995. Availability of good quality medicines at reasonable prices is emphasized in the Drug Policy. The steps taken to encourage production of drugs and make them available at reasonable prices include de-licensing of drug industry, barring a few items; automatic approval of foreign investment up-to a specified limit; allowing imports under OGL; and exemption from price control for a period of 5 years, if the new drug is developed through indigenous R & D. Free drugs are supplied under various disease control programmes being implemented by the Government. Also, supply of essential drugs with Central Government funding through the decentralized system, is an initiative, contained in the Draft National Health Policy-2001.

(d) After wide-ranging deliberations, involving concerned Central Governments, State Governments, voluntary organizations, eminent health professionals and Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, the apex advisory body on health care, a Draft National Health Policy has been prepared. Comments received on the draft policy are under scrutiny and the policy after finalisation shall be sent to the Cabinet for approval.

### **Road Safety**

\*157. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

SHRI G. GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amend Motor Vehicle Act to check growing number of road accidents and to improve road safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, other measures being taken to provide adequate safety to the pedestrians and other road users ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the measures contemplated are to increase the penalty for violation of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 like over-speeding, driving dangerously, driving under the influence of liquor, using vehicle without registration or without permit or for tampering with the motor vehicles. In addition, temporary suspension of driving licence for driving under influence of liquor or drugs, authorising State Government to control use of audio and audio-visual devices in transport vehicles and tightening of measures to check overloading are some of the other measures.

(c) A number of measures are being taken as given below to improve the road safety :

- (i) Widening of single lane to 2- lanes
- (ii) Widening of selected 2- lane sections to 4/6- lane
- (iii) Improvement of road geometrics
- (iv) Construction of bypasses
- (v) Reconstruction of weak and narrow bridges and culverts
- (vi) Providing paved shoulders
- (vii) Strengthening weak pavements
- (viii) Junction improvements
- (ix) Replacement of level crossings by road over-bridges
- (x) Retro-reflective road signs
- (xi) Thermoplastic road markings
- (xii) Provision of parking lay byes
- (xiii) Provision of Service Road
- (xiv) Wayside amenities on high traffic density corridors, and
- (xv) Creation of awareness amongst various categories of Road Users. etc.

### Pending Proposal for New Post Offices

\*158. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large number of proposals are pending with the Government for opening of new Post Offices in the country;

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

(c) the number out of them for rural areas, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) A target for opening 500 Branch Post Offices in rural areas and 50 Departmental Sub-Post Offices has been fixed for the year 2001-2002. The State-wise details are given in the statement attached. Opening of post offices, however, is subject to fulfilment of prescribed norms and availability of resources including sanction of requisite posts by the Government. The matter has been taken up with the Government for sanctioning of requisite number of posts for this purpose.

#### Statement

#### *Physical Targets for Opening of Post Offices for the Plan Year 2001-2002*

S.No.	States	EDBOs	DSOs
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	1
2	Assam	35	2
3	Bihar	60	5
4	Chhattisgarh	25	1
5	Delhi	2	2
6	Gujarat (including Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli)	20	3
7	Haryana	2	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	1

1	2	3	4
9	J & K	13	1
10	Jharkhand	30	2
11	Karnataka	20	2
12	Kerala (including Lakshdweep)	2	1
13	M.P.	21	3
14	Maharashtra (including Goa)	70	7
15	North Eastern States (excluding Assam)	35	2
16	Orissa	14	2
17	Punjab (Including Chandigarh)	6	2
18	Rajasthan	20	2
19	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	5	2
20	Uttar Pradesh	45	2
21	Uttaranchal	25	1
22	West Bengal (including Sikkim and Andman & Nicobar islands)	30	5
Total		500	50

EDBOs : Extra Departmental Branch Offices.

DSOs : Departmental Sub-offices.

*[English]*

#### **Investment in IT Sector**

\*159. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated the capital invested in industrial units under information technology;

(b) if so, the total capital investment made in these units at the end of March, 2001;

(c) the details of capital invested in Government sector and non-Government sector;

(d) whether present capital investment is sufficient to meet the demands of the industry; and

(e) if not, the basis on which assessment was made?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD  
MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) About seventy percent of the total of software industrial units in the country are registered under the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI). The units under STPI have imported capital goods worth of estimated Rs. 4000 crores upto March, 2001.

*[Translation]*

#### **Criteria for Opening of New Post Office**

\*160. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for opening of Post Offices in rural, urban, tribal and backward areas; and

(b) the position of implementation of suggestions contained in the report of Nyayamurthi Talwar Samiti regarding changes in present criteria?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD  
MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The criteria laid down for opening of Post Offices in rural, urban, tribal and backward area are given in enclosed statement. The terms of reference of the Nyayamurthi Talwar Committee did not cover norms for opening of Post Offices.

#### **Statement**

##### *Norms for Opening Post Offices*

1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

##### **1.1 Population:**

(a) *In Normal Areas:*

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village).

(b) *In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:*

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

**1.2 Distance :****(a) In Normal Areas:**

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

**(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:**

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

**1.3 Anticipated income:****(a) In Normal Areas:**

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 33 1/3% of the cost.

**(b) In Hilly Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:**

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

**2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices:****(a) In Rural Areas:**

The Minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400/- in Normal Rural areas and Rs. 4800/- in Tribal and Hilly areas.

**(b) In Urban Areas:**

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms, in other Urban Areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.

A Delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

**Norms for Opening extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas :****1. Population :**

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

**2. Distance :**

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms. The minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

**3. Anticipated Income :**

The minimum anticipated income would be 15% of the cost.

[English]

**Dons Taking Shelter in UAE**

1575. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Dons have taken shelter in the UAE as reported in the Times of India dated November 1, 2001;

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

(c) the steps being taken for their extradition?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) The Government of India had got Red Corner Notices issued against 33 persons including some of the persons mentioned in the news item, on the basis of investigation conducted and information gathered that these persons are residing abroad and that there is likelihood of some of them being in UAE or visiting UAE.

(b) and (c) India has signed an Extradition Treaty with UAE, and a high level delegation from India as also visited UAE to seek UAE Government's assistance and cooperation as a follow up of the extradition treaty.

**Postal Service in North Eastern States**

1576. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for construction of new building and maintenance of post offices in Sikkim and other

North- Eastern States during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001;

(b) the number of new post offices set up in these States during the above mentioned periods; and

(c) the number of new post-offices proposed to be set up in these States during the current financial year and the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Amount allocated for construction of new building and maintenance of post offices in Sikkim and other North-Eastern States during the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is Rs. 295.86 lakhs, Rs. 308.00 lakhs and Rs. 468.89 lakhs respectively.

(b) New post offices set up in these States during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are 64, 24 & 7 respectively.

(c) A target for opening 37 new post offices is tentatively proposed during the current financial year subject to fulfilment of norms and availability of resources including sanction of required posts. An amount of Rs. 68.89 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose.

#### **Construction of Embassy Complex in Brazil**

1577. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Brazil had gifted a plot of land in 1965 to the Indian Embassy in Brasilia for the construction of an Embassy Complex;

(b) if so, whether Embassy continues to hire accommodation to house the various functionaries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Government had initiated steps at various points of time for undertaking construction project including engagement of an architect for conceptual layout plan and for determination of estimated cost of construction. The economic viability of the project is yet to be established. The main reason being high cost of construction prevailing in Brazil compared with relatively lower rental structure. The cost of construction in Brazil at US \$ 1,000 per square metre is extremely exorbitant, whereas in most of the other

countries the cost of construction is in the range of US \$ 400-500 per square metre. Hence, the Embassy continues to hire accommodation.

#### **National Saving Certificates**

1578. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have signed an agreement with IDBI to provide loans against the National Saving Certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria to be adopted by the consumers to get the loans, against their NSC; and

(d) the extent to which this facility is likely to be helpful to small depositors in post offices to get the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with IDBI Bank on 20.10.2001 which also provides for a facility of loans against NSCs through the post office.

(c) The criteria for customers are as follows - the NSCs should be held by individuals and be at least three years old. Loan can be availed up 75% of the face value of the NSC. Minimum is Rs. .10,000/-

(d) This facility is likely to be helpful to small depositors because it offers convenient and easy access to loans from a single window at the Post office.

#### **Theft of Break Block**

1579. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that theft of brake block is a regular phenomenon in Mumbai Port Trust resulting in a heavy losses;

(b) if so, the quantum of such loss during each of the last three years; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken to avoid recurrence of such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to theft of break bulk. In Mumbai Port Trust area, there have been stray



incidences of pilferage/theft of break bulk and other cargoes and quantum of loss, year-wise, is given below:-  
during April, 1998 to March, 2001. The number of incidences

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1 Number of Incidences of theft	27	27	27
2 Value of goods stolen	Rs. 19,61,647	Rs. 19,56,085	Rs. 6,96,931
3 Value of goods recovered	Rs. 9,69,406	Rs. 16,47,006	Rs. 4,81,474

(c) Steps taken are round the clock manning of sensitive heads/warehouses; deployment of special security staff in plain clothes; surprise checks on security staff and on incoming/outgoing cargo at gate; and random checks of deliveries of cargo by security staff.

Access Radio Relay (MARR) based village public telephones are planned to be replaced by new technology equipment subject to availability of funds.

#### Statement

#### *Village Panchayats without Telecom Facility in Bihar*

District	Village Panchayats without Telecom facility
1	2
E. Champaran	109
Muzaffarpur	10
Seohar	4
Sitamarhi	11
W. Champaran	47
Saran	250
Siwan	380
Gopal Ganj	420
Darbhanga	70
Madhubani	108
Gaya	28
Aurangabad & Jahanabad	75
Arwal	25
Nawada	32
Begusarai	34
Patna	557
Nalanda	527
Rohtas	91
Kamur	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>2864</b>

[Translation]

#### Telephone Facilities to Panchayat

1580. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

SHRI RAJO SINGH :

SHRI BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone facility has been provided to all the village panchayat in the country by the Government;

(b) if so, the number of Village Panchayats where telephone facility has not been provided so far particularly in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide better telephone facility to the Village Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. 35,525 Village Panchayats have not been provided with telecom facility in the country as on 1.11.2001. 28,64,564 and 543 Village Panchayats are still without telecom facility in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan respectively. District-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) New technologies like Wireless in Local Loop (WLL), CDOT TDMA/PMP and satellite are being inducted for covering remaining village panchayats. Faulty Multi

**Village Panchayats without Telecom Facility in Rajasthan**

District	Village Panchayats without Telecom facility
1	2
Alwar	26
Banswara & Dungarpur	63
Barmer	2
Bharatpur & Dholpur	46
Bikaner	5
Bundi	27
Chittorgarh	63
Churu	3
Jaisalmer	8
Jaipur & Dausa	104
Jhalawar	8
Jodhpur	1
Sawaimadhopur & Karoli	96
Sikar	9
Sirohi & Jalore	23
Tonk	1
Udaipur & Rajasmand	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>

**Village Panchayats without Telecom Facility in Jammu & Kashmir**

District	Village Panchayats without Telecom facility
1	2
Anantnag	110
Baramulla	94
Badgam	62
Kupwara	57
Pulwama	59
Srinagar	34

1	2
Kathua	18
Udhampur	30
Doda	39
Poonchh	3
Leh	30
Kargil	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>

*[English]***Ayurveda Courses in M.B.B.S. Syllabus**

1581. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy has been lobbying with the Medical Council of India (MCI) to introduce Ayurveda in the course;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Medical Council of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India was requested to consider introducing a module on the basic principles and concepts of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani in the curriculum of MBBS students for their sensitization.

(c) The Medical Council of India have sought opinion of Directors, Medical Education of States, Deans/Principals of and the medical colleges.

**Dust Control System**

1582. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust on Dust Control System in March, 1990;

(b) whether the system is still not working; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps being taken by the Government to make it functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Rs.5.25 crores

(b) and (c) The Dust Control System at JNPT was supplied and installed by the contractors as part of a contract for Bulk handling facility awarded in November, 1986. Since the Port Trust was not satisfied with the performance of some of the systems supplied by the contractor including the Dust Control System, they withheld final stage payment of 10% in respect of price of goods and services to the contractor. Efforts made by the Port Trust to get the defects and deficiencies rectified by the contractor did not yield the desired results. On a reference made by the contractor, the issue of withholding of payment to the contractor became the subject matter of Arbitration. The Arbitration Award directing JNPT to release the withheld payments was published in July, 1997. During the Arbitration proceedings, no progress in the matter of rectification of the defects and deficiencies was made. After settlement of the Arbitration Award the Port Trust again made attempts to make the Dust Control System operational but to no avail.

Considering the volume of dry bulk traffic handled during the recent past and the remote prospects for further growth in the fertilizers, fertilizers raw material and food grains traffic at JNPT in the near future, JNPT has not considered it advisable to incur further expenditure in making the Dust Control System operational.

[Translation]

#### **Dolphin' Mobile Phone Service**

1583. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to handover the "Dolphin" Mobile Phone Service of MTNL to any private party; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Excess Payment to Contractors by Chennai Port Trust**

1584. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excess payment of Rs.10.09 crore was made by the Chennai Port Trust to a contractor for the construction of breakwater;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to recover the excess payment to the contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs.10.09 crores is considered as non-admissible to the Contractor in one of the contracts related to rock quarrying and transportation to the site for construction of breakwater in Ennore Port Project.

(c) The Port took action for recovering this amount from the contractor by encashing the bank guarantees already furnished by the contractor. Meanwhile, the contractor approached the High Court and got an interim injunction restraining the Port from invoking the bank guarantee. This matter is now subjudice.

#### **VAST Service in Rural Areas**

1585. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Israeli equipment manufacturing company has offered to provide 'Very Small Aperture Terminal' (VSAT) telephony service for the rural areas in the country;

(b) whether the said company have also proposed to set up manufacturing base in India for the South East Asia region;

(c) if so, the benefits of VSAT over the other telephony services provided in the rural areas;

(d) whether the Government have considered the proposal of the Israeli company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to provide Village Public Telephones (VPTs) by Satellite Terminals in remote areas of the country. Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) is one of the technologies being considered. An Israel based company has given a presentation on VSAT based solution for rural telephony. However, no proposal has been received from them.

(b) Manufacturing of telecom equipment is a delicensed activity and the company is free to set up such a unit.

(c) Satellite is the only viable proposition for providing connectivity to the remote areas of the country which cannot be accessed by any other terrestrial based technology.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view for (a) above.

**Report Submitted by Administrative Staff College of India**

1586. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have examined the report submitted by the Administrative Staff College of India which made a study of laws, rules, regulation and procedures relating to small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed by the Government on the problems short listed by the study them being faced by Small Scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Final Report from the administrative staff college of India (ASCI), Hyderabad on the subject is still awaited.

(c) Appropriate action on the report will be taken when the Final Report is received.

**Waiting List of Telephone Connections**

1587. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any waiting list is existing for the telephone connections in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise particularly in Kurnool District;

(c) the reasons for the delay in releasing these connections; and

(d) the time by which these connections are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District-wise waiting list in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement. The waiting list in Kurnool District is 1141.

(c) (i) The waiting list is being cleared wherever technically feasible.

(ii) In non-feasible areas, capacity of exchanges and outdoor cable network is being augmented progressively to release the connections.

(d) This year's target is to give 5.30 lakh connections upto 31.3.2002 and is likely to be fulfilled. Existing waiting list of 1,46,469 is likely to be cleared by 31.3.2002. The technically non-feasible cases if any, will be cleared in the next financial year.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of waiting list in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.10.2001*

S.No.	Name of District	Waiting List
1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	2441
2.	Ananthapur	3941
3.	Chittoor	11440
4.	Cuddapah	1986
5.	East Godavari	6339
6.	Guntur	10485
7.	Hyderabad	9326
8.	Rangareddy	7876
9.	Karimnagar	4790
10.	Khammam	8055
11.	Krishna	7231
12.	Kurnool	1141
13.	Mahboobnagar	4963

1	2	3
14.	Medak	6360
15.	Nalgonda	11422
16.	Nellore	9669
17.	Nizamabad	5139
18.	Prakasham	8538
19.	Srikakulam	5134
20.	Visakhapatnam	7880
21.	Vizianagaram	2716
22.	Warangal	6099
23.	West Godavari	3498
Total		146469

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Telegraph Services

1588. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any initiative for modernization of telegraph services in West Bengal;

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

(c) whether any budgetary allocation has been made for the purpose during current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the modernization of telegraph work is expected to be completed in West Bengal? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The telegraph services in West Bengal have been modernized by inducting microprocessor based Store and Forward Message Switching System (SFMSS) of 128-Lines in Central Telegraph Office Calcutta, Electronic Key Board Concentrators (EKBCs) and appropriate terminal devices. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No separate budget allocation has been made for this purpose. However, the requirements are met from the budget allocation made for Telex and Telegraph works.

(e) The modernization is an ongoing process and such works are carried out based on demand and need.

#### Statement

##### *District-wise details of Modernisation*

S.No.	Name of District	Modernised Electronic Keyboard	
		Terminal	Concentrators
1	2	3	4
1	Bankura	8	1
2	Birbhum	12	1
3	Burdwan	38	4
4	Calcutta	31	6
5	Coochbehar	14	1
6	Dakshin Dinajpur	3	1
7	Darjeeling	23	3
8	Hooghly	17	2
9	Howrah	10	1
10	Jalpaiguri	7	1
11	Malda	11	1
12	Midnapore	29	3
13	Murshidabad	17	1
14	Nadia	9	1
15	North 24 Pargana	13	1
16	Purlia	10	1
17	South 24 Pargana	9	-
18	Uttar Dinajpur	3	1

#### Telecom Services in Uttar Pradesh

1589. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Uttar Pradesh the post and telegraph and telecommunication services are poor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to improve the quality of above services in the State; and

(c) if so, the instructions issued by the Government to improve post and telegraph and telecommunication services in Uttar Pradesh Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) **Postal Services :**

Postal services in Uttar Pradesh Circle are generally satisfactory. The latest live survey of mails reveals the position as under:

Mail Segment	Percentage of Mail delivered as per norms	
	Urban	Rural
Unregd. Mail	90.1%	92.6%
Registered Mail	91 %	92%
Money Orders	70.3%	72.8%)

**Telegraph Services :**

The quality of telegraph services in Uttar Pradesh is not poor. The quality of Telegraph Service measured as percentage of Telegrams delivered within 12 daylight hours has been almost 94% against the annual target of 94% during the year 2000-2001.

**Telecommunications Services :**

Sir, telecommunications services in Uttar Pradesh are satisfactory.

(b) and (c) **Postal Services :**

There is always a scope of improvement. Improvement in quality of service is an on-going process. So far as Postal Services are concerned, the following steps have been taken in this direction:-

- (i) To transmit Money Orders by satellite 23 V SATs and 100 ESMOs have been established.
- (ii) To ensure a speedy redressal of complaints, 17 Computerized Customer Care Centres have been set up and some more are being set up.
- (iii) 819 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras have already been set up and 170 are proposed to be set up during the year 2001-2002.
- (iv) To ensure the speedy processing of registered mails, 6 Computerized Registration Channels have been set up.

- (v) Savings Bank Operations are also being computerized to provide better and quality services to customers. 12 Post Offices are having SB LANs.

UP Circle has been rated fourth in the country in respect of average productivity of multi purpose counter machines and fifth in respect of average productivity per node in Savings Bank Local Area Network (SB LAN).

**Telegraph Services :**

The improvement in the quality of service is an ongoing process and continuous efforts are made to improve it.

**Telecommunications Services:**

Improvement in services is a continuous process.

The following steps are taken in phased manner :-

- (i) Replacement of underground paper core cables by jelly filled cables.
- (ii) Laying of cables inducts.
- (iii) Laying of underground cables right up to the subscribers premises so as to eliminate drop wires. Introduction of 5 pair underground cable is one such move in this regard.
- (iv) Introduction of digital line concentrators in the network on large scale.
- (v) Opening of more and more remote line units thereby reducing area to be served by each exchange with a corresponding reduction in the size of the outdoor plant.
- (vi) Periodic dressing of external plant.
- (vii) Liberalization of norm for 10 pair and 5 pair DPs to initial loading of 4 & 2 connections respectively.
- (viii) Restriction of use of 20 pair DPs for indoor use only in urban areas and to the minimum possible extent/ Pole mounting in rural areas.
- (ix) Pagers to line staff/field staff wherever feasible.
- (x) Arrangement for centralized fault booking in small and medium exchanges.
- (xi) Computerization of fault repair service (FRS).

*[English]***Hiring of Accommodation**

1590. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has not finalized the proposal for the construction of Chancery-cum-Embassy residences etc. at Beijing, Doha, Muscat and Gaborone on the plots acquired for the purpose;

(b) whether an expenditure of Rs. 26.27 crore on hiring of accommodation has been incurred till 1999-2000;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking decision in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d) Yes Sir, the Chancery-cum-Embassy residence projects at Beijing, Doha, Muscat and Gaborone on the plots of land acquired by the Government are at advanced stages of processing. Financial approvals have been obtained for undertaking the construction work in Doha and Gaborone. The process of finalisation of conceptual layout plans for the Chancery project in Beijing and Embassy Complex project in Muscat is nearing completion.

(b) Yes Sir, the total payment on rental in Beijing, Doha, Muscat and Gaborone between 1992-93 and 1999-2000 was Rs. 26.27 crores. It may also be mentioned that the combined annual rental liability in these countries is Rs. 4.64 crores. The construction cost has been estimated at Rs. 93 crores.

*[Translation]***Yoga and Naturopathy**

1591. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage Yoga and Naturopathy in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide more facilities in Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga located at New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

regarding making the posts of Yoga training in this institute more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The development and propagation of Yoga is already being encouraged by the Government.

(b) to (d) A project for strengthening of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.04 crores has been approved. The proposal involves construction of a new complex and development of capacity within the Institute. The facilities to be provided at the new complex would include promotion & propagation of Yoga, education, training, therapy and research into the efficacy of Yoga.

*[English]***Revamping of SSI**

1592. SHRI J. S. BRAR : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is trying to revamp small scale industries;

(b) if so, in order to provide them -a viable market whether Small Scale Industries items have been earmarked exclusively for consumption in Government offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Promotion and protection of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) has been one of the conscious policies of Government. In order to strengthen the small scale sector and enhance its competitiveness both domestically and globally, Government have announced a Comprehensive Policy Package for SSIs on 30th August, 2000 which provides for easier access to credit, marketing support, availability of collateral free composite loan upto Rs. 25 lakhs, capital subsidy for technological upgradation and improved infrastructure.

(b) to (d) Under the Government Stores Purchase Programme, 358 items are earmarked for exclusive purchases from SSIs.

#### **Constitution of Sub-Group on ST**

1593. SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sub-Group constituted by the Planning Commission on policies and legislations relating to protection and development of Scheduled Tribes has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by this Sub-Group; and

(c) the recommendations of the Sub-Group considered by the Steering Committee of Planning Commission for empowering the STs during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sub-Group constituted by the Planning Commission on Policies and Legislations relating to Protection and Development of Scheduled Tribes has submitted its recommendations in its Report.

(b) Details of the recommendations made by the Sub-Group on the Subject are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The recommendations of the Sub-Group were considered by the Tenth Plan Steering Committee on the 'Empowerment of the Scheduled Tribes', while finalizing its Report.

#### **Statement**

##### **Land Related**

1. To address the problems of tribal land alienation and restoration of the alienated tribal land, the following suggestions were offered:

- (i) The Land Acquisition Act and Coal-Bearing Areas Act require substantial amendment, as suggested in the Bhuria Committee Report

(1995) and in accordance with clauses (i) and (m) (ii) of Section 4 of the PESA Act, 1996.

- (ii) The existing regulations and laws enacted by the State Government should be brought in conformity with the suggestion in (i) above and the loop-holes plugged. Both the laws and their implementation should have a positive bias in favour of tribals in the interest of equity and compensation for opportunities lost.
- (iii) Laws relating to various aspects of land reform ensuring security of tenure, protection of tribal owners from vested interests and savings them from the harassment of unnecessary litigation should be adopted.
- (iv) Laws and policies relating to certain specific categories of tribals viz., shifting cultivators, forest village residents and primitive tribal groups should be made their milieu-specific.
- (v) Survey and settlement operation should be taken up in those areas where it has not been done to remove errors, confusion and vagueness. But the important caveat here is that the existing land holding patterns, including communal systems, should be fully respected and no coercion should be brought to bear in this regard. Computerisation may help in the matter.
- (vi) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation placed an absolute prohibition on tribal land transfers in Scheduled Areas. Unfortunately, it has been diluted. In its original form, it is a good model to follow.
- (vii) On the whole, legal administrative and policy measure should be undertaken to empower tribal communities to participate in, control and guide the entire gamut of the foregoing endeavours.
- (viii) There is a need for strict enforcement of the existing laws and the directions of the Supreme Court in the Samatha Judgement. However, two more, issues need to be attended - (i) that the existing laws should be fully respected and implemented faithfully; (ii) in the event of inescapability of location of a development project, the rehabilitation should be such as improves upon the earlier levels of living of the



displaced tribes, particularly taking into consideration their communitarian ethos; and (iii) the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has to be modified from time to time in its many dimensions to conform to the dynamics of the changing scenario.

#### **Forest - Related**

2. To associate the tribal people closely in the protection, regeneration and development of forests as well as to provide gainful employment to people living in and around the forest, special attention may be given to the following:

- (i) One of the major causes for degradation of forest is illegal cutting and removal by contractors and their labour. In order to put an end to this practice, contractors should be replaced by institutions such as tribal cooperatives, labour cooperatives, government corporations etc. as early as possible.
- (ii) Protection, regeneration and optimum collection of minor forest produce along with institutional arrangements for the marketing of such produce.
- (iii) Development of forest villages on par with revenue villages.
- (iv) Family oriented schemes for improving the status of the tribal beneficiaries
- (v) Undertaking integrated area development programmes to meet the needs of the tribal economy in and around the forest areas, including the provision of alternative sources of domestic energy on a subsidized basis, to reduce pressure on the existing forest areas.

#### **Shifting Cultivation**

3. The question of shifting cultivation calls for sensitive handling in the light of recent research on the subject which discourage its outright rejection as unscientific and totally harmful and particularly in view of the fact that it is a way of life with millions of Scheduled Tribe people - some place the figure at two millions.

#### **Forest Policy Resolution, 1998**

4. The letter and spirit of the 1988 Forest Policy Resolution need to be followed, as a gap still exists between its

principles and practice. The provisions of the Indian Forest Act also need to be scrutinized with the same end in view.

#### **Indian Forest Act, 1927**

5. Controversies arising out of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 but in respect of Reserved Forests and PESA Act, 1996 need to be resolved soon for two reasons. Firstly, that the Constitutional mandate in terms of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and the PESA Act 1996 are of paramount importance. In fact, Section 5 of the PESA Act is clear which states that notwithstanding anything in Part IX of the Constitution with exceptions and modifications made by this Act, any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in the Scheduled Areas, immediately before the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President, which is inconsistent with the provisions of Part IX, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President. Secondly, the seventy-decades-old colonial Indian Forest Act and even the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 should be brought in line with the realities of the present-day situation, while preserving their essentially-laudable objectives. The political, economic and social developments of Scheduled Areas warrant changes in different spheres, including legislation.

#### **Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Related**

6. The Mid-Term Appraisal of Ninth Five Year (1997-2002) Plan document of the Planning Commission has referred to the deletion of three items namely, cane, bamboo and mahua seeds from the list of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) items on account of some legal problems. Since the livelihood of millions of tribals is connected with these items, it is essential that they be restored.

7. Large-sized Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) (a) purchase at reasonable prices from them of their surplus farm and forest produce (b) sale to them of some basic necessities like kerosene, sugar, salt at controlled or reasonable prices (c) extension to them of production or consumption loan. Our information is that many of these societies have become dysfunctional. These societies operate not only at the

- ground level but are also of prime benefit to STs. The primary tribal cooperatives need to be paid attention to either reinvest them or reform them or even reincarnate them, in any event to put them on a healthy track. They are indispensable in any scheme of marketing tribal produce, and in that context it is imperative that they be (i) composed predominantly of ST members and (ii) linked organically to the new PESA panchayati structure.
8. The district-level credit and marketing societies should tie up with State-level tribal development cooperative corporations, tribal development corporations, forest development corporations and the latter with the national-level TRIFED etc. The practitioners have vehemently pointed out that linkages are not only illusory, but that many of the aforesaid organizations operate parallel as well as independently. But the one vital and basic objective that procurement should be directly from tribal producers and gatherers stands effectively defeated on account of the fact that the parasitic middlemen have not only been eliminated or eradicated, but have derived sustenance from some of these very organizations who have owned them for extraneous motivations, far removed from the solemn objectives enshrined in their charters.
  9. In view of the above and in the light of our experience, the Scheduled Areas, at the primary level, the tribal operative societies having a clear and predominant majority of STs in the board of directors should function on multipurpose basis with simple procedures to extend the benefit of purchase, sale and credit to tribals. These societies may have links with district level societies and organizations. But State level and national-level organizations have proved their lack of concern for tribal interests. Direct procurement and marketing, in fact, free market operations might fetch better returns for the tribals at the two tiers. Their functions may be diverted to provide minimum price support whenever and wherever prices start falling below optimal levels in the given set of conditions. The prices should compensate the tribals for time spent in labour required for collection, processing and marketing, wastage, risk due to hazards, managerial and entrepreneurial inputs etc. The question of statutory minimum wage would need to be kept in view.
  10. Apart from the task of operating as price support

agencies, the State and national-level agencies could help the tribals in scientific management, training, processing, development of Hats and Bazars, organization of primary cooperatives, NGOs and self-help groups.

11. Commodity-wise inventory of MFP wealth should be prepared to enable working plans for their development in village forest, protected forests and reserve forests. Adequate resources may be set apart for MFP development and regeneration. The forest research bodies should pay adequate detention to R&D in MFP.

#### **Forest Villages**

12. We are still in the dark as to whether the forest villagers have been conferred certain normal rights of citizens like title to land they till, development benefits like inputs for agriculture, horticulture, education, health, drinking water services etc. This needs to be looked into.

#### **Intellectual Property Rights**

13. There is an urgent need to ensure appropriate legal and institutional arrangements for recognizing holding and preserving the rights of tribals to such resources and indigenous knowledge. There have been reports of undesirable discrimination even among social and economic classes of tribals in regard to access to even MFP. There have been further reports of bio-piracy of resources from tribal areas. Now that a Biological Diversity bill 2000 has been pending, there is need to ensure that tribal interest are adequately safeguarded. In any even as necessary the National Bio-Diversity Authority (NBDA), State Bio-Diversity Board Authority (SBDA) and Bio-Diversity Management Committees should all pay adequate attention to tribal interest and, for the purpose, they may have representation on them of tribal representative or experts.

#### **Forest Development Agencies and Joint Forest Management**

14. There is an urgent need to ensure appropriate legal and institutional arrangements for recognizing, holding and preserving the rights of tribals to such resources and indigenous knowledge. Now that a Biological Diversity Bill 2000 has been pending, there is need to ensure that tribal interests are adequately safeguarded. National Bio-Diversity Authority (NBDA), State Bio-Diversity Board (SBDA) and Bio-Diversity Management

Committees should all pay adequate attention to tribal interest and, for the purpose, they may have representation on them of tribal representative or experts.

#### **Planned Development and the Constitutionally Mandated Empowerment**

15. Now that people's institutional infrastructure has been created starting from the grass-root level, i.e., the Gram Sabha through the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and district Panchayats to State and national legislatures, these institutional mechanisms should be fully utilized by the people to usher in an era of development of their own conception. The tribal people should be made fully aware of the facilities and options available to enable them to make their choices.
16. The office-bearers of the Panchayats should be trained in the art of planned development and governance. Similarly, all the functionaries working in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas should be trained for better appreciation of tribal life and culture, facilitating the progress of their transition to the changing environment.
17. PESA Act, 1996 calls for State legislations endowing "Panchayats with powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government" and containing "safeguards to ensure that Panchayats at the higher level do not assume the powers and authority of any Panchayat at the lower level or of the Gram Sabha". Taking all in all, one may describe the total design as a powerful Magna Carta of democratic empowerment of the lower rungs of federal representative hierarchy.
18. In the first instance, the concerned States should enact legislation, or if already enacted and if necessary, amend the legislation to conform to the letter and spirit of the PESA Act, 1996. For the purpose, a Committee of the Central Cabinet may be constituted.
19. Elected ward members of a village Panchayat (or in the Scheduled Areas nominated or elected members of a Gram Sabha as decided) should constitute village Panchayats. Sarpanches of village Panchayats should be represented in the Panchayats Samiti at the intermediate tier. Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis in a district should comprise the core of a Zilla Parishad. The representative relay ladder should be made for synergy and accountability, generating at each level

impulses that should traverse through and up to the highest rung of the federal hierarchy.

20. Full-scale tie-ups between Panchayats at different levels and the corresponding executive machinery needs to be done. In fact, there is a multiplicity of deliberative as well as administrative and technical organizations at different levels within a district as well as within a State, creating confusion, dysfunctionality and inefficiency. This matter needs to be attended to.
21. In order to avoid the pitfalls in the financial arrangements in the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas, both Central and State funds should devolve directly on District Panchayats and ADCs respectively, without being routed through the State Governments. These should include funds accruing from disinvestments of public sector undertakings. Further, foolproof mechanisms should be evolved so that the District Panchayats and the ADCs distribute the funds received by them equitably among the sub-district tiers. Panchayats in Scheduled Areas should be transferred subjects and funds as per the legislation.
22. Certain independent bodies should be created which should act as monitoring authorities at the State and national levels. These authorities should be independent of the executive and should be comprised of eminent ST and non-ST public men (whether legislators or not), experts, academics et al to ensure that development is really being made accessible to the people and there is accountability.

#### **Poverty Alleviation**

23. A full-fledged Ministry of Tribal Affairs has come into being in October, 1999. That being so, it is but logical that the nodal and pivotal role expected of Tribal Development Department in a State should be exercised at the Centre by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Rules of Business of Government of India should be amended for the purpose.
24. There should be an immediate and a wholesale induction of the latest technological innovations into the tribal societies. Much will depend on their assimilative capacities and suitability for environment in which they live. Discriminate and relevant technological inductions into tribal areas and adoption by tribal communities should be attempted which will be visited by massively beneficial results.

25. A vital component of the poverty-alleviation strategy among tribals is prevention of erosion of their subsistence-based economy and restoration to them of their land, forest, river, sea, water, pasture and air life-support systems. Other components could, of course, be added: education, vocational education, health, nutrition, safe drinking water, housing, sanitation, hygiene. The primary priority should be assigned to prevention of exploitation. Second, the environment should be conserved. Other measures should supplement.

#### **The Dissonance, Displacement and Distress**

26. The proposal for establishment of any project which involves displacement of village communities and tribal communities disrupting age-old life-support systems and ethos, should not be taken lightly and, indeed, should be given the most earnest and careful consideration. Depending on the cost of the project, approval-according hierarchical authorities should be set up, including the panchayat bodies. They should weigh each proposal carefully particularly in terms of human costs involved.

27. While subscribing to the view that both underground and over ground immense wealth of these areas cannot lie untapped for a length of time, there is need for a strategy that enables both the tribal people and the tracts they occupy develop step-in-step. This can happen only if the strategy, however big or small in concept and intent, is worked out by the local self-governing bodies - Panchayats hierarchies that in concert with the planners. The terms and provisos should largely be set by the former. For instance, they may lay down the pace of industrialization which suits them; it may be made compatible with the pace of the vocationalization of the local youth to enable their participation. Another condition they might specify is that the local people be made by partners in the ventures projected with explicit rate of accrual of annual returns. A third may relate to limitation on lease periods. These are some off-hand suggestions.

#### **Problem of Indebtedness**

28. The existing laws have failed to prevent the extortion of money-lenders. In fact, some States have not enacted laws on the subject, while the money-lending laws of some other Scheduled Areas States contain loopholes

which need to be plugged. The legal frame is provided by Para 5(2) © of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and Section 4(m) (v) of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996. Fool-proof laws should be enacted by concerned State Governments in conformity with them.

29. No subsidy-cum-loan scheme should be operated in tribal areas. But, provision should be made for consumption credit on easy terms through primaries and LAMPS which should be revitalized through total democratization of their board of directors and other structural set up. The co-operative law should be reoriented in favour of giving the primary cooperatives more freedom to act responsibly.

#### **Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)**

30. The 75 Primitive Tribal Groups are diverse in character and live in totally different environments. Hence the first requirement is to understand them. Which means each of these groups - each being small, their total population being 15-16 lakhs - should be studied in detail by competent teams and be profiled. Their livelihood strategies and identification of soft entry points would need to be delineated.

31. With the passage of PESA Act 1996, efforts should be made to organize the Panchayats, youth organizations, womens' groups, self-help groups of the members of these small tribal societies. Should these endogenous groups materialize, it may be the best way of them formulating their own programmes as well as executing them. It needs emphasis that the starting point should be a well-conceived project report or action plan.

32. By way of general approach, the Sub-Group recommends the following action-steps of - (a) provide safe drinking water sources within reasonable physical distance; (b) Conserve, preserve and promote their eco-systems; (c) Prevent their exploitation; and (d) Make health and education (the modes which suit them) as entry points, both cardinally and for gaining their confidence.

#### **The North Eastern Region**

33. As ready-made programmes and schemes of planned development may not fill the bill in the north-east, some changes have come about, but many more have to be brought in. For instance, credit flow should conform to

the local land-holding patterns. Further, the State and local administrations should play a more positive role in the evolution of programmes and schemes that would answer the local felt needs. The other issues that need attention include:

- (i) The Sixth Schedule calls for detailed scrutiny and some amendments in the light of experience of the past decades. The Home Ministry should pay attention.
- (ii) The deserving cases of scheduling of some north-eastern groups should be delinked from the mass of other groups and processed expeditiously in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (iii) In the light of the guidelines of the Supreme Court in regard to the implementation of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, further necessary action should be taken by the concerned Ministries.
- (iv) Survey and settlement operations do not seem to have taken place in many areas of the region. The matter should be discussed with the State Governments. A caveat to be entered here is that due sensitivity should be shown to the local land-holding systems, customs, traditions etc.
- (v) Inter-ethnic clashes like Kuki-Naga, Bodo-Tea garden labour have to be handled carefully and impartially by the local administration.
- (vi) A common source of grievance is that while the majorities in legislatures, councils, panchayats unheard. There is a provision in the Sixth Schedule for nomination of not more than four persons by the Governor in a 3-member District Council; but the complaint is that it is utilized again for major groups. To achieve the object, on the recommendation of the Bhuria Committee, the PESA Act 1996 provides in Sec 4 (h) for nomination not exceeding one-tenth of the total membership in the panchayat bodies for persons belonging to such Scheduled Tribes as have no representation... This provision should be strictly followed.
- (vii) The Government of Manipur has asked for extension to some tribal districts in the State of the Sixth Schedule. This may be examined expeditiously.

(viii) In Assam, consideration may be given to the representative panchayat structure in the four Tribal Council Areas set up by the State Government i.e. Bodo, Mishing, Tiwa and Rabha.

(ix) Influx from Bangladesh into the north-eastern States is a vexed problem. Some of the tribal groups in the north-eastern States have been suffering on account of continuing loss of land and demographic over-run. One way of meeting the acute unrest in these States could be restoration of lands to the scheduled tribes e.g. the Reang

### Education

34. Even considering the present trends, the number of educational institutions set up in the tribal areas of the country lag far behind the number as per the yardstick prescribed by the Planning Commission. There is need to undertake a mapping and make up the deficiency.
35. Teachers absenteeism in tribal schools has been chronic and well known. The teachers are able to get away with it on account of any local supervision. Departmental supervision is distant and ineffective. The absenteeism has to be remedied. One way could be to invest management of the educational institutions in the local tribal communities so that they can take care.
36. There has been justifiable emphasis on vocationalization of tribal education in order to enable the tribal youth to take to employment and self-employment. This needs institutionalization on a good scale. We are aware that nearly four hundred community polytechnics exist in the country. But most of them would lack orientation towards the needs of tribal students. The syllabi and orientation would require close attention, taking into consideration the tribal milieu and needs. They should be able to avail of opportunities arising in all sectors including the electronics sector.
37. Female education among tribals is of abysmally low percentage. The Government of India has already identified pockets of low literacy where effort towards raising female literacy percentage should be taken up on a special footing. While this step is welcome, perhaps there are other measures which will help.
38. There is a section among scheduled tribe population which favours teaching of English language to tribal

children in the context of the growing importance of that language in trade, commerce, industry, administration etc. particularly on the international level.

39. Stipends, scholarships etc. should be distributed timely.

### **Health**

40. The common notion that the tribal system of health and medicine is merely a bundle of mambo-jumbo may not be entirely well-founded. It is based on the two-fold plank of psycho-somatism and herbal knowledge. In any even, it needs to be scientifically investigated for a rational evaluation. Parts of the tribal health-care system may even have relevance for general application.

41. It cannot be denied that modern allopathic medicine has been making inroads into the tribal areas. The younger generation has been especially prone to it, partly perhaps due to the pressure of propaganda in its favour. As such, all necessary steps should be taken to establish health institutions in tribal areas in accordance with the relaxed norms of the Planning Commission, taking care to see that they are properly manned and medicine-stocked at all times. In fact, their access to tribal populations should be enhanced (i) through further relaxation of population norms considering the difficult topography of tribal areas (ii) on the basis of travel time rather than merely physical distance.

42. Considering the over-all situation, both the prophylactic and curative aspects in the field of tribal health are important. But the preventive, sanitational and hygienic approach should attract priority.

43. Special features of tribal anatomy and physiology, particularly in so far as they relate to specific disorders and genetic malfunctioning, call for special attention e.g. cell-membrane diseases, enzyme disorders, G-6-PD deficiency, red-blood cell disorders, afflict them variously. Similarly, special concerns of tribal females have their own peculiarities. They should engage the activities of the national institutions. It is possible that this monumental task may help unravel the mysteries of human demonic to the benefit of the entire society, while being particularly useful to the scheduled tribes.

44. The role of tribal medicine-men like Ojha, Gunia,

Dissari should be appraised and their services be availed of since they enjoy the confidence of the tribal communities. They could even be trained in some of the elementary allopathic principles and practices. Similar observation holds good for local Dais and mid-wives.

45. An intensive health education programme should be launched in the tribal areas relating to all aspects like preventive, curative, environmental, sanitational and hygienic.

### **The Need for a Tribal Policy**

46. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 the power to enforce revision or restrict the same and consumption of any intoxicant is vested in the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas, they have a vital role to play in the matter. In effect, they have become the custodians of tribal human-power, particularly the youth power.

### **Machine to Detect Anthrax**

1594. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) has developed a new machine to detect Anthrax;

(b) if so, whether its efficiency to detect Anthrax powder has been evaluated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) X-ray baggage system developed by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy) which is being extensively used in high security areas including Airports can detect the presence of powdery substance.

(b) and (c) This machine has been tested for chemical substances/ powders such as VIM, Chalk-powder, salt, talcum powder etc. up to 5mg quantity and validated that the powdery substance contained in any cover, bag, pouch, briefcase etc. can be detected in patchy form. The detection

and observation of powder in patchy form, can alert the users handling post, packages etc. to take appropriate precautions.

#### **Agro Industries in Tamil Nadu**

1595. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme to provide employment for those people belonging to backward districts of the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Government to have small scale agro industries in Chengalpattu of Tamil Nadu to provide employment opportunities for poor people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) The Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is already implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) throughout the country to generate employment in the Village Industries Sector. No new scheme for generating employment in backward districts of the country is under consideration of the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries.

(b) and (c) The REGP is being implemented throughout the country including Chengalpattu District of Tamil Nadu. While KVIC does not prepare district-wise proposals for the whole country, eligible and viable cases from Chengalpattu can be taken up under this Programme.

#### **Fake Bill for Branded Medicines**

1596. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CGHS discounts squeeze chemists' margins" appearing in Times of India dated May 25, 2001;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of such cases brought to the notice of the Government and action taken by the Government in each case; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to

ensure availability of branded medicines in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### **Use of I.T. Tools**

1597. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to use I.T. tools in great measure in agriculture and food processing to boost their export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also launched on-line facility to make information needed by industry and trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Information Technology has taken number of initiatives to develop IT based Agri-Instrumentation Systems for productivity improvements in the areas of agriculture as well as food processing. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has provided network facility to various ICAR institutions and developed databases and websites for Ministry of Agriculture and ICAR. These can be easily accessed by the industry. Ministry of Food Processing industries has provided the following input "Ministry of Food Processing Industries in its website (<http://www.mofpi.nic.in>) provides information on policy, details on various sectors of food processing, plan scheme of the Ministry etc. and links to other important agencies which could be of assistance to industry and trade". Information relating to the Ministry of Agriculture are available in their website (<http://www.agmarknet.nic.in>).

#### **Statement**

##### *IT Applications in Agriculture Sector*

In the area of agri-electronics, the following instruments/systems have been developed:-

1. Soil Nutrient Estimating System
2. Rice Polish Measurement System
3. Fertilizer Testing Kit
4. Solar Powered Grain Measurement System
5. Electronic Seed Drill Choke Indicator for Tractor
6. Solar Inverter for Water pumps for rural areas.

The efforts on Technology Transfer of these products have already been initiated with the prospective industries.

A project proposal on Safe Grain Storage (Grain Silos) Automation of Productivity Improvement has been prepared in consultation with the organisation (FCI). The proposal has been sent to FCI for their participation.

A project to develop Knowledge based Automation technology for tea processing has been conceptualized with Tea Research Association. This is proposed to be funded jointly by MIT, CSIR and Ministry of Commerce. Development of other agri-electronics as Monitoring and System for Mushroom Cultivation, Solar cum Electrical Crop Dryer is in progress.

#### Hepatitis-B Vaccination

1598. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of Hepatitis-B cases are increasing rapidly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have launched any pilot project in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government propose to provide injection and Medicines of Hepatitis-B free of cost in the Government Hospitals and dispensaries in each State;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Viral hepatitis can be caused by many aetiological agents including viral hepatitis-B. Information on the number of cases of viral hepatitis reported to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) over the last few years is given in the enclosed statement. The proportion of cases caused by viral hepatitis-B is not reported separately.

(c) to (f) Government have approved a pilot project for introduction of hepatitis B vaccine to infants in the National Immunization Programme. Under this project, infants in 32 districts and slums of 15 large cities will be provided with immunization against hepatitis B, free of cost. Experience gained during the pilot project will be utilized to expand introduction of hepatitis B vaccine in additional districts. The project has been proposed for funding by an external agency, the Global Alliance on Vaccine and Immunization.

#### Statement

##### *Reported Data on Viral Hepatitis in India, 1996-1999*

Year	No. of Cases
1996	131808
1997	133594
1998	113527
1999*	130269

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

\* Data are provisional

#### Administrative Activities by BSNL

1599. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has sought partners to administer its activities in various States;
- (b) whether the BSNL wants to hive off its operations in Andhra Pradesh to private companies; .
- (c) if so, the reasons therefore;
- (d) whether any offers have been received by the Government in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which such privatization is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) and (f) Does not arise in view of (d) above.



[Translation]

**Death of Children after Administered  
Vitamin-A Drops**

1600. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA :

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :

SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that several children have affected and several out of them died in Assam after administered vitamin-A solution drops, recently;

(b) if so, the details therefore;

(c) whether the Government have send any central team to Assam for the enquiry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the connective steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (f) A State-wide campaign for administration of Vitamin A to children was organised by Government of Assam on 11th Nov. 2001. The campaign was sponsored by the UNICEF. Information received from the State Government indicates that a large number of children reported symptoms of side effects within a few hours of receiving the Vitamin A dose and some died. As of 20.11.2001, 953 children are reported to have suffered adverse symptoms and 19 are reported to have died. The cause of the deaths is under investigation. The State Government has indicated that the deaths are not likely to be related to Vitamin A administration.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had deputed a team of officers to make an onsite inquiry about the incident. The team reported that during the campaign UNICEF had replaced the two ml spoons usually supplied with the Vitamin A solution with 5 ml cups for the campaign. It was suggested by the team that during the campaign some children might have received excess dose of Vitamin A resulting in symptoms of toxicity. The team had also lifted samples of three batches of Vitamin A for testing utilized

during the campaign. The results of the analysis conducted by Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkatta indicate that samples were of standard quality.

Government of India have advised State Governments to strengthen the routine ongoing programme for Vitamin A administration, instead of launching campaigns for Vitamin A supplementation. Minister for Health and Family Welfare has made a statement regarding the incident in the both Houses of Parliament. A high level Committee of Experts under the chairpersonship of Dr. N.K. Ganguli, Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research has been constituted to go into various programmatic and technical aspects relating to Vitamin A administration.

**Direct Dialing Facility**

1601. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the direct dialling facility upto 200 k.m. with code 95 has not yet started despite announcement to this effect on January 26, 2001 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir. Direct dialling on "95" upto 200 Km distance slab for intra-circle has already been started at all the places.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

**Setting up of Passport Offices in Maharashtra**

1602. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more passport offices are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the time by which the passport offices are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There are already four Passport Offices in Maharashtra located at Mumbai, Nagpur, Thane and Pune.

(b) and (c) Do not arise . .

### **E-Mail Services**

1603. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have started Electronic Mail Service throughout the country to provide more and quick facilities to consumers;

(b) if so, the number of E-post Centres being opened in each State particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) the number of E-post centres those have started functioning especially in Maharashtra;

(d) the achievements made so far after starting the E-post service; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to attract the consumer towards this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir. A new service called "ePost" has been started as a pilot project in August, 2001 in five States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa.

(b) The Number of ePost centres State-wise is as follows:

a.	Andhra Pradesh -	50
b.	Kerala -	51
c.	Gujarat -	44
d.	Maharashtra -	58
e.	Goa -	01

(c) Fifty eight ePost Centres have been opened in Maharashtra.

(d) The website [www.indianpostoffice.net](http://www.indianpostoffice.net) where the ePost service is offered is visited by about 25,000 people (hits per day) daily. So far about 2,500 people have registered themselves to avail the services. A total of about 1900 messages have been transmitted.

(e) A special publicity campaign is being carried out through the print and electronic media and also through the distribution of pamphlets to create total awareness about the service to every household in these States.

[Translation]

### **Opening of Kendriya Bhandar**

1604. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has been registered as a multi state cooperative society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed to open the branches of the Kendriya Bhandar in other States also; and

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The registration of the Society was converted into Multi-State Cooperative Society w.e.f. 08.09.2000 by registration of bylaw No. 2 extending the Area of operation of the Society to Union of India. The remaining bye-laws of the Society under the Multi-State Cooperative Society Act have been registered by the Central Registrar w.e.f. 08.08.2001. The new registration Number is MSCS/CR/110/2000.

(c) and (d) According to the needs and its resources, Kendriya Bhandar will consider opening of new branches in the States after proper feasibility studies.

This is an on-going process.

### **Indian Institute of Public Administration**

1605. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the functions, objectives and annual budget of the Indian Institute of Public Administration;

(b) the number of recommendations of the Institute adopted by the Government during the last two years till date and the benefits received by the Government there from;

(c) whether the Government proposed to wind up the institution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The IIPA is an autonomous body, registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. It was established as a Society in 1954 with the following objectives:

1. To promote the study of public administration, undertake, organize and facilitate study courses including training programmes, conferences and research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of the Government;
2. To undertake publications on public administration etc. for promotion of public administration and undertaking training of Government and public sector functionaries in the field of public administration.
3. To undertake and provide for the publication of a journal and of research papers and books to impart training in and promote study of public administration.
4. To establish and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of public administration and spreading of information in regard there to.
5. To constitute or cause to be constituted Regional Branches at convenient centres in India to promote the objects of the society.
6. To cooperate with approved institutions and bodies for the purposes of helping the cause of public administration.
7. To offer prizes and to grant scholarship and stipend in pursuance of objects of the society.
8. To issue appeals and applications for money and funds in furtherance of the said objects and to accept gifts, donations and subscriptions of cash and securities and of any property either movable or immovable.

The total budget of the Institute during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002 was Rs. 859.00 lakh, Rs. 990 lakh & Rs. 1098.00 lakh respectively.

(b) The Institute provides vital policy inputs to the Government through seminars/conferences, etc., and by undertaking research projects/consultancy assignments for various Government agencies. During the last two years the number of Seminars/Conferences held by the IIPA and research projects taken up are as under:-

Year	2000-01	2001-02 till date
Conferences/Seminars	14	4
Research Projects	14	11 (ongoing)
Consultancy Assignments	3	7 (ongoing)

The inputs received through the Seminars/Conferences and Research/Consultancy Projects help Government in formulating its policies. However, it is not possible to specifically quantify the benefits there from.

- (c) There is no such proposal in the Government.  
 (d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Outstanding Liabilities of the States**

1606. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that outstanding liabilities of the States have reached on planning point.  
 (b) if so, whether the Union Government have held any discussions with the State Government in this regard; and  
 (c) the action taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) A Statement on the Outstanding loans, Advances and Other liabilities of the States as on 31st March 2001 (RE) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission on additional term of reference which have been accepted by the Government of India are aimed at fiscal reforms of the States. These reforms, if carried out, are expected to bring down the debt liabilities of the States to a sustainable level by 2004-05.

**Statement**

*Outstanding Loans, Advances and Other Liabilities of States as on 31 st March 2001 (RE)*

(Rs. Crore)		
S.No.	States	2001 (RE)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	40,421
2	Arunachal Pradesh	988
3	Assam	10,791
4	Bihar	37,653
5	Goa	461
6	Gujarat	38,790
7	Haryana	14,176
8	Himachal Pradesh	8,990
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7,676
10	Karnataka	26,090
11	Kerala	25,399
12	Madhya Pradesh	29,304
13	Maharashtra	61,316
14	Manipur	1,791
15	Meghalaya	1,399
16	Mizoram	1,395
17	Nagaland	1,888
18	Orissa	23,451
19	Punjab	54,423
20	Rajasthan	34,102
21	Sikkim	746

1	2	3
22	Tamil Nadu	23,165
23	Tripura	2,359
24	Uttar Pradesh	88,438
25	West Bengal	54,416

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget Documents of States.

**Export Performance of Small Scale Industries**

1607. SHRI G. J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the details of the present status of the export during the current year as compared to the exports in previous year by small scale industry sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): Data in respect of exports by the Small Scale Industry (SSI) sector for the current year 2001-2002 are not available as these are provided by the respective Export Promotion Councils only after the close of the financial year. However, SSI's have been accounting for about 35% of the total exports during the last few years.

[Translation]

**Assistance of South Africa in the Field of SSI**

1608. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- whether India has decided to assist South Africa in the field of small scale industries;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the progress achieved in the matter so far; and
- the extent to which it is likely to benefit the Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A non-trading (representative) office of the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), a public sector undertaking was established in Johannesburg, South Africa with the objectives to promote the Indian Small Scale Industries (SSIs) by exporting Indian projects and products and to transfer technology of the small scale projects from India to South Africa. The NSIC has also set up a few SSI projects in South Africa.

(d) The success of Indian Projects in South Africa is likely to create demand for Indian Products and Technologies in Africa.

#### **Increase in Poverty**

1609. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Desh Me Bhadh Rahi He Garibe" appeared in the "Nav Bharat Times" on November 2, 2001;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove poverty during the last three years alongwith the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The news item appearing in the Nav Bharat Times has mentioned about the increase in rural poverty between 1991 and 1997 and that the burden of poverty falls more on the women.

(b) The basis of the poverty estimates noted in the above news item has been given as the 53rd Report of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Planning Commission estimates the percentage of persons

living below the poverty line at national and state level from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The two latest such surveys were conducted in 1993-94 and 1999-2000. During 1991 and 1997 the NSSO carried out "thin" sample surveys, which are not used by the Planning Commission to estimate the incidence of poverty. As such, official estimates of number of persons living below the poverty line in the year 1991 or 1997 are not available. The percentage persons living below the poverty line calculated from 50th Round large sample survey on consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO in 1993-94 was 37.27% in rural areas. The data from the latest large survey of the 55th Round on a 30-day recall basis indicate 27.09% of the rural population lived below the poverty line in 1999-2000.

(c) There is a three-pronged action to alleviate and reduce the poverty in the country. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human, and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting of the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and assets-building for the poor.

*[English]*

#### **Mega Projects in Karnataka**

1610. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether six mega projects in Karnataka involving an investment of Rs. 1413 crores have been cleared by a High Level Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Karnataka Government has urged the Union Government to provide additional central assistance for the above projects; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Minister for large and medium industries in its meeting held on October 22, 2001 approved six projects with an estimated investment of Rs. 1413.42 crores.

(b) Details of Mega Projects cleared by High Level Committee are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### *Highlights of the Mega Projects cleared by High Level Committee on 22.10.2001*

S.No.	Name of the Company	Location	Product	Investment (Rs. In Cr.)	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Biocon India Ltd. Expansion	Hebbagodi Hosur Road Bangalore	Pharmaceutical ingredients & enzymes	60.62	500
2.	M/s. Supreme Build Cap (P) Ltd.	Devarbisanahalli Varthur Hobli Bangalore South	Integrated Infrastructure including IT Park/ Hospitality/ entertainment	230.00	3000
3.	M/s. Subramanya Construction & Development Company Ltd.	Bannerghalla Road, Tavarekere Bangalore South	IT Park	183.80	2700
4.	M/s. Shamanur Sugars Ltd. Expansion	Duggavathi Harappanahalli	Sugar Co- generation, Bio- Compost plant & cane Farm	88.00	200
5.	M/s. Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Taluk Davangere Throughout Karnataka State	Telecommunication Network	800	1442
6.	M/s. Jindal Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	Toragallu, Bellary District	Development of ancillary Industrial Estate	51.00	600
<b>Total</b>				<b>1413.42</b>	<b>8442</b>

#### **Development of Coir Industry**

1611. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any new representation from the State of Kerala regarding the development of Coir Industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken towards infrastructure development of Coir Industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) The Central Government has not received any new representation from the State

Government of Kerala regarding the development of Coir Industry in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Subsidy to Gramoudyog

1612. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Khadi Gramoudyog has requested the Government for subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Central Governments in this regard; and

(d) the target fixed regarding total transaction by the Khadi Gramoudyog for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) to (c) The Government does not provide any subsidy to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), however, the details of funds released to the KVIC under Plan and Non-Plan head during the last three years and the budget provision for the current financial year are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (B.E)
Plan	34623	20193	32000	35400
Non-Plan	32006	7870	7797	8263
<b>Total</b>	<b>66629 *</b>	<b>28063</b>	<b>39797</b>	<b>43663</b>

\* Includes renewal of past loans.

(d) No target has been set for total transaction by KVIC during the financial year, however, the budget provision for the current financial year can be taken as target as far as expenditure is concerned.

### Expenditure on Bee-Keeping

1613. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Khadi Gramoudyog Commission and similar other agencies on bee-keeping during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in various parts of the country especially in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal for the protection of bee-keeping industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) The funds disbursed by KVIC for the bee-keeping programme during 1997:1998, 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released		
	KVIC's Budgetary Source	C.B.C.*	Grand Total
1997-1998	10.92	-	10.92
1998-1999	21.02	-	21.02
1999-2000	57.99	21.15	79.14

\* Consortium bank credit

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) KVIC has conducted a potential study of Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh, Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh and Haldwani in Uttaranchal State. This survey was conducted under the KVIC-UNDP programme. In Sheopur, it has identified 140 families of traditional beekeepers/bee hunters and found that the average income from honey collection per person is about Rs. 2100 during the season. In Saharanpur there are 200 beekeepers having *apis mellifera* bee colonies. The annual estimated honey production of these beekeepers is in the range of 2 to 4 lakhs Kgs. In the case of Haldwani there are 4000 beekeepers processing bee colonies ranging from 5 to 800 numbers. The annual estimated production of the area is reported at 3 to 5 lakhs Kgs. And the main source of honey are Eucalyptus, Litchi, Sunflower and Mustard.

For the development of bee-keeping at the above places i.e. Sheopur (M.P.) Sharanpur (U.P) and Haldwani (Uttaranchal) KVIC is, *inter alia*, implementing the following programmes:-

1. Development of Better strain of bees & their multiplication.
2. The better quality bees are distributed to the honey bee-keepers.
3. Special training on queen-rearing and quality control of honey for skill upgradation of beekeeper and bee-hunters.
4. Scientific extraction methods are adopted by bee-hunters to avoid the killing of bees by burning etc.
5. Infrastructure development is also undertaken especially for equipment, standard bee-boxes, training facilities etc.

#### **Demand for the Physiotherapy**

1614. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the demand for physiotherapists services in the country is increasing due to the compulsory need for physiotherapy treatment in the event of failure of various types of surgery;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment of the requirement of physiotherapists in the country in future;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) Government is conscious of the increasing demand for physiotherapy treatment in the country. However, no specific survey has so far been carried out to assess the requirement.

*[English]*

#### **Post Master General's Office in N.E.**

1615. SHRI K. A. SANGTAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have consented to bifurcate the Post Master General's Office of Shillong and set up another Chief Post Master General in Dimapur, Nagaland to cater to the needs of the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland; and

- (b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir. No such decision has been taken.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Allocation of Funds**

1616. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the per capita amount of money allocated for Agriculture and Rural Development during each of the last three years. State-wise;
- (b) the amount sought by each of the State Governments and the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for the said purpose during the aforesaid period; and
- (c) the criteria prescribed by the Union Government for allocation of funds to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) The total Plan outlays of the States are decided through consultations between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers Concerned, keeping in view the availability of resources. Resources available consist of Central assistance and States' own resources. The sector wise allocations within the total plan outlay are proposed by the States and finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission, keeping in view States priorities and the overall objectives of the Five Year Plans. These are not decided on a per capita basis. Details indicating the State wise allocations for Agriculture and Rural Development for the State Plans for the years 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 and per capita allocation arrived at by dividing total allocation by the respective population of the States are given in the enclosed statement I and II.



(c) Central Assistance for State Plans is provided in the form of Block Loans and Grants, which are allocated on the basis of Gadgil-Mukherjee formula approved by the National Development Council in 1991. According to this formula Central assistance to State plans is allocated on the following basis: -

- (1) 30% of total assistance is reserved for special category States.
- (2) for each group (special category/non-special

category) the assistance is allocated on the criteria given below:-

	Criteria Weight (%)
(i) Population (1971)	60
(ii) Per Capita Income	25
(iii) Performance	7.5
(iv) Special Problems	7.5

#### Statement-I

*Statewise amount allocated with per capita for agriculture sector for the years 1998-99 to 2000-01*

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000		Annual Plan 2000-01	
		Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)	Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)	Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.77	23	181.27	24	202.75	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.11	1410	52.77	497	45.62	419
3.	Assam	167.81	64	202.63	76	169.33	63
4.	Bihar	112.21	11	82.65	8	77.14	7
5.	Goa	8.50	63	9.55	69	10.94	78
6.	Gujarat	350.60	75	414.90	87	512.32	106
7.	Haryana	127.35	67	118.08	61	97.74	49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	183.00	308	202.04	333	182.87	295
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	194.56	216	185.49	202	204.15	218
10.	Karnataka	268.31	54	303.35	60	313.29	61
11.	Kerala	237.80	74	258.50	79	259.50	79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	312.79	41	302.25	39	258.21	33
13.	Maharashtra	330.66	36	415.36	45	468.78	50
14.	Manipur	28.61	131	29.88	134	19.65	86
15.	Meghalaya	44.10	210	46.00	214	53.26	242
16.	Mizoram	43.70	504	38.49	430	31.86	345
17.	Nagaland	23.17	152	26.87	171	28.91	178
18.	Orissa	152.99	42	132.65	36	97.43	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	127.11	56	151.06	66	171.86	74
20.	Rajasthan	364.31	71	336.69	65	179.81	34
21.	Sikkim	19.70	383	20.09	378	23.16	422
22.	Tamil Nadu	392.11	65	343.38	57	410.40	67
23.	Tripura	33.42	102	32.82	98	41.80	122
24.	Uttar Pradesh	716.19	45	839.45	52	824.34	51
25.	West Bengal	180.98	24	239.93	31	119.93	15
Population Estimates Used			1998		1999		2000

**Statement-II**

*Statewise amount allocated with per capita for rural development sector for the year 1998-99 to 2000-01*

S.No.	States	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000		Annual Plan 2000-01	
		Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)	Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)	Amount Allocated (Rs. crore)	Per Capita (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363.92	48	334.08	44	180.74	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.24	282	25.16	237	24.21	222
3.	Assam	154.18	59	173.16	65	210.95	78
4.	Bihar	1019.29	101	1158.82	113	930.17	89
5.	Goa	3.34	25	5.28	38	2.58	18
6.	Gujarat	306.79	65	307.16	64	441.2	91
7.	Haryana	74.76	39	46.55	24	83.72	42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	67.37	113	71.23	117	61.28	99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.61	89	75.41	82	51.64	55
10.	Karnataka	253.4	51	244.19	48	289	56
11.	Kerala	70.34	22	90.56	28	64.9	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	352.89	46	356.06	46	487.19	62
13.	Maharashtra	774.46	85	1020.08	110	973.56	103
14.	Manipur	9.28	43	10.05	45	51.4	225
15.	Meghalaya	22.53	107	23.57	109	44.05	200
16.	Mizoram	51.81	598	41.56	464	42	455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Nagaland	44.05	289	52.55	334	35.76	220
18.	Orissa	228.56	63	273.87	75	183.78	49
19.	Punjab	116.53	52	150.03	66	124.4	54
20.	Rajasthan	301.93	59	324.4	63	382.25	72
21.	Sikkim	9.47	184	8.12	153	10.6	193
22.	Tamil Nadu	470.98	79	458.4	76	559.26	92
23.	Tripura	32.64	100	26.62	80	34.72	101
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1066.87	68	1035.84	65	959.76	59
25.	West Bengal	279.03	36	387.26	50	382.49	49
Population Estimates Used:			1998		1999		2000

*[English]***Theft of Cables**

1617. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO :

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of theft of cables and other telecom equipment are increasing in some States;

(b) the total loss suffered on that account by the Telecom department during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the corrective steps taken by each Telecom Circle to prevent such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss suffered by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on account of thefts of cables and other telecom equipment during the last three years was Rs. 6,28,81,532/-.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the BSNL and MTNL to curb such thefts:

- (i) Proper accountability of stores;
- (ii) Adequate security for the store materials;
- (iii) Surprise checks by Vigilance Section;

(iv) Computerization of Material Management Section;

(v) Movement of stores only on issue of gate pass and entry to stores restricted to staff on duty only;

(vi) Coordination with police authorities to check the thefts;

(vii) Patrolling of major cable routes;

(viii) Blocking of manholes;

(ix) Reduction of length of underground cables by providing more number of remote subscriber units, etc.

*[Translation]***Inspector Raj**

1618. SHRI P. R. KHUNTE : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to give its recommendations to make the small scale industries free from the Inspector Raj; and

(b) the extent of loan made available to the small scale industries in various States particularly Chhattisgarh during 'New loan guarantee scheme of August, 2000 as announced in the Budget for the year 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Perhaps the reference is to the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries. The scheme provides guarantees for loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs to support eligible lending institutions to extend loans to small scale industries (SSIs). Data in respect of State-wise number of guarantees sanctioned under the scheme, as on 31 st October, 2001 is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Statewise Guarantees sanctioned under Credit Guarantee Scheme (as on October 31st, 2001)*

(Rs. Lakhs)

State/UT	Sanctions
1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.31
Andhra Pradesh	62.56
Assam	99.03
Bihar	22.54
Chhattisgarh	34.78
Delhi	3.35
Goa	1.45
Gujarat	33.21
Haryana	28.68
Himachal Pradesh	34.49
Jammu & Kashmir	6.16
Jharkhand	32.44
Karnataka	98.76
Kerala	67.87
Madhya Pradesh	156.55
Maharashtra	129.40
Manipur	15.20

1	2
Meghalaya	1.47
Mizoram	6.82
Nagaland	0.15
Orissa	17.46
Punjab	54.11
Rajasthan	40.21
Sikkim	1.80
Tamil Nadu	299.83
Uttar Pradesh	331.15
Uttaranchal	3.26
West Bengal	49.39
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1633.43</b>

Note: The Scheme is operational since January 2001.

**Conversion of STD Calls into Local Calls**

1619. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA :

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT :

SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make telephone calls cheaper upto the distance of 200 Kms.;

(b) if so, the time by which new rates are likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert STD call upto 500 Kms. into local calls; and

(d) if so, the time by which this decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Government. Under the TRAI (Act) 1997, only the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, has been mandated with the power of tariff fixation.

**E-Mail Services in Maharashtra**

1620. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to provide e-mail facilities in some district headquarters of the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the names of these districts, particularly in the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the details of estimated expenditure to be incurred on this scheme; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) E-mail facility is already available as a part of Internet access available in all district headquarters of the country including Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

**Telephone Directories**

1621. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether MTNL Delhi had got published 15 lakh main Directories and 10 lakh supplementary Directories in the year 1999 and 2000 respectively for distribution among the telephone subscribers;

(b) if so, the amount spent by the department to get both the Directories published;

(c) the number of the subscribers provided with both the Directories by January 31, 2001 and number of the Directories lying in stock at present and the total monetary value thereof;

(d) whether MTNL is likely to publish a fresh main directory for the year 2001;

(e) if so, the total number of such Directories to be published indicating volumes and cost thereof;

(f) whether 75 percent subscribers show indifference towards collecting the Directory because they keep the important numbers with them and as such they do not require the Directory; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the said extravagant expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount spent by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to get these directories published is as under:

15 lakh, main directories Rs. 24,16,20,000.00

10 lakh, supplementary directories Rs. 14,18,09,997.00

(c) Total number of subscribers provided with directories up to 31.01.2001:

Main 1999 issue 11,69,000 (approximately)

Supplementary 2000 issue 1,64,000 (approximately)

Number of directory lying in stock at present:

Main 1999 issue 1,93,000 (approximately)

Supplementary 2000 issue 1,41,000 (approximately)

Total monetary value thereof:

Main 1999 issue Rs. 3,10,88,440 (approximately)

Supplementary 2000 issue Rs. 1,99,95,210 (approximately)

(d) and (e) As per the present policy, MTNL issues main directory every alternate year. The number of directories to be published for the year 2001 has been decided as 14 lakhs. Number of volumes and cost will be decided after tender is finalised.

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

[English]

**Construction of National Highways**

1622. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :

MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN :

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAJO SINGH :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3312 on August 13, 2001 and state:

(a) the total length of each highway declared as National Highway during the last three years in Bihar;

(b) the amount earmarked for each declared National Highway for construction and modernisation of these roads; and

(c) the time schedule chalked out for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) A statement giving details

of the total length of each highway declared as National Highway during the last three years in Bihar

(b) and (c) Funds are allotted state wise. Presently the stress is on Improvement of riding quality. Development of these new National Highways is depending upon the traffic needs, inter-se priority on all India basis and availability of funds etc, which shall be considered afterwards based on the out come of feasibility studies.

### Statement

*The total length of each highway declared as National Highway during the last three years in Bihar*

S.No.	N.H. No.	Name of Road	Length in Kms.
1	2	3	4
1.	30A	Fatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Saksohra-Barh	69.00
3.	77	Hazipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Sonbarsa	142.00
4.	80	Mokamah to Bihar-Jharkhand border via Bhagalpur-Sahebhanj	190.50
5.	81	Kora to Bihar-West Bengal Border via Katihar	100.00
6.	82	Gaya-Rajgir-Biharsharif-Mokama	130.00
7.	83	Patna-Punpun-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Dobhi	130.00
8.	84	Arrah on NH-30 to Buxar via Bhojpur	75.00
9.	85	Chapra (NH-19) to Gopalganj (NH-28) via Siwan	95.00
10.	98	Patna to Bihar- Jharkhand border via Phulwari, Bhusaula, Naubatpur, Biktarn, Arwal, Aurangabad	157.00
11.	99	Dobhi to Bmar-Jharkhand Border	10.00
12.	101	Chapra-Baniapur-Maharajganj-Barauli	60.00
13.	102	Chapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur	80.00
14.	103	Hazipur-Mushrigharati	55.00
15.	104	Chakia-Marhar Pakari Bridge-Madhuban-Shivhiar-Sitamarhi-Harlakhi-Umagaon-Jaynagar-Khutauna-Narahita	160.00
16.	105	Darbhangha Aunsi-Jayanagar	66.00
17.	106	Birpur-Madhepura-Binpur	130.00
18.	107	Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Rajsimri-Bakhtiyarpur-Bariahi-Saharsa-Bajnathpur-Madhepura-Murliganj-Purnea	145.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1794.5</b>

**Citizen Charter**

1623. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned. "Citizen Charter a document for and of the babus across the table" appearing in the Hindustan Times', dated October 31, 2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The New Delhi (METRO) Edition of Hindustan Times dated 31.10.2001 does not contain any news item captioned "Citizen's Charter a document for and of the babus across the table".

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Increase in PG Medical Seats in Medical Colleges**

1624. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the number of PG medical seats to be enhanced in various Medical Colleges in Karnataka as recommended by Karnataka Government; and

(b) the action so far taken by the Government to give approval for the enhancement of PG medical seats to various medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Based on the Essentiality Certificate given by the Govt. of Karnataka, proposals have been received from the following institutions during January, 2001 for increase in number of PG Seats:-

1. JJM Medical College, Davangere
2. MR Medical College, Gulbarga
3. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore
4. Fr. Muller's Medical College, Mangalore

(b) On the recommendations of the Medical Council of India (MCI), increase in seats in some disciplines have been permitted at JJM Medical College, Davangere & St. John's Medical College, Bangalore. Further, recommendations of Medical Council of India on allowing increase in number of seats in certain courses are under process in the Department. Recommendations of Medical Council of India in respect of Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore are, however, awaited.

**Conference on I.T. Sector**

1625. SHRI R.S. PATIL :

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka had urged in an I.T. Ministers Conference that the I.T. Sector should not be exposed to any taxation; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards the customs duty exemption in respect of IT products covered by the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1), a number of items are already exempt from basic customs duty. On others, the duty will be reduced to zero in a phased manner. With regard to the issue of excise duty on IT products the Government has not found it feasible to exempt all IT products from excise duty. Export profits from IT exports are tax exempt under the Income Tax Act.

**Smallpox Vaccination**

1626. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to launch mass smallpox vaccination programme following the serious threat of smallpox being used as a weapon for bio-terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the WHO is not in favour of smallpox vaccination due to the risk of side effects; and

(d) if so, the reasons for launching such vaccinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal to launch mass smallpox vaccination programme as vaccination of entire population is not recommended by WHO in view of the risk of severe reactions to the vaccine.

#### **India's Stand on Pile of Nuclear Weapons**

1627. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have spelt out their policy on the Nuclear Weapons accumulated by the big powers down the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the same has been found helpful in reducing the accumulated stock?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Since independence India has been a strong proponent of global nuclear disarmament and has taken numerous initiatives towards this objective. India attaches the highest priority to nuclear disarmament. To this end, Government have always supported urgent commencement of multilateral negotiations aimed at elimination of nuclear weapons within a time bound phased programme.

(c) The United States of America and Russian Federation have effected negotiated reductions of their nuclear weapons over the years through well known agreements such as START-I and START-II. There are reports indicating that the two countries would undertake further cuts in their nuclear weapons.

#### **Issue of Postal Stamps**

1628. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to release a Commemorative stamp of Sri Ayyan Kali the great social reformer from Dalit community in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the stamps are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Commemorative postage stamp on Shri Ayyan Kali is approved for issue in the year 2002.

#### **Supply of Equipment**

1629. SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

SHRI RAJO SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in Koppal Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) whether it is fact that required materials are not being supplied to the existing telephone exchanges and for taking up expansion programmes;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) places where new telephone exchanges are proposed to be started, State-wise and Koppal in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) 88 number of telephone exchanges are functioning in Koppal Lok Sabha Constituency.

(b) No, Sir. Sufficient materials are being allotted as targeted for the SSA.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) In Koppal four new exchanges are proposed at Mustur, Yerihanchinal, G. Nagalapura and Suggenahalli. In total 125 new exchanges have been planned in Karnataka during 2001-2002 location for which is finalized as per demand projected by field units.



[Translation]

**New Post Offices in Jharkhand**

1630. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices, branch sub-post offices proposed to be opened in the State of Jharkhand during the current financial year, district-wise;

(b) the number of post offices opened so far, both in urban or rural areas of the State;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve in postal services in the State;

(d) whether the Government also propose to modernize/expand the existing post offices in the State;

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

(f) the funds allocated for the purpose during the period; and

(g) the time by which these post offices are likely to be modernised/opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) The Post Offices are opened on norm based justification subject to availability of resources, particularly sanction of posts of Gramin Dak Sewaks by the Government. The targets fixed in this regard district-wise for Jharkhand circle are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The number of post offices in the State category-wise is as under:

Category of Post Offices	Urban	Rural	Total
Head Post Offices	13	Nil	13
Deptl. Sub post offices	224	207	431
Extra deptl. Sub post offices	11	17	28
Extra deptl. Branch post offices	19	2552	2571
<b>Total:</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2776</b>	<b>3043</b>

(c) to (e) The postal services in Jharkhand are satisfactory. Department has taken steps for total

computerisation and modernisation of selected post offices as well as for provision of infrastructural equipment to 300 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices to improve the postal services in the State.

(f) Rs. 20 lakhs for modernisation and Rs. 24 lakhs for opening of post offices and Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras have been allotted during the current financial year 2001-2002 to Jharkhand Circle.

(g) It would be the endeavour of the Government to complete the above targets by 31st March-2002 subject to availability of resources.

**Statement**

*District wise targets for opening of post offices in Jharkhand State during 2001-2002.*

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of Sub Post Offices	No. of extra departmental Branch Post offices	Total
1.	Ranchi	Nil	05	05
2	Dumka	Nil	05	05
3	Dhanbad	Nil	06	06
4	Singhbhum	01	04	05
5	Hazaribagh	Nil	04	04
6	Giridih	Nil	03	03
7	Palamau	01	03	04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>

[English]

**Telephone Directory**

1631. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss of revenue due to non-publication of telephone directories annually by way of royalty in test-checked circles during last three years;

(b) the names of the printers, who did not pay the royalty and amount outstanding against each of them; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to recover the amount of royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Remarks of Chief Military Observer of UN**

1632. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI :

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan has made certain remarks in respect of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On October 29, 2001, at a press briefing in Srinagar, the Chief Military Observer (CMO) of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), Major General Hermann Loidolt, made certain remarks of a political nature on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Government felt that these remarks were uncalled for and took up the matter with the UN. The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, under whose jurisdiction the UNMOGIP operates, disavowed the remarks made by the CMO and conveyed apologies on behalf of the UN Secretary General. Subsequently, on November 1,

the Deputy Spokesman of the UN Secretary General, in response to a question from the press, said that CMOs were not allowed to make political comments without clearance from Headquarters; the General had been reminded about the extent of his competence; and that his statement did not reflect the views of the Secretary General. The CMO was summoned by the Government and was told in clear terms that his remarks were completely unwarranted and unacceptable. The CMO, in a letter addressed to the Director General of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, Government of India, conveyed apologies for his misbehaviour.

**Overcharge for Telephone Calls**

1633. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that several star hotels overcharge for the telephone calls made by the customers in their hotels;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with Hotel Association of India in this regard and also allowing their inmates to use virtual calling cards from the telephones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The issue was discussed with Department of Tourism who expressed their inability in enforcing any control on the issues of overcharging for telephone calls and not allowing use of Virtual Calling Cards since they do not have any regulatory powers. However, efforts will be made to persuade Hotel Association of India for allowing the Hotel inmates to use virtual calling cards as far as possible.

**Wireless Local Loop Service in Karnataka**

1634. SHRI R. L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government launched Wireless Local Loop (WLL) service throughout the country;

(b) if so, the cities selected in Karnataka for the launching of the above service; and

(c) the time by which the said service is likely to be launched in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) BSNL has so far launched Wireless Local Loop (WLL) service in selected cities of the country. Some of the rural areas of the country have also been provided with this WLL service.

(b) and (c) The details of the cities proposed to be provided with WLL service in Urban and Rural areas of Karnataka are as mentioned below:-

(i) **Urban :**

S.No.	Name of city	No. of Lines	Status
1.	Bangalore	5000 lines	Commissioned on 29.9.2001
2.	Bangalore	Expansion by 20,000 Lines (5,000 to 25,000)	Proposed during the year 2002
3.	Mysore	10,000 Lines	Proposed during the year 2002

(ii) **Rural :**

There is a proposal to provide Village Public Telephones (VPTs) and scattered telephone lines in rural areas by WLL systems. 27 Base Stations of 500 lines each have been allotted to Karnataka Circle for the current year for providing WLL service. The details of Base Station sites are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Site for Base Station in Karnataka
1	2
1	Channapatna
2	Doddaballapur
3	Hoskote
4	Kanakpura
5	Ramanagaram
6	Allur
7	Belur
8	HN Pura
9	Hassan
10	Sakishpura
11	Bagepalu

1	2
12	Bangarpet
13	Chickballapur
14	Kolar
15	Malur
16	CR Nagar
17	Gundlupet
18	HD Kote
19	Kollegal
20	T. Narsipura
21	CN Hali
22	Koratagere
23	Mabhugiri
24	Pavagada
25	Sira
26	Tiptur
27	Turuvekere

[Translation]

**Issue of Postal Stamps**

1635. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to issue a postal stamp on Jain Acharya Samrat Anand Rishiji Maharaj in the Bhagvan Mahavir Janma Kalyanak Mohotsava year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which such postal stamps are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Issue of a commemorative postage stamp on Shri Anand Rishiji Maharaj in the year 2002 is under consideration.

[English]

**WLL Connections in UP and Bihar**

1636. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) connections provided in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar till date, district-wise; and

(b) the details of WLL connections proposed to be provided during the remaining part of the year and next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) The details of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) connections provided by BSNL in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar till date district-wise are as given below:

S. No.	State	Name of District	No. of WLL connections
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2134

S1. No.	Telecom Circle	WLL connections proposed during the remaining part of 2001-2002	WLL connections proposed during 2002- 2003
1	Uttar Pradesh (East)	74852	It is proposed to provide 18 Lakh
2	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23047	WLL connection throughout the
3	Bihar	40787	country during the year 2002-2003. Telecom Circle wise break up is under finalisation.

#### Visit of Foreign Dignitaries

1637. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH :

- SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DASMUNSI :  
 SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN :  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
 SHRI BHIM DAHAL :  
 SHRI AMBAREESHA :  
 SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :  
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :  
 SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
 SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :  
 SHRI C.N. SINGH :  
 SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA :

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign dignitaries who visited India after the World Trade Centre air strikes; .

(b) the discussions held with them and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the stand taken by India on terrorism was made known to them; and

(d) if so, the views expressed by foreign dignitaries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (d) Sir, the information is given in the enclosed statement.

1	2	3	4
2		Allahabad	890
3		Lucknow	2548
4		Gorakhpur	328
5	Bihar	Bhojpur	94
6		Vaishali	841
7		Shekhpura	57
8		Patna	2435
9		Khagaria	44
10		Muzaffarpur	50
11		Samastipur	207
12		Rohtas	639

(b) The details of WLL connections proposed to be provided by BSNL during the remaining part of the year and next year in Telecom Circles of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are as mentioned below:

## Statement

S.No	Name of Foreign Dignitary & designation who visited India after WTC air strikes	Name of country to which he belongs	Date(s) of Visit	Discussions held with him and the outcome thereof	Whether the stand taken by India on terrorism was made known to him	If so, the views expressed by the foreign dignitary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mr. Nguyen Dy Nien, Minister of foreign Affairs	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	11-16-Sept., 2001	Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and international matters, which helped strengthen India-Vietnam relations.	No. (The official talks were held soon after the Sept. 11 attacks, i.e., at noon of Sept. 12.)	Does not arise. (In an informal chat with pressman at Patna airport during his visit, on Sept. 14, the Vietnamese FM said that Vietnam condemned the terrorist attack, supported India and all other countries in their fight against terrorism, and supported American efforts to curb the menace.)
2	Mr. Sebastien Ouedraogo, Minister for Employment & Professional Training	Burkina Faso	16-21 Sept., 2001	Discussion on Vocational training.	No.	
3.	Prof. Sam Ongeri, Minister for Public Health	Kenya	26-30 Sept., 2001	Health Summit	No	
4.	Mr. Senoullah Laurthan, Minister of Social Security	Mauritius	26 Sept to 1 Oct., 2001	Discussions regarding Prison Reform & Exchange of Prisoners.	No	
5	Mr. Tony Blair, Prime Minister	U.K.	5-6 October 2001	He visited India as a part of his efforts to garner international support for the military action against Afghanistan. India highlighted the importance of taking action on countries, which harbour, support and finance terrorism. The format of the future political set-up in Afghanistan in the post-Taliban scenario was also discussed.	Yes	Prime Minister Blair conveyed appreciation for India's role and restraint in the current situation and condemned all acts of terrorism, including the attack on the assembly in Jammu & Kashmir
6	Mr. Abdulahi Ibrahim, Speaker of Kano State	Nigeria	7-17-Oct 2001	Study Tour	No	

7

6

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7. Mr. Jurgan Chrobog, State Secretary	Germany	12 October 2001	During talks with EAM, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary Mr. Chrobog discussed the geo-political situation of Afghanistan and the source of terrorism were discussed.	Yes	He expressed Germany's desire to maintain close consultations on the evolving situation in Afghanistan
8. Mr. Ily's Kliebanov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation; Co-Chairman of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission (IRIGC) for Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and cultural Cooperation; as also, Co-Chairman of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission of Military Technical Cooperation (IRIGC-MTC)	Russian Federation	14-16 Oct. 2001	During this visit, the Inter Session Review Meeting of the Indo-Russian Inter Governmental Commission (IRIGC) was held between India and the Russian Federation on 15 October, 2001. Shri Yashwant Sinha, Finance Minister is the Chairman of the IRIGC from the Indian side. Mr. Kliebanov called on the President and the Prime Minister of India. He had separate meetings with Shri Jaswant Singh, EAM; Shri George Fernandes, Raksha Mantri and Chairman of the IRIGC-MTC from the Indian side, and Shri Brajesh Mishra Principal Secretary to PM and National Security Adviser.	Yes	Both India and the Russian Federation have reaffirmed that global terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. Cooperation in combating terrorism is becoming an imperative of contemporary international reality. The two sides believe that combating this menace should be on a comprehensive and long-term basis and should be directed also at those supporting harbouring or providing safe haven for terrorists. India and the Russian Federation intend to make their full contribution to the establishment of such a system. They proceed from the understanding that terrorist acts admit no justification under any political, ethnic, religious, social, economic or other grounds. Terrorism is an absolute evil; it is a global scourge to be collectively countered.
					India and the Russian Federation expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation between India and the Russian Federation in countering international terrorism and other transnational organised crimes, which include terrorism, including drug trafficking. The two sides reiterated their resolve to continue and coordinate efforts for strengthening the international legal basis for combating these challenges. Russia

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						has expressed support for the Indian draft of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in the UN.
9.	Mr. Lyonpo Jigmi Y. Thinley, Foreign Minister	Bhutan	15-12 Oct., 2001	He visited India in connection with the inauguration of Bhutanese exhibition titled "The Living Religious and Cultural Traditions of Bhutan".	Yes	The dignity shared our views of opposing any form of terrorism. He also expressed support to the Indian initiative in the United Nations for an international convention on terrorism.
10.	Mr. Colin Powell, U.S. Secretary of State	USA	Oct. 16-17, 2001	Discussions were held on the global campaign against Terrorism including military operations in Afghanistan, the post-Taliban political structure and a range of bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern.	Yes	The dignitary agreed with the stand taken by India.
11.	Mr. V.I. Tubnikov, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation.	Russian Federation	18-19 Oct. 2001	Mr. Tubnikov visited India for the 3rd Session of the Indo-Russian Joint Working Group (JWG) on Afghanistan. During this visit, he co-chaired the meeting of JWG on Afghanistan with Co-chairperson from the Indian side, Smt. Chokila Iyer, Foreign Secretary. He also called on Home Minister, External Affairs Minister, and Principal Secretary to PM and National Security Adviser. A Joint Statement was issued at the end of the JWG on Afghanistan.	Yes	Both India & Russia reaffirmed that global terrorism is a threat to international peace & security and reiterated their resolve to continue to fight against this menace.
12.	Mr. Nandboomar Bodha, Minister of Tourism.	Mauritius	18-24 Oct., 2001	C II Meeting	No	
13.	Mr. Alan Larson, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic & Business Affairs	USA	Oct. 20, 2001	Discussions were held on the global campaign against Terrorism including military operations in Afghanistan, the post-Taliban political structure and a range of bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern.	Yes.	The dignitary agreed with the stand taken by India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Mr Yoshiro Mori, former Prime Minister of Japan visited India as Special Envoy of the Prime Minister Mr. J. Kozumi	Japan	28-30 Oct. 2001	He called on Prime Minister, Home Ministe and Raksha Mantri. Mr. Mori carried a letter from PM Kozumi addressed to our PM which expressed appreciation of Government of India's cooperation with international community in its campaign against terrorism; extended condolences for the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 1 October 2001 and expressed support for the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism proposed by India.	Yes	Mr. Mori expressed appreciation for Government of India's cooperation with the international community in its fight against terrorism, and said that Japan is willing to cooperate with India in this area. Mr. Mori also condemned the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 1st October, 2001
				PM told Mori that the fight against terrorism is a global fight and that India has offered full support to the coalition. He was told that support to terrorism by Taliban regime directly impacted on India. In the post-Taliban scenario, there has to be a broad-based Government with equitable representation of different ethnic and religious groups. PM and other leaders conveyed that India will fully participate in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan. Home Minister proposed that India and Japan could set up a joint working group on terrorism and also sign an agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. He took note of our suggestions and agreed to follow up.		
				Prime Minister has written a letter to Prime Minister of Japan on 27 October 2001 on India's perspective of post-conflict Afghanistan.		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Mr. Gerard Schroeder, German Chancellor	Germany	28-31 Oct., 2001	Chancellor Schroeder was on a State visit during which he exchanged views with Rashtrapati, Prime Minister and Vice President. The situation in Afghanistan and the source of international terrorism was the focus of these discussions. Accompanying German Interior Minister Mr. Otto Schily and Home Minister discussed measures and strategies in the fight against international terrorism. We emphasised the need for maintaining close consultations in the form of a Joint Working Group on International Terrorism. We also sought Germany's support for India's draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.	Yes	German leadership reiterated their stand that Germany would not make any distinction between terrorist acts in USA or in Kashmir. Germany was appreciative of India's balanced approach in the current situation.
16	Mr. Hubert Vedrine, foreign Minister	France	1 Nov., 2001	During the visit, the future of Afghanistan, the situation in Pakistan and the menace of international terrorism were discussed. Both leaders reiterated their commitment to fight international terrorism and maintain close cooperation on the issue. India expressed concern over the West engaging with General Musharraf in the fight against terrorism.	Yes	French Minister was appreciative of India's restrained attitude in the evolving situation.
17	Mr. George A. Papandreu, Foreign Minister	Greece	2 Nov., 2001	He exchanged views with EAM on the international situation in the aftermath of September 11 terrorist attacks in USA and also on the future political set up in Afghanistan. EAM emphasised that the current coalition against terrorism should strike at the root of terrorism and not restrict itself to the Al-Qaeda network.	Yes	India and Greece agreed that the future Government in Afghanistan should be broad-based and representative of the people of Afghanistan. The Greek Foreign Minister acknowledged that India had been a long-suffering victim of cross-border terrorism and that there was need to curb and contain terrorism wherever and in whatever forms it existed.
18	Mr. Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. Secretary of Defence	USA	Nov 4-5, 2001	Discussions were held on the global campaign against Terrorism including military operations in Afghanistan, the	Yes	The dignitary agreed with the stand taken by India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Mrs. Mary Robinson, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	United Nations	15-19 Nov. 2001	<p>post-Taliban political structure and a range of bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern.</p> <p>HCHR's visit was not a, a bilateral one, although she did call on the Hon'ble President, EAM, Minister for Social Justice &amp; Empowerment, Minister for Law, Justice &amp; Company Affairs and the Chief Justice. She also met Dr. Najma Heptullah, Dy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha and other Members of Parliament interested in Human Rights issues. Terrorism was one of the topics discussed during her various calls/meetings, although the focus was more on Human Rights per se, particularly in the context of the World Conference against Racism held in Durban in August-September this year, and the social, cultural and economic rights of deprived sections of society as well as women and children, since HCHR's programme also included the inauguration of a Workshop for Judges on the Justiciability on Social, Economical and Cultural Rights organised by her office and hosted by India.</p>	<p>India's stand on the issue of terrorism was communicated to HCHR by her Indian interlocutors</p> <p>HCHR took note of our concerns, expressed sympathy for the loss of life and senseless violence being faced by India as a result of trans-border terrorism and appreciated our determination to protect the basis Human Rights to life of our citizens, within the parameters of our laws.</p>	
20.	Mr. Kola B. Jamodu Minister for Industry	Nigeria	22 Nov., 2001	Industries Matters	No	

**Kudankulam Project**

1638. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN :

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN :

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI :

SHRI M. DURAI :

SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU :

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Russia have finally agreed on the cost of the proposed nuclear power project at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work on the project is likely to be commenced;

(d) whether any demand has been made for in-built adequate safety measures in the plant;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of the indigenous and imported technologies for the project;

(g) whether any request has been made for ensuring minimum facilities like housing, hospital and drinking water in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu where the plant is proposed to be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has accorded financial sanction for the construction of Kudankulam Atomic Power Project (Unit 1&2) 2x1000 Advanced Light Water Reactors at a cost of Rs.13,171 crore which comprises of Russian Credit and Indian funding at a debt : equity ratio of 1:1 with equity in the form of Government budgetary support, considering Russian Credit as debt.

(c) The scheduled date for start of construction of Kudankulam project is May 2002. The Setting up of essential infrastructure works has been taken up and the same is in progress.

(d) and (e) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has given the clearance for construction of Kudankulam Atomic Power Project. The AERB issues clearances for the construction of Nuclear Power Plants at various stages only after ensuring that all safety provisions are in place. The design of Kudankulam Atomic Power project embodies appropriate, reliable and diverse safety systems with redundancy features incorporated.

(f) The Russian organisation will carry out the entire design of the plant and also supply material and equipments for the entire plant. The Indian side is responsible for design and development of infrastructure, construction, erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the plant.

(g) and (h) As per the standard practice, the full township with all necessary facilities including hospital, water supply, education etc. are planned. These facilities will meet the requirements during construction as well as subsequently, during operation and maintenance.

*[Translation]*

**Details of SSI in M.P.**

1639. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Small Scale Industrial units being run by the Government in district Satna at Madhya Pradesh, location-wise;

(b) the details of the small scale units closed or on the verge of closing due to financial constraints; and

(c) whether the Government monitors these small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units are set up mostly in the private sector. The role of the Government is to assist them in their promotion and development. As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, no SSI unit has been set up by the Government in Satna district.

(b) and (c) The information on closed units is not maintained centrally. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) compiles data on sick SSIs financed by Scheduled Commercial Banks. As per the latest data compiled by the RBI, the number of sick SSI units at the end of March, 2000 in the State of Madhya Pradesh was 6,072. The Government is fully seized of the incidence of industrial sickness among SSI units and has taken various measures to facilitate timely identification and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units, which *inter alia* include institutional mechanism in the form of Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs), Special Rehabilitation Cells in banks and State Financial Institutions and elaborate guidelines issued by RBI for extending rehabilitation assistance to eligible units.

[English]

#### **Appointment of OBCs, SCs/STs on Merit**

1640. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as provided under para 11 of Explanatory Notes to DoPT OM No.36012/2/96-Est (Res) dated 2.7.1997 persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs who are selected on merit are not required to be shown against the quota of vacancies/posts reserved for their communities;

(b) if so, indicate total number of persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs who have been selected/recruited/promoted on merit to different categories of services and

not counted against the 'reserved quota of vacancies/posts' for their communities during each of the last five years under Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and

(c) indicate instances if candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs who have been selected on merit but shown/adjusted against vacancies/posts reserved for their communities with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highway's was created after the splitting of the erstwhile Ministry of Surface Transport and the formal bifurcation of the staff came into force with effect from 1.6.2001 only. As such, information in respect of the Ministry is Nil.

[Translation]

#### **Pending Scheme**

1641. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects pending with Central Government for sanction, State-wise particularly Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for not according sanction to these projects;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be accorded sanction;

(d) whether any requests have been received by the Central Government from the Delhi Government for according sanction to these projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (f) Projects submitted in the Annual Plans of the States are finalized in consultation with the State Governments during the Annual Plan discussions in the Planning Commission. The approval of the Planning Commission is also required for some Irrigation and Power projects from investment/capacity angle. No such projects proposed by Governments of Maharashtra Government of Delhi or any State or UT are pending clearance in the Planning Commission.

[English]

**Union Public Service Commission**

1642. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Committee on experts, set up by the Union Public Service Commission has found deficiencies in Civil Service Recruitment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has recommended various suggestions to improve the method of recruitment;

(d) if so, whether the Government are considering to implement the recommendations of the said Committees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (e) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) appoints expert committees from time to time to review the scheme of Civil Services Examination to bring about further improvement in the examination system having regard, inter-alia, to the needs of various services. The present review has been necessitated by changes in administrative environment, liberalization, globalisation, technological advancements and changing role of the State and the bureaucracy. With

this end in view, an 8-Member Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh was constituted by the Commission on 19th July, 2000 to undertake comprehensive review of the present scheme of Civil Services Examination. The Committee submitted its report to the Commission on 22nd October, 2001. The Committee after carrying out a comprehensive review of the present system has made several recommendations on ways to improve the methods of recruitment to the civil services and related issues like induction training etc. The Union Public Service Commission are at present considering the recommendations made by the Committee. No specific proposals in this regard have been received by the Government from the UPSC so far.

[Translation]

**Telecom Districts**

1643. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telecommunication districts as on October 30, 2001, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new telecommunication districts in each revenue district during the year 2001-2002; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Statement**

*Number of Telecom Districts state-wise*

S.No.	State	Number of Telecom Districts
1	2	3
1.	A & N (Union Territory)	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	7

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	17
6.	Chhattisgarh	6
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	18
10.	Haryana	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
13.	Jharkhand	6
14.	Karnataka	19
15.	Kerala	11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	34
17.	Maharashtra	30
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Meghalaya	1
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Orissa	12
23.	Punjab	11
24.	Rajasthan	24
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	18
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttranchal	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	49
30.	West Bengal	14

[English]

#### **Monopoly on Postal Letters**

1644. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to give up all its monopoly on postal letter service, under the separate directorate of business department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the Government are likely to serve its social character?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

#### **Idle Cranes at Chennai Port Trust**

1645. Dr. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether three massive cranes costing Rs. 27.10 crores were bought for Chennai Port Trust but are lying idle;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefore and steps being taken to put these cranes to use;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered to probe reasons for purchase of these high cost cranes and fix responsibility; and

(d) if not, reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) Chennai Port Trust replaced old cranes by purchasing three new cranes to facilitate import of finished fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials and installed them at Jawahar Dock Berths, where coal is also handled. The cranes are not being utilized since finished fertilizer, raw fertilizer, foodgrains, cut stones' quartz etc., require clean environment. The coal handling operations are to be transferred to Ennore Port from Jawahar Dock Berths.

#### **Iodine and Vitamin A Deficiency Among Children**

1646. SHRI ANADI SAHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, has conducted any survey in Orissa regarding nutrition deficiency among the children of low income group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the survey has indicated iodine and vitamin A deficiency among children; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide nutritious food to the children suffering from the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) has conducted diet and nutrition surveys including clinical nutritional deficiencies in urban slums, rural and tribal children in Orissa. Moderate and severe malnutrition was highest in the tribal children followed by rural children and those in urban slums.

(c) The prevalence of Vitamin 'A' deficiency was reported as 2.5% for urban slums and 0.1% for tribal children.

(d) For improving the nutritional status of children in the country Government is taking following measures:

- Increased Agricultural Production.
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through income generating schemes.
- Availability of essential food items at subsidised cost through Public distribution system.
- Nutrition education to increase the awareness and bringing about the desired changes in the feeding practices including promotion of breast feeding.
- Supplementary feeding programmes such as:
  - (i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)
  - (ii) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)
  - (iii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP)
  - (iv) Wheat Based Supplementary Nutrition Programme
  - (v) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Yojna (PMGY)
  - (vi) Mid-day Meal Programme
- Programme for Prevention of Specific Nutrient Deficiency Disorders such as:

(a) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme;

(b) Prophylaxis due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency and Nutritional Anaemia due to Iron deficiency as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme;

(c) Pilot Project for Control of Micro nutrient Malnutrition.

#### **NGO in Health Programmes**

1647. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1486 on August 1, 2001 and state :

(a) whether the Government have collected the information regarding Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in implementation of health programme in the country, State-wise; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The information being voluminous in nature has taken time for collection and will be placed on the Table of the House after compilation.

#### **Female Foeticide**

1648. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

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

(a) whether according to the Supreme Court the States have failed to curb female foeticides;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court has stated that there is total slackness on the part of administration in implementing the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques

(Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 1994:

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 4th May, 2001 observed that to a large extent the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 has not been implemented by the Central Government or by the State Governments. Accordingly the Court issued certain directions to the Central Government, Central Supervisory Board, State Governments/UT Administration and Appropriate Authorities.

The Hon'ble Court has *inter-alia* directed that the Central Government should create public awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide. The Act should be implemented with all vigour and zeal. The intervening period between two meetings of the Advisory Committee constituted under the Act to aid and advise the Appropriate Authorities should not exceed 60 days. The meetings of the Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the Act should be held at least once in six months. The Government should appoint those persons in the CSB who can genuinely spare time for implementation of the Act. The CSB should review and monitor implementation of the Act. It should issue directions to all States and UTs to furnish quarterly returns on implementation and working of the Act containing the following information:-

1. Survey of Genetic Counselling Centres, Genetic Laboratories and Genetic Clinics including bodies using ultrasound machines.
2. Registration of the above bodies.
3. Action taken against the non-registered bodies operating in violation of the Act including search and seizure of records.
4. Complaints received by the Appropriate Authorities under the Act and action taken pursuance thereto.

5. Number and nature of awareness campaigns conducted and results flowing therefrom.

The Court has also directed that the CSB should examine the necessity to amend the Act keeping in mind emerging technologies and difficulties encountered in implementation of the Act. The Board should also require Medical Professional Bodies/Associations to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide. The State/UTs should publish the list of Appropriate Authorities in print and electronic media and should create public awareness against the practice of pre-natal sex determination and female foeticide through advertisements, print, electronic media by hoardings and other appropriate means.

Fully empowered Appropriate Authorities and Advisory Committees at districts and sub-district levels should be appointed by the States and UTs.

The Appropriate Authorities should take prompt action against any person or bodies issuing advertisements in violation of the Act, operating without a valid certificate of registration and should furnish the quarterly returns.

(d) The following actions/activities have, *inter alia*, been undertaken for effective implementation of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 /Rules and compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court:-

- (1) Appropriate Authorities and Advisory Committees have been established under the Act in all States and UTs.
- (2) In most of bigger states Appropriate Authorities and Advisory Committees have been established at district as well as sub-district level.
- (3) The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) has also constituted two Sub-Committees, two Groups and one Implementation and Monitoring Team for overseeing the implementation of the Act/ Rules as well as compliance of the orders of the Supreme Court.
- (4) The Technical Sub-Committees has finalized the amendments to the Act/Rules keeping in view the emerging technologies and difficulties experienced in implementation of the Act/Rules.



- (5) Help of Non-Governmental Organizations, Medical Associations and other bodies is also being taken to create public awareness about the provisions of the Act/Rules, Orders of the Supreme Court for eradication of the evil of female foeticide.
- (6) Conventions, workshops and meetings are being held regularly to create awareness about the provisions of the Act/Rules.
- (7) Public awareness is also being created through print media, electronic media, hoardings and other means.
- (8) More than two lakh doctors all over the country have been addressed to extend their help and cooperation for implementation of the provisions of the Act/Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court.

#### **Transmission of HIV from Mother to Child**

1649. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

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

- (a) the recommendations and observations of WHO, UNAIDS and other medical institutions regarding transmission of HIV from mother to child;
- (b) whether these observations are acceptable to the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the cost of such treatment per person; and
- (e) the details of effectivity of such treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) WHO, UNAIDS and other medical institutions have observed that Mother to Child transmission of HIV may occur during the period of pregnancy, delivery and postnatally through breast feeding in approximately one third of HIV infected pregnant mothers. These organizations, institutions have recommended that prevention of mother to child transmission programme should be instituted by the countries on priority basis.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Govt. of India initiated pilot projects on prevention of mother to child transmission in eleven institutions spread across five high prevalence States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur to assess the feasibility of its implementation as a National Programme.

(d) and (e) The cost per person varies with anti-retroviral drug used for prophylaxis to prevent Mother to Child Transmission. The efficiency of such regimens in preventing transmission is approximately 50%.

[Translation]

#### **Computer Manufacturing Unit**

1650. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government have accorded approval to International Business Machines (I.B.M) company to set up a computer manufacturing unit in the country particularly in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the I.B.M computer units set up and proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) M/s. IBM World Trade Corporation, USA has been granted approval dated 25th October, 1991 by Secretariat of Industrial Approvals, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, to set up a joint venture company with Tata Industries and Associates for manufacture, marketing and export of computer systems including input and out devices, network products software and maintenance services. The proposed location is Delhi/ State of Karnataka, based on which the company has been set up in Bangalore.

(c) There has not been any computer unit set up in collaboration with IBM in Maharashtra during the last two years. The details of other collaborations with IBM are given in the statement enclosed.

**Statement***List of Collaboration with IBM*

Sl.No	Date of Registration	Name of Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1	2	3	4
1	9/9/1990	Tata Industries Ltd., Bombay	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
2	17/4/97	Tata Industries Ltd. & Tata inf., Bangalore	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
3.	10/9/90	Tata Industries Ltd., New Delhi	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
4.	1/1/99	IBM Global Services India Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
5	18/4/97	IBM Global Services India Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
6	19/4/97	IBM Global Services India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
7	31/8/91	IBM India Ltd., New Delhi	IBM World Trade Corporation, USA
8.	27/8/91	IBM India, Ltd., New Delhi	IBM, USA

*[English]***Encroachment of Telecom and Postal Land**

1651. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large area of land belonging to Telecom and Postal Department in Tamil Nadu region have been encroached and occupied by the illegal occupant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Government propose to vacate such lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) (1) No Telecom land has been encroached and occupied by the illegal occupant in Tamil Nadu region.

(2) However some part of eight plots of land belonging to Postal Department have been encroached and occupied by illegal occupants in Tamil Nadu region, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Postal Authorities have addressed in this regard the concerned State authorities to take necessary action. The action taken by the Postal Department in each case is given in the same statement in column No. (4).

**Statement***Encroachment of Land and Action taken by the Postal Department*

S.No.	Name	Distt	Nature of encroachment	Date from which encroachment, action taken and latest position of the case
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cuddalore Beach Road	Cuddalore	Encroachment made by the neighbour	Matter has been taken up with the District Revenue Officer, Cuddalore . Eviction is yet to be vacated.

2	3	4	5
Kovaipudur	Coimbatore	A temple has been built in the corner of the site	Since 5.6.96. The District Collector, Coimbatore has been addressed to direct the Tahsildar to settle the matter. It is being pursued.
Sanganur	Coimbatore	A tiled house owned by the landlord has not been vacated	Since 1997. The Revenue Divisional Officer has been addressed/contacted to take the required steps to evict the unauthorised occupant. SSP Coimbatore is pursuing the case with the Revenue Divisional Officer Coimbatore.
Krishnagiri	Dharmapuri	Unauthorised encroachment by putting up huts	Since 9.02.96. The Distt. Collector was also addressed on 27.11.2000 and 5.3.2001 for taking early action for eviction of encroachment. This is being pursued.
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	8 meters length of compound wall constructed in Departmental site by a private party	Since 27.1.99. Action has been taken by Superintendent Post Offices, Dharmapuri to remove the encroachment
Allayampatti	Salem	Stone masonry construction with Asbestos Conugated sheet/ thatched roof.	Since May 93. The Collector has assured to take suitable action to remove the encroachment
Athur	Salem	Two tiled school building lie within the sit to be evicted.	Since June 97. The Court case filed by encroacher was dismissed on 6.10.99. Judgement copy has been received from the Revenue Divisional Officer only during January 2001. The Revenue Divisional Officer authority has been addressed for taking early action to evict the encroachment.
8 Elampilla	Salem	Encroachment by three parties by construction of pucca building	Since 1980. The Superintendent Post Offices Salem West Division is pursuing with local revenue authorities. It is being pursued.

#### Rehabilitation of Unemployed Persons

1652. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating any

programme for the rehabilitation of those 80 lakh persons who have lost their jobs due to closing down of sick Small Scale Industrial units; and

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to rehabilitate these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Data on closed units are not maintained centrally. Reserve Bank of India which compiles data on sickness in Small Scale Industries (SSI) does not maintain data on closed small scale industries and their workers. The Government is fully seized of the problem of industrial sickness amongst the SSI units and has taken various measures to facilitate timely identification and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries, which *inter alia*, includes institutional mechanism in the form of State Level Inter Institutional Committees, special rehabilitation cells in banks and State financial institutions and elaborate guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for extending rehabilitation assistance to eligible units. Further, with a view to strengthen the SSI sector and enhance its competitiveness both domestically and globally, the Government has announced a Comprehensive Policy Package which consists of *inter alia* enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructural and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation.

[Translation]

#### OM's Regarding Reservation

1653. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the five OM's related to the reservation in job and in promotion for SC/ST have been withdrawn;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to withdraw these OM's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The instructions issued by two of the Department of Personnel and Training OMs viz. No. 36012/5/97-Estt. (Res) dated

29-8-1997 and No. 36012/23/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 22-7-1997 on the interests of the SC/ST candidates have been suitably modified vide DOPT OMs No. 36012/5/97-Estt. (Res.) Vol. II dated 20-7-2000 and No. 36012/23/96-Estt. (Res.) Vol. II dated 3-10-2000 respectively. The Government has introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha to amend the Constitution of India to suitably modify the provisions contained in OM No. 200 111/96-Estt.(D) dated 30-1-1997.

#### Unani Medicines

1654. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is no system of purchase in Unani dispensaries under CGHS;
- (b) whether there is any procedure to provide the non-available Unani medicines to the beneficiaries;
- (c) the number and locations of Unani dispensaries in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the system of local purchase of medicines is likely to be introduced for the supply of Unani medicines;
- (e) if so, the time by which; and
- (f) the details of position of CGHS in this regard in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) There is provision for purchase of Unani Medicine through the approved rate contract with Dte.G.H.S.

(b) At CGHS Hyderabad, Bangalore and Kolkata, there is adequate supply of Unani medicines through the approved firms having approved rate contract with Dte G.H.S. Therefore, no local purchase of Unani medicines is being done in these cities. However, in the case of CGHS Lucknow, the medicines which are not available in Unani dispensary are being supplied to the beneficiaries after making purchase from the authorised local chemist. In CGHS Delhi, efforts were made earlier to appoint local chemists by issuing an advertisement but there was no response. However, it has been decided to make another attempt for appointment of local chemists for Unani system under CGHS Delhi for which action has been initiated.

(c) There is no Unani CGHS dispensary in Maharashtra.

(d) to (f) The information is given in (b) above.

**Telephone Consumers**

1655. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of telephone consumers has increased after efforts of Government to bring revolution in communication sector especially in Telecommunications in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of telephone consumers in the country at the end of September, 2001, state-wise;

(c) whether this percentage is different in each State of the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such difference in the percentages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The state-wise percentage of telephone consumers in the country at the end of September, 2001 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reasons for the difference in the percentage is due to the following factors:

- (i) Affordability by the people,
- (ii) Uneven population density and
- (iii) Business and commercial interests etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise Tele-density as on 30.09.2001*

S.No.	State	Tele-density
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	8.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.81
4.	Assam	1.49
5.	Bihar	0.85

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1.12
7.	Delhi	19.66
8.	Goa	1.2.01
9.	Gujarat	5.61
10.	Haryana	4.36
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6.5
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.9
13.	Jharkhand	1.19
14.	Karnataka	5.01
15.	Kerala	8.08
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2.18
17.	Maharashtra	6.67
18.	Manipur	1.26
19.	Meghalaya	2.09
20.	Mizoram	4.4
21.	Nagaland	1.75
22.	Orissa	1.62
23.	Punjab	7.45
24.	Rajasthan	2.62
25.	Sikkim	5.14
26.	Tamil Nadu	6.31
27.	Tripura	1.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.64
29.	Uttaranchal	3.25
30.	West Bengal	2.53

Note:- Status in Respect of Fixed Telephone Connections and Cell Phones provided by Private Operators for Circles Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and NE II are included in Bihar, MP, UP, West Bengal and NE I respectively.

[English]

**Funds for Mini Tool Rooms and Training Centres**

1656. SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL) : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to release funds to set up Mini Tool Rooms and Training Centres under Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka sent a proposal to Government of India seeking financial assistance under the Mini Tool Room Scheme for setting up of a Mini Tool Room & Training Centre at Hubli in Karnataka.

(c) The proposal has not been found fully covered under the approved guidelines of the scheme and the State Government has been informed accordingly.

#### **Visas to Indian Journalists**

1657. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approached Pakistan on the issue of granting visas to Indian journalists to cover Afghanistan developments;

(b) if so, the response of Pakistan thereto; and

(c) the number of Indian media persons (both print and electronic) issued visas so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) The question of grant of visa to Indian journalists to cover developments in Afghanistan was taken up with Government of Pakistan at various levels including by our High Commissioner in Islamabad with the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.

(b) and (c) As per information available with Government, no Indian journalist (holding Indian passport) was issued visa by Government of Pakistan after 11th September, 2001.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Passport Applications**

1658. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of pending applications in Patna Passport Office has increased;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) As on 16-11-2001, only 40 passport applications were pending with the Patna Passport Office where police verification report is clear and all the other documents are complete.

(c) The delay in processing of passport applications is mainly due to non-receipt of clear police verification reports. The Passport Officer is in touch with the State Police Authorities for expediting police verification reports.

*[English]*

#### **Smallpox as Biological Weapon**

1659. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued a warning to the State Governments to be alert to handle smallpox which could be used as a biological weapon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that smallpox is more dangerous and contagious than anthrax and it is difficult to contain it; and

(c) if so, the precautionary measures being taken by the Government to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) 1. A detailed list of biological agents used as weapons prepared by the Indian Council of Medical Research along with signs and symptoms, likely method of dissemination, incubation period, lethality and the availability of vaccines, anti-microbial therapy and treatment has been circulated to Health Secretary and Director of

Health Services of all States/UTs, and Central Govt. hospitals advising them to take following precautionary steps:

- (i) Earmarking of maximum number of beds for emergency contingency
- (ii) Stocking of vaccines/ sera / drugs to the extent possible
- (iii) Setting up a special team of doctors for coordinated action. They should be sensitized on the impact of such weapons and treatment measures.

2. Two expert group meetings were held (1st & 17th October) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the management (diagnosis, treatment, IEC activities etc.) of recently emerging diseases of public health importance like Dengue, Anthrax etc. Eminent experts in the field of medical science from different organizations in the country, senior officials of Ministry of Health & F.W., and chiefs of different Government and private hospitals in Delhi participated in the meeting and deliberated on various aspects of the bio-terrorism in the backdrop of the current global situation.

3. A meeting-cum workshop on Biological & Chemical Terrorism was convened by Department of Health on 29th October, 2001 New Delhi wherein Health Secretary, Home Secretary and Director of Health Services from various States/UTs., eminent experts in the field of medical science from different organizations in the country and heads of different hospitals in Govt. and private sector in Delhi participated and deliberated on various aspects. The representatives from the States informed the preparatory measures taken by them and assured availability of drugs in adequate quantity to tackle any situation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. WHO confirms that the best method of stopping a smallpox outbreak if occurs, is search and containment. Vaccination of entire population is not recommended since there is a risk of severe reaction to the vaccine including death.

### **Optical Fibre Cable**

1660. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any plan to connect India and different countries with optic fibre submarine cable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the countries which are likely to be connected with optic fibre cable during this financial year; and

(d) the extent to which the subscribers are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (c) Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) is participating in the implementation of submarine cable called SAT-3/WASC/SAFE with an investment of USD 50 million. This cable is to connect Malaysia, India, Mauritius, Reunion Island, South Africa and other West African countries finally terminating at Portugal. The system is likely to be commissioned by 1st Quarter 2002. M/s Bharti BT Internet Ltd. have plans to connect India with Singapore. M/s Dishnet DSL Ltd. have plans to lay Undersea Cable to provide direct connectivity from India to Singapore, Jakarta and West Coast of USA. The system is likely to be commissioned by July 2002.

(d) The above projects are likely to make available a large amount of bandwidth from India to a number of countries. This is also likely to reduce the cost of bandwidth. Thus, subscribers are likely to be benefited because of better international connectivity.

### **Indigenous Production of Cellular Handsets**

1661. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our entire requirement of cellular hand sets is presently met by import;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to create infrastructure for the manufacture of such sets indigenously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the anticipated requirement of handsets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Manufacturing of the telecom equipment including Cellular hand-sets has been de-licensed, and therefore, companies are free to set up manufacturing units for the Cellular hand-sets. Furthermore, 100% FDI is allowed in manufacturing sector. In order to encourage the manufacture of mobile phones including cellular phones indigenously, Government has already reduced the basic customs duty and special additional duty (SAD) on the parts of cellular phones to zero. However, manufacturing for cellular hand-sets requires high volumes. Though Cellular Mobile phone is growing annually at the rate of over 100% adding over 200,000 subscribers per month, volumes have not yet reached a level which encourage setting up of indigenous base. Some companies like ITI, HTL and M/s Global Marketing & Distribution Company have shown interest in setting up the infrastructure for manufacture of such sets indigenously.

(d) The anticipated requirement of cellular handset in the country for the next 5 years is approximately 31 million.

[Translation]

#### Telephone Service on Internet and Electronic Mail

1662. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to start telephone service on Internet and electronic mail at district Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of districts of Uttar Pradesh likely to be benefited from this scheme in the coming one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) It was envisaged in New Telecom Policy-1999 (NTP 99) that the question of permitting Internet Telephony would be reviewed at an appropriate time keeping in view the technological innovations and their impact on national development. Accordingly, a review was made by the Government, and in terms of provisions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, the matter has been referred to TRAI on 20.7.2001 seeking its recommendation on the matter. Electronic Mail facility is already available as a part of Internet access available in

all the district headquarters of the country including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

[English]

#### Issuance of Passports

1663. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passports issued by passport offices in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar during 1999, 2000 and 2001 upto September, 2001, year-wise;

(b) the average time taken by these offices in issuing passports;

(c) the number of applications pending for passports in these offices from more than six months; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken to dispose of these applications expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) The number of passports issued by Passport Offices in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Patna (Bihar) during 1999, 2000 and 2001 (upto September, 2001) is indicated below:

Passport Office	1999	2000	2001 (upto September)
Bhopal	38808	38331	32796
Jaipur	73292	66612	59904
Patna	58383	43448	41970

(b) Government endeavours to issue passports in 35 days provided the application is complete in all respects and a clear police verification report is received. However, due to non-receipt of a clear police verification report and due to incomplete information submitted by the applicants, the average time being taken by Passport Offices varies. The time being taken by the three Passport Offices in issuing passport after the receipt of clear police report is indicated below:

- (i) Bhopal 7 days
- (ii) Jaipur 20 days
- (iii) Patna 2-3 days

(c) and (d) The number of applications pending for issue



of passport in the three offices for more than six month is as indicated below:

- |       |        |      |
|-------|--------|------|
| (i)   | Bhopal | 1879 |
| (ii)  | Jaipur | 5529 |
| (iii) | Patna  | 4300 |

Most of these applications are pending either for want of clear police verification reports or for want of compliance by the applicants in case of certain additional requirements. Instructions have been issued to these passport offices to remind the police authorities to send the reports without delay and to remind the applicants to complete the requirements.

#### **Coal Handling Plant at Paradip Port**

1664. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a new coal handling plant has been recently set up at Paradip Port and made operational;
- (b) if so, the additional benefits likely to be derived from the new coal handling plant;
- (c) whether some general berths were also proposed to be commissioned in 'the Port.
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Mechanised Coal Handling Plant at Paradip Port Trust has been dedicated to the nation on 11.9.2001.

(b) It provides cost effective and efficient loading of coal for its rail-cum-sea transportation to the thermal stations in South India where an unloading port at Ennore in Tamil Nadu has already been dedicated to the Nation. This system envisages the unloading of coal from a moving train to be loaded to the Ship waiting at the berth. It provides for ample flexibility in case there is no ship at the berth whereby cargo can be diverted to a stockyard from where it can be reclaimed and loaded to a ship, when required.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) In addition to the two berths which are a part of the Mechanised Coal Handling System two other general cargo berths on the western side of the port were

commissioned on 11.9.2001. Thus, while the total number of berths has gone up from 9 to 13, Paradip Port has added a capacity of 23 million tonnes to the existing 14 million tonnes enhancing the entire capacity of the Port to 37 million tonnes.

#### **Reconstitution of KVIC**

1665. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have reconstituted the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and
- (b) if so, the details of the composition of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new Commission has been constituted on 2nd October, 2001.

(b) The Composition of the Commission is as follows:-

#### **Zonal Members**

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. North Zone         | Dr. Mahesh Sharma, New Delhi |
| 2. South Zone         | To be notified               |
| 3. North Eastern Zone | To be notified               |
| 4. East Zone          | To be notified               |
| 5. Central Zone       | To be notified               |
| 6. West Zone          | To be notified               |

#### **Expert Members**

- |    |                |
|----|----------------|
| 7. | To be notified |
| 8. | To be notified |

#### **Ex-officio Members**

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 9.  | Financial Adviser, Khadi and Village Industries Commission       |
| 10. | Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Commission |

Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Member, Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been appointed as Chairman of the said Commission.

*[Translation]***Hindi Advisory Committee**

1666. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the sitting of Hindi Advisory Committee has not been held so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which it is ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Four meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs have been held so far after its reconstitution.

(c) Action is being taken to convene the next meeting of the Committee as early as possible.

**Medical Facilities in Batra, Escorts and Ganga Ram Hospitals**

1667. SHRI RAM MURTI SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government servants were earlier allowed to avail of medical facilities at Escorts, Apollo, Batra and Sir Gangaram Hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing this facilities;

(c) whether all medical facilities are also available in the recently recommended hospitals which were available in the above said hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) CGHS beneficiaries were allowed to take treatment in 24 private hospitals recognized under CGHS Delhi as per Deptt. of Health's O.M. dated 18.9.96 which included Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi, Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals, New Delhi, and Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, New Delhi. However, Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi was not recognized under CGHS in the said O.M. 18.9.96.

(b) Tenders were called for fresh recognition of private hospitals under CGHS Delhi on the basis of which 55 private hospitals/diagnostic centres were recognized vide Deptt. of Health's O.M. dated 7.9.2001. As the hospitals mentioned in the earlier para did not agree to the revised rates along with the terms and conditions offered by the Government in the tender document for fresh recognition, the said hospitals were not included in the said O.M dated 7.9.2001. However, it has been decided for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries that they can take treatment in these hospitals but reimbursement shall be restricted as per the package deal rates given in the Department of Health's earlier O.M. dated 18.9.96.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

*[English]***Export/Import of Space Products**

1668. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of the Indian Space products to the United States of America have become easier after the lifting of sanctions imposed on India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details about the estimated amount of exports of the Indian Space products to the USA;

(d) whether our country have indigenised our major sub-systems in the satellite technology during the "sanction" period by the USA;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details about the components which were imported by the ISRO during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) The restrictions placed on ISRO as a part of the US sanctions on India have not been fully removed. As such clarity is yet to emerge on how exports of Indian space products to

United States of America (USA) will be affected. The estimated amount of exports of Indian Space Products to USA can be determined only thereafter.

(d) and (e) Self-reliance is a major goal of the Indian space programme and several elements in satellite systems such as power, communications, control, structures and payloads are continuously getting indigenised.

(f) During the past three years ISRO imported certain space qualified electronic components and materials and ground test equipment for its programme.

#### **Cases of De-Reservation of Reserved Posts**

1669. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies/posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are being "de-reserved" and filled by 'others' despite imposition of a ban on "de-reservation" of vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs with effect from 01.04.1989 by DOPT OM No. 36012/688-Estt. (SCT) dated 25.4.1989;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) indicate instances where vacancies/posts reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs have been de-reserved and filled by persons other than those for whom they were reserved since 01.04.1989 in Ministry of Small Scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) No vacancy reserved for filling up by recruitment of candidates belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs has been dereserved in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries since its creation on 15th October, 1999.

#### **National Transport Policy**

1670. SHRI SAHIB SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Surface Transport, Water Transport, Railways & Air Transport system are integrated and are supplementary to each other;

(b) if so, whether there is a comprehensive 'National Transport Policy' integrating above four transport systems;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government plan to constitute a Task Force to integrate the above systems of transport; and

(e) the broad outlines thereof and the time schedule worked out therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission have recently finalized Integrated Transport Policy Document.

(c) to (e) The document covers a wide range of policy issues relating to various modes of transport. These include expansion modernization and technology upgradation, pricing and financing, energy and environment, private sector participation, regulatory framework and organizational structure. The approach to transport policy outlined in this document indicates the broad direction in which policy in each mode must evolve. Detailed planned targets and priorities for each mode will be outlined in successive Plan documents.

#### **SC/ST and OBC Selected on Merit**

1671. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact as provided under para 11 of Explanatory Notes to DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2.7.1997 persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs who are selected on merit are not required to be shown against the quota of vacancies/posts reserved for their communities;

(b) if so, indicate total number of persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs who have been selected/recruited/promoted on merit to different categories of services and not counted against the 'reserved quota of vacancies/posts' for their communities during the last five years under Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries; and

(c) indicate instances if candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs who have been selected on merit but shown/adjusted against vacancies/posts reserved for their communities with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES  
(SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (ARI) was created on 1st September, 2001. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the cadre authority in respect of the posts in the Ministry of ARI. No recruitment has been made in the Ministry of ARI since 1st September, 2001.

#### **Filling Backlog of Reserved Vacancies**

1672. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether "backlog/carried forward vacancies" reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a "separate and distinct group" as provided under Article 16 (4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year.

(b) if so, indicate backlog/carried forward vacancies ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) Dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of (1) SCs (2) STs and OBCs in Group A,B,C, and D Categories of services as on 29th August 1997 in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries when Special recruitment Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) indicate year-wise such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled; and

(d) fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of post during the last four years as per "post based rosters"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The backlog/carried forward reserved vacancies for SCs/STs of earlier years would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling.

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

#### **Backlog of Reserved Vacancies**

1673. SARDAR BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether "backlog/carried forward vacancies" reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a "separate and distinct group" as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year;

(b) if so, indicate "backlog/carried forward vacancies" ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No. 36012/2/-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of (1) SCs, (2) STs and OBCs in Group A,B,C and D categories of services as on 29th August, 1997 in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare when Special Recruitment Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) indicate year-wise such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled; and

(d) the fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as per post based rosters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **SC/ST/OBC**

1674. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of SCs and STs in class 1 (Group A) Services stood only at 13.59% (SCs-10.38% and STs-3.21%) and in class 2 (Group B) Services only at 14.41% (SCs-11.73% and STs-2.68%) as against 22.5% quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5%) in respect of STs as on 1.1.1998 under Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of total number of 'post' in (i) Class 1 (Group A) Category and (1) Class 2 (Group B) Category and equivalents thereof under the Ministry of Information Technology; and

(c) the details of persons belonging to (i) General (ii) SC, (iii) ST and (iv) OBC categories working against them including their respective percentage to such posts as ascertained in view of instructions as contained under

para 5 of DOPT OM No.36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) The information about Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### SCs/STs and OBCs in Services

1675. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of SCs and STs in Class I (Group A) Services stood only at 13.59% (SCs-10.38% & STs-3.21%) and in Class II (Group B) Services only at 14.41% (SCs-11.73% & STs-2.68%) as against 22.5% quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5% in respect of STs) as on 1.1.1998 under Central Government;

(b) if so, indicate total number of 'posts' in (i) Class I (Group A) Category and (ii) Class II (Group B) Category and equivalents thereof under the Ministry of Communications; and

(c) persons belonging to (i) General, (ii) SC, (iii) ST and (iv) OBC categories working against them including their respective percentage to such posts as ascertained in view of instructions as contained under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Esstt.(Res.) dated July 2, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Surplus Land in Major Ports

1676. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the surplus land in different major ports in the country:-

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints in regard to land management in some major ports;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the major ports are planning for proper utilization of the surplus land under their possession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (d) The development and expansion of ports and port dependent activities in the area and utilization of port land is a continuous process. It is difficult to indicate the surplus land in different ports, as its utilization is linked with the development in future. This Ministry has asked all major ports to prepare land use plan for efficient utilization of the entire land in their possession, including vacant land, if any.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Development of Eastern U.P.

1677. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rate of economic development of eastern Uttar Pradesh has heavily gone down after the implementation of economic reform process;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have any proposal to create "Poorvanchal" State.

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide it a Special status to make up the losses as a result of economic liberalization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) There is no evidence to suggest that the economic condition of Uttar Pradesh has deteriorated due to the adoption of policies of economic liberalization.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

### Abolition of Organisations

1678. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any references have come to the notice of the Government that so many dead undertakings/ departments have been kept alive only to accommodate Bureaucrats and Senior Officers of the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government have studied the expenditure spent on them;

(c) the number of such Organisations identified so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to issue any directions to abolish such Organisations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (f) No such references, as referred to in Part (a) of the Question have been received by the Government. The restructuring/ rationalization of the Government manpower is a continuing exercise. Some of the steps taken by the Government to rightsize the Government work-force are as follows:

(i) The Government had taken a decision to achieve 10% reduction in the number of posts (as on 1.1. 92). According to the information available with the Ministry of finance, approximately 1.83 lakh posts, pertaining to different Groups, have been abolished in various Ministries/ Departments as a result of this exercise.

(ii) In the recent past, four Departments, namely, Department of Programme Implementation, Department of Industrial Development, Department of Sugar and Edible Oils, and the Department of Supply have been abolished/ merged. In addition, the Departments of Telecom Services and Telecom Operations have been corporatised with effect from 1 October, 2000.

(iii) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) has been issuing instructions from time to time to control creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts and thereby to reduce the expenditure on establishment. In August, 1999, instructions were issued by that Ministry to all the Ministries/Departments, *inter alia*, to undertake a review of all the posts which were lying vacant in the Ministries/Departments and in their Attached and Subordinate Offices, etc. in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). These instructions envisage that till the review is completed, no vacant posts will be filled up except with the approval of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

(iv) The Department of Personnel & Training have issued instructions in May, 2001 requesting all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to restrict the recruitment to one-third of the direct recruitment vacancies occurring in each year subject to further ceiling that this does not exceed 1 % of the total sanctioned strength of Ministries/Departments. The Ministries/ Departments have accordingly been advised to prepare the Annual Direct Recruitment Plans, starting with the anticipated vacancies in the current financial year.

(v) The Expenditure Reforms Commission, set up by the Department of Expenditure to review, *inter alia*, the road map for reducing the functions, activities and administrative structure of Central Government has submitted 10 Reports in all covering 36 Ministries/Departments/ Organisations. The recommendations contained in these Reports pertain to rightsizing/ restructuring of these Ministries/Departments etc. The Department of Expenditure have requested respective Ministries/Departments to take follow up action on the recommendations of the Commission.

2. Apart from the above it is stated that the business of the Central Government is transacted in various Ministries/Departments as per the allocation of business specified in the Government of India (allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The number of Ministries/Departments is thus based on the

administrative convenience at a given point of time and the creation/abolition/reorganization of the Ministries/Departments is the prerogative of the Prime Minister.

### **Mortuary in AIIMS**

1679. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the mortuary in the AIIMS is in a very bad condition and the deep freezer was out of order for a long time;

(b) if so, since when the deep freezer was not working and the reason for not repairing/replacing the same; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to keep clean and maintain properly the mortuary of such a prestigious Hospital in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) As per the information provided by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), the Institute has one walk-in type of Cold room which is maintained by Engineering Services Department of AIIMS. In addition, the Institute has two cold storage cabinets that are not functioning optimally for last few months. Efforts are on to finalise the Annual Maintenance contract for regular maintenance and upkeep of these cold storage cabinets. The Institute has no deep freezer.

### **Exchange of Enclaves Between India and Bangladesh**

1680. DR. NITISH SENGUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the exchange of Enclaves between India and Bangladesh although Indira-Mujib Treaty of 1972 provided for an outright exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lots of problems have cropped up for the Indian residents of Brahmattar- Kuchlibari area on account of transfer of the lease of Teen Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to take to

mitigate the suffering of the residents who are facing difficulties in transiting between Enclaves and Mainland?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The enclaves are to be exchanged as per the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974. The exchange of enclaves is directly linked to the completion of joint demarcation of the boundary between India and Bangladesh. The joint demarcation of about 6.5 km of the India-Bangladesh land boundary is yet to be completed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

### **Kargil Memorial College**

1681. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA :

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that various students were wait listed for admission to Kargil Memorial College, which is awaiting affiliation to Delhi University and was to be opened in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be opened;

(c) the recruitment to various posts made so far and since when; and

(d) the amount incurred on payment of salaries and allowances to such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government has decided to start a new Medical College at Safdarjung Hospital by the name Indraprastha Medical College. The proposed College has since been affiliated to the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. Necessary formalities to start admission to the college are being completed.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to various posts is under process.

### **Atomic Power Generation**

1682. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantum of power being generated through Atomic Energy in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the present capacity;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Presently there is no nuclear power station in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Foreign Training to Officers

1683. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government select/sponsor/nominate/depute Officers for training to the reputed Foreign Institutions for improving their academic, managerial, technical and administrative capabilities in various fields and disciplines where in some cases cost of such training are borne by the sponsoring countries/agencies under bi-lateral/international agreements;

(b) if so, furnish year wise number of persons from Small Scale Industries Ministry who underwent such short/long term training courses during last five years;

(c) number of SCs, STs and OBCs among them and their percentage;

(d) indicate "special provisions" made for ensuring adequate representation to SCs, STs and OBCs for availing such opportunities; as provided under Article 46 of the Constitution in the absence of which historical educational handicaps suffered by them, as well as deep rooted social prejudices prevailing against them may deprive them their due share in such opportunities; and

(e) if not, state reasons for ignoring the said Constitutional Directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Year-wise information in respect of number of persons from Small Scale Industries Ministry who underwent short/long term training courses during the last five years is as under :-

S.No.	Year	Total No. of officers trained	SC/ST/OBCs among them	Percentage
1.	1996-1997	17	4	23.53
2.	1997-1998	14	3	21.43
3.	1998-1999	19	6	31.58
4.	1999-2000	14	2	14.29
5.	2000-2001	12	3	25.00

(d) and (e) The nomination for training courses is done on the basis of Seniority, desirable qualifications, age restriction and relevant experience required by the course conducting agency/country. Officers from SCs/STs/OBCs are given preference in nomination for such courses.

#### Modernisation of Telecommunication Network

1684. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need for the modernisation of Telecommunication network in the Cyclone affected and cyclone prone area in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken particularly in the State of Orissa are as follows:

- (i) Microwave systems are replaced in a phased manner by Optical Fibre Cable media in Coastal Orissa.



- (ii) Over head lines are replaced by Under Ground Cable.
- (iii) Provision have been made for un-interrupted power supply in case of total power failure during cyclone by providing Engine Alternator, Portable Generators.
- (iv) Modern Wireless loop technology is being provided in Coastal areas of Orissa.
- (v) Provision of Satellite based telephones has been made.
- (vi) India Mobile Personal Communication System (IMPCS) has been planned to be introduced in Orissa.
- (c) The details for the modernisation of Telecommunication Network in Orissa are given below :
- (i) The cyclone prone districts like Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jaipur, Balasore, Berhamur, Bhadrak will be covered by Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Systems.
- (ii) 90% Microwave links have been replaced by Optical Fibre Cable links.
- (iii) Synchronous Transfer Mode (STM) links have been provided to all important cities in Cuttack and Puri District.
- (iv) 8 Nos. of Satellite based telephones have already been provided and are in operation.

**Project on Build, Operate and Transfer Basis**

1685. SHRI VAIKO :

DR. C. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of projects marked for Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) during the tenure of the present Government;
- (b) details of the each project, State-wise;
- (c) the number of projects awarded as on date including the cost of project, year of completion, States to be connected and also the type of the road to be laid;
- (d) the policy of the NDA Government in this regard; and
- (e) the present status of each project and the manner in which the States are likely to be benefited by these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : (a) to (c) A statement giving details is enclosed.

(d) The policy of the present Government in respect of BOT projects is to offer viable National Highway projects like bridges, Road over Bridges, bypasses, four laning etc. through competitive bidding based on lowest toll/concession period.

(e) Present status of each project is also given in above statement. The completion of these projects will result in saving in vehicle operating costs, faster, comfortable and safe journey and reduced maintenance cost.

**Statement***List of BOT Projects Awarded as on 26. 11.2001*

S. No.	States (to be connected)	NH No	Project	Cost in crores (Rs.)	Present Status	Date of Completion	Type of road to be laid	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Nellore-Tada	760.00	Under Implementation	12/2003	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	(i) Toll Based (ii) Awarded during the tenure of present Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Anakapalli- Tuni	265.00	-do-	12/2003	4-Laning Rigid Pavement	(i) Annuity Based (ii) Awarded during the tenure of present Govt.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Tuni-Dharmavaram	231.90	-do-	12/2003	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	(i) Annuity Based (ii) Awarded during the tenure of present Govt.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Dharmavaram- Rajamundry	206.00	-do-	12/2010	4 Laning Flexible Pavement	(i) Annuity Based (ii) Awarded during the tenure of present Govt
5.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Construction of 6 Bridge, Km. 259.00-309.00	50.00	4 bridges completed 2 in progress	4/2002	Bridges	Toll Based
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	Durg Bypass	68.00	Completed	12/2000	Bypasses Rigid Pavement	Toll Based
7.	Gujarat	8	Watrak Bridge	49.67	Completed	2/2001	Constn. of Bridge	Toll Based
8.	Gujarat	8	Mahi Bridge	42.00	Completed	4/2001	Constn. of Addl. Two Lane Bridge	Toll Based
9.	Gujarat	8	Narmada Bridge	113.00	Completed	1/2001	Constn. of Addl. Two Lane Bridge I/C Approaches	Toll Based
10.	Karnataka	4	Tumkur- Neelamangla	125.00	Under Implementation	12/2003	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	Toll Based Awarded during the tenure of present Govt
11.	Karnataka	4	Hubli-Dharwar Bypass	68.0	Completed	10/2000	Bypass Flexible Pavement	Toll Based
12.	Karnataka	5	Maharashtra Border- Belgaum	332.00	Under Implementation	12/2003	4-Laning Rigid &	Annuity Based Awarded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Flexible Pavement	during the tenure of present Govt
13.	Maha-rashtra	3&4	Thane-Bhiwandi Bypass	103.00	Under implementation	4/2002	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	Toll Based
14.	Maha-rashtra	4	Km.773/0-781/0, Khambatkighat Between Pune And Satara	37.80	Completed	9/2000	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	Toll Based
15.	Maharashtra	3	Rob At Km 228.0 Near Nardhana Village	34.21	Completed	7/1999	ROB including Approaches	Toll Based
16.	Maharashtra	6	Wainganga Bridge Km 491 Nagpur-Raipur Section	32.60	Completed	3/2001	Major Bridges	Toll Based
17.	Maharashtra	6	ROB Near Nasirabad	10.45	Completed	7/2000	ROB including Approaches	Toll Based
18.	Maharashtra	17	Patalganga Bridge	33.3	Completed	7/1999	Major Bridges including ROB & Approaches	Toll Based
19.	Punjab	22	Km 32.080 ROB at Dera Bassi, Ambala-Kalka	31.48	Under Implementation	12/2001	4-Lane ROB	Toll Based
20.	Rajasthan	8	ROB at Kishangarh	-	Completed	4/1998	ROB	Toll Based
21.	Rajasthan	8	Udaipur Bypass	24	Completed	22/04/1998	Bypass Flexible Pavement	Toll Based
22.	Tamil Nadu	45	Tambram-Tindivanam	375.00	Under Implementation	12/2003	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	Annuity Based Awarded during the tenure of present Govt
23.	Tamil Nadu	47	Coimbatore bypass	95.00	Completed	1/2001	Bridge/	Toll Based

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			and Athupalan bridge				Bypass Flexible Pavement	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	Km 26/4 Kosasthaliyar bridge	25.00	Completed	5/2001	Bridge Toll Based	Toll Based
25.	W. Bengal	2	Panagarh-Palsit	350.00	Under Implementation	12/2004	4-Laning Flexible Pavement	Annuity Based Awarded during the tenure of present Govt

### Afghanistan Issue

1686. PROF. I.G. SANADI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had written letters to the Heads of several countries suggesting a mechanism involving India to decide on Afghanistan's future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) their response to the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ( SHRI JASWANT SINGH ) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has written to several Heads of State/Government about India's concerns and views regarding the future Government structure in Afghanistan, and the need for appropriate framework for international consultation to promote this process. The letter was addressed to Heads of State/Government of Canada, China, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

In the letter, Prime Minister elaborated India's stand that the future Government in Afghanistan should be broad based, with equitable representation of different ethnic and religious groups; future political structure in Afghanistan should not be allowed to export terrorism or extremism; there was urgency in tackling these issues in an international framework including countries which have legitimate interest in, and influence on these matters and the importance of reconstruction and rehabilitation in post conflict Afghanistan and in this regard declared Government's intention of extending a line of credit of approximately US\$100 million for post conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation work in

Afghanistan.

(c) There has been widespread support in the international community to India's viewpoint on the future Government structure in Afghanistan and need to establish a broad based, multi-ethnic Government in Afghanistan to address the evolving military-political and humanitarian situation in that country. The international community also concurs that the Afghan territory should not be used to radiate terrorism and extremism, as had been the case during the regime of the Taliban militia.

### Durban World Conference

1687. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held in Durban failed to take note of the discrimination suffered by the Socially Backward Classes, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India;

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

(c) the declaration adopted at the Conference and the extent to which Indian view point was accommodated in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The UN General Assembly had decided vide its resolution 52/111 of December 1997,

that the theme of the Third World Conference, held in Durban from August 30th - September 8th, 2001, should be Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Discrimination based on grounds unrelated to this theme, e.g. discrimination based on social and economic backwardness, was not on the agenda of the Durban Conference.

(c) India's consistent and principled view has been that racism is an affront to human dignity and anathema to the values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and needs to be rejected unequivocally. Every effort should be made through legislation, education, development and the faithful implementation of international human rights norms and obligations to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. This view is shared by other members of the NAM and is enshrined and reflected in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference.

#### **Targets Achieved by Dolphin Schemes**

1688. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether MTNL has started Dolphin cellular service recently;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that MTNL has found less than 10000 subscribers and failed to achieve its targets;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefore;
- (d) whether any effort have been made by MTNL to enhance its image as a good service provider; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes. Sir. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has started Dolphin Cellular Mobile Service on 7th February, 2001 in Delhi and on 27th February, 2001 in Mumbai.

(b) No, Sir. In fact, Dolphin has more than 60,000 subscribers as on date.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Yes, Sir. MTNL is constantly engaged in making all out efforts to enhance its image as a good service provider.

(e) MTNL has initiated following steps to improve the service of Dolphin:

- (i) Network optimisation is being carried out to further improve the coverage.
- (ii) Adjoining towns viz. Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and Noida are also being covered.
- (iii) Roaming facilities are being extended to all the places within the country as well as abroad.
- (iv) Pre-paid service is going to be introduced soon.
- (v) Adequate number of franchises have been engaged to market the service and enhance customer base.
- (vi) Special promotional marketing schemes are being introduced from time-to-time to improve customer base.
- (vii) Aggressive marketing and focused media campaign has been undertaken to popularise the Dolphin brand and improve the customer base.

#### **Demand for Personnel Computers**

1689. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that demand for personal computers in the country has fallen;
- (b) if so, the study made by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the likely projected growth rate of Computer Industry in the country in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has not made any study in this regard so far.

(c) The Xth Plan Working Group on Information Technology has projected the following production of computer hardware industry in the coming years:

2001-02	Rs.4000 crores
2002-03	Rs.4800 crores
2003-04	Rs.5700 crores

**Militancy in Kashmir**

1690. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. has agreed to link Kashmir terror to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the U.S. has also agreed to take action against the terrorists active in Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) The U.S. Government has on a number of occasions acknowledged links between Pakistan and terrorism in India. The U.S. State Department has observed in its annual report for the year 2000 on Patterns of Global Terrorism that, "Pakistan's military Government, headed by Gen. Pervez Musharraf, continued previous Pakistani Government support of the Kashmir insurgency, and Kashmir militant groups continued to operate in Pakistan, raising funds and recruiting new cadre".

(b) and (c) During Prime Minister's meeting with U.S. President George Bush on 09 November 2001 in Washington D.C., the two leaders noted that both countries are targets of terrorism and affirmed the need for a global war against terrorism and its sponsors everywhere in the world. Earlier, on 05 October 2001, the White House Spokesman had stated at a press briefing that President Bush had condemned the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 01 October 2001 and that the President had also said that "terrorism must end everywhere, and that includes in Kashmir". Besides Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, which had been notified by the U.S. State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organisation, the U.S. Department of Treasury has notified Jaish-e-Mohammad as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist, along with Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and some other Pakistan-based organisations and individuals.

**Maritime Training Institute**

1691. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to modernise the maritime training in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Maritime Training Institutes are proposed to be upgraded for the above purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in that regard during Ninth Plan and so far; and

(d) if not, other measures being adopted to upgrade maritime training in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Modernization and upgradation of the maritime training is a continuous process. The training facilities at the Government run Maritime Training Institutes are being constantly modernized and upgraded to bring them at par with the international standards keeping in view the requirement of Standards of Training Certification and Watch keeping Convention-95 ratified by the Government of India.

(c) The following plan schemes for acquiring training equipments and construction of Hostel building, swimming pool, etc. are being operated by the Government in respect of Government run maritime training institutes:

- (i) Training & Welfare Scheme – Acquisition of Training equipments.
- (ii) Civil works to be executed by agency other than CPWD (Like NBCC)
- (iii) Civil works to be executed by CPWD

Details of schemewise allocation and expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed statement.

In addition, from February, 1997 onwards Government have allowed opening of Marine Training institutes in private sector in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002 (Anticipated)		Total	
		Allo- cation	Exp.	Allo- cation	Exp.	Allo- cation	Exp.	Allo- cation	Exp.	Allo- cation	Exp.	All- cation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Training & Welfare Scheme-Acquisition of Training equipments	6.00	5.94	3.00	2.88	2.00	1.78	3.00	2.70	4.50	4.50	18.50	17.80
2.	Civil works to be executed by agency other than CPWD (Like NBCC)	-	-	4.00	3.91	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	13.00	31.00	30.91
3.	Civil works to be executed by CPWD	6.49	1.76	5.89	3.62	2.99	2.90	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	20.37	13.28

**Decline of Postal Services**

1692. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the position of postal finance in the country has deteriorated sharply over the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons therefore;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Development of Software**

1693. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been promoting development of software and communication business in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to upgrade Hyderabad to A-I status and provide it with its own International Internet Gateway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to promote software and information technology, 2 Mega bits per second (Mbps) links were provided from Hyderabad to all the District Headquarters free of cost by the Government for a period of two years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Upgradation of Hyderabad Node of National Internet Backbone to A-I status with International Gateway connectivity has been approved in principle. The procurement process has been initiated.

#### Introduction of WLL System

1694. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the WLL technology all-over India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the installation cost is very high for the consumers;

(d) if so, whether the Government have any plans to bring down such rates;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has a proposal to introduce Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Technology in the country. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has already introduced this technology in Delhi and Mumbai. Bharat Sanchar Limited (BSNL) has a proposal to provide 8 lakhs connections in the urban area 10 lakhs in the rural areas during the year 2002-2003.

(c) to (f) No, Sir. The tariff for fixed telephone on Wireless in Local Loop including installation charges are same as applicable for regular wired lines connections except special deposit of Rs. 10000/- for subscriber terminal. Alternatively an insurance scheme at the rate of Rs. 20 per month is also introduced for the consumers in lieu of Rs. 10000/-. The tariff charges for calls are decided by TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India).

#### Building for Telephone Exchange

1695. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges having departmental building at present in Sikkim, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct some more departmental buildings for the telephone exchanges for the State during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are expected to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) 8 (Eight) as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of exchanges in departmental building
1.	Sikkim (E)	4
2.	Sikkim (W)	1
3.	Sikkim (N)	1
4.	Sikkim (S)	2
Total		8

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

#### Amendment in Passport Rules

1696. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the passport rules in order to effectively check terrorist and secessionist activities in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd November, 2001 to amend the Passports Act, 1967. The Bill replaces the Passport (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (Ord. 8 of 2001) and seeks to confer powers upon the concerned authorities to suspend the passport or travel document of a person indulging in criminal or anti-national activities to prevent him/her from



leaving the country during the period when action to revoke or impound his/her passport is initiated and when the passport is actually revoked or impounded.

[English]

#### Demurrage Charges

1697. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demurrage charges revised by Ministry of Railways in October, 1992 were not implemented by Mumbai Port Trust (MPT) till January 1998;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantum of loss suffered by MPT; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The revised demurrage charges were made applicable by Mumbai Port Trust w.e.f 5.1.98, due to late intimation of the decision by Central Railways. The Central Railways have claimed an amount of Rs.353 lakhs on account of non-implementation of revised demurrage charges from 15.10.1992 to 4.1.1998.

(c) The Mumbai Port Trust has contested the Central Railways, claim, as the revised charges cannot be recovered retrospectively. In order to avoid recurrence of such situations in future, the Ministry of Railways have directed all Zonal Railways to undertake review of the terms and conditions of agreements with Port Trusts to effect appropriate changes.

#### Revenue Earnings

1698. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the communication sector has shown high growth rate in terms of revenue earnings;

(b) if so, the increase in revenue registered there from during each of the last two years;

(c) the amount of foreign investment in this sector during this period; and

(d) the further growth expected in this sector through internal and foreign resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) The communication sector has shown a moderate growth in its revenue earning. The percentage of increase in revenue during last two years is as follows:

Year	Deptt. of Telecom		Deptt. of Posts.
	BSNL	MTNL	
1999-2000	10%	3%	15%
2000-2001	20%	10%	5%

(c) The amount of Foreign Direct Investment in this sector in last two years is as follows:

Year	Deptt. of Telecom		Deptt. of Posts
1999-2000	212.7	Crore	Nil
2000-2001	888.6	Crore	Nil

(d) It is expected that the rate of growth from internal resources will be maintained in the coming years and the FDI in the telecommunication sector will be more than in the last years.

#### Ad-hoc Teaching Faculty in AIIMS

1699. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ad-hoc recruitment of teaching staff is being made in All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the number of teaching faculty members working on ad-hoc basis as on date;

(c) the reasons for this arrangement; and

(d) the details of the remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) Ad-hoc appointment at the level of Assistant Professors at the Institute has been resorted to due to interim orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 15.11.1994 in a Civil Writ Petition filed by the Faculty in the AIIMS on the issue of reservation in faculty posts. At present about 120 Assistant Professors are working on ad-hoc basis. The Hon'ble High Court has since delivered the judgement on 26.11.2001 and as directed by the Hon'ble court, AIIMS will take necessary steps to fill up the all posts of Assistant Professor on regular basis.

**Voluntary Retirement by Officials**

1700. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise/post-wise number of officials who sought voluntary retirement during each of the last three years;

(b) the benefits given to such officials;

(c) the number of applications pending for such retirement as on date;

(d) whether such retirement have in any way affected the smooth functioning of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the Government propose to make arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) to (f) Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (ARI) was created on 1st September, 2001. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the cadre authority in respect of the posts in the Ministry of ARI. No officials from Ministry of ARI has sought voluntary retirement from Government Service since 1st September, 2001.

**Passport Adalats**

1701. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Passport Adalats are being held in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of Passport Adalats held in 2001-2002;

(c) the towns where such Passport Adalats were held; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to streamline passport issuing procedure ?

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

(b) During the year 2001-2002, three Passport Adalats have been held in Andhra Pradesh, so far.

(c) These Adalats were held in the following cities:

(i) Cudappah (14 and 15.09.2001)

(ii) Vishakhapatnam (21.07.2001)

(iii) Hyderabad (03.11.2001)

(d) Streamlining of passport issuing procedure is an on-going process. The various measures taken are (i) computerisation of processing procedures, (ii) simplification of passport application form, (iii) decentralisation of passport services to enable submission of completed application form at designated speed post centres, (iv) introduction of Tatkal Scheme for issue of out often passports of short validity in urgent cases, (v) introduction of machine writing of passports and (vi) rationalisation of police verification procedures.

[Translation]

**Satellite Launch**

1702. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of satellites launched by the Government during the last three years and till now along with details;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each of the above satellite and the multiple uses thereof;

(c) whether the above satellites are used by foreign countries;

(d) if so, the income earned through them; and

(e) the percentage of indigenous technology in the above satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) India has launched FIVE satellites in the last 3 years. The details of the satellites, their cost and the uses are given below:

1. INSAT-2E: This Satellite was launched by Ariane rocket on 3rd April 1999. It contains 17 C-band transponders and Meteorological payload. The cost of the satellite including launch and insurance is Rs. 475 crores. The satellite is

providing communication services and meteorological data.

2. IRS-P4: This Satellite was launched on 26th May 1999 by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle along with two foreign auxiliary satellites. This contains Ocean Colour Monitor and Multi-frequency scanning microwave radiometer for study of ocean. The cost of the satellite is Rs. 47.75 crores. The satellite is providing valuable data for Ocean and coastal studies.
3. INSAT-3B: This Satellite was launched on 22nd March 2000 by Ariane rocket. This contains 12 C-band, 3 Ku-band transponders and Mobile Satellite Services. The cost of the satellite including launch and insurance is Rs. 495 crores. The satellite is providing communication services to various users.
4. GSAT-1: This experimental Satellite was launched on 18th April 2001 by the first development flight of India's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV). The satellite is being used to test certain spacecraft & payload related technologies. The cost of the satellite is Rs. 31.15 crores.
5. Technology Experiment Satellite (TES): This satellite was launched on 22nd October 2001 by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle along with two foreign auxiliary satellites. The satellite carries a panchromatic camera of 1-metre resolution for remote sensing applications. The satellite is used to test critical technologies related to future imaging system. The cost of the satellite is Rs. 47.50 crores.

(c) and (d) Part of the transponder capacity of INSAT-2E satellite is leased International Telecommunication Organisation (INTELSAT) at US \$10 Million per annum. The scientific data from IRS-P4 satellite is made available to research users in Germany, South Korea and USA on co-operative basis and no fees are levied for the usage of the data.

(e) The design, development, fabrication, assembly, integration and testing of all the above satellites are indigenously carried out. Only, some of the electronic components required are being imported.

*[Translation]*

### **Regaining Control over Memorials of Freedom Fighters**

1703. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to regain control over memorials of the freedom fighters (Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev) right now under Pakistan since 1971;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The matter has been raised with Government of Pakistan. At present the monuments of the Freedom Fighters installed at Hussainiwala are replicas. The whereabouts of the original platform, which was taken away by Pakistan Army in December 1971, is not known.

### **Indo-British Cooperation for Fighting Terrorism**

1704. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has offered help to India to deal with terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government of India has not sought the assistance of either the U.K or any other country to deal with terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Government have only sought to highlight to the international community, Pakistan's role in aiding and abetting cross-border terrorism.

India and the U.K have been cooperating closely to counter the menace of international terrorism especially under the framework of the Joint Working Group on International Terrorism and Drug Trafficking. In March this year, under the provisions of their Terrorism Act, 2000, the British Government proscribed six major terrorist groups operating in India. In recent months, UK also froze assets of individuals and entities, which are "believed to have committed or pose a significant risk of committing or providing material support for acts of terrorism"

The changed international environment after the terrorist attacks in USA on 11 September have led the U.K to urge for the complete elimination of the threat posed by international terrorism. UK believes in the need for sustained pressure on those States that support, harbor or act in complicity with international terrorist groups. UK condemns all terrorism, and that includes terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. Government is appreciative of U.K's position.

[English]

#### **Selling of Surplus Land**

1705. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have decided to sell surplus land to raise productive capital;
- (b) if so, the total surplus land at present;
- (c) whether any policy have been worked out in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which it is likely to raise the productive capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (e) It has been the Government's policy to optimally utilise all productive resources. In this regard, disposal of surplus land with Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings to raise productive capital has been looked at by the Government in a number of cases. Many public sector undertakings have disposed off surplus land as part of their rehabilitation programmes/turn around strategies. In addition, the Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for formulation of policy framework for public / private sector partnership for economically weaker section (EWS) housing. The Task Force would assess the extent of vacant land available with different Ministries/ Departments and Public Sector Undertakings of the

Government of India and explore avenues of using land as a resource for the purpose of augmentation of EWS housing.

#### **Audit Observations**

1706. SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a large number of audit observation are pending in DoT;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time which these observations be settled;
- (c) the quantum of money involved in those observations; and
- (d) the steps taken that audit observations are not repeated in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Out of 755 observations contained in the reports of C&AG for the years ended 31.3.1995, 31.3.1996, 31.3.1997, 31.3.1998 and 31.3.1999 only in respect of 17 items replies remain to be sent to Audit, which works out to just 2.25%.

- (c) The amount covered by these 17 paras for the above 5 years is Rs. 189.73 crores.
- (d) The BSNL, which was formed by corporatising the operating arm of DOT, has established internal audit procedures for tightening control on revenue and expenditure.

[Translation]

#### **Assessment of Per-Capita Income**

1707. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have assessed the per-capita income of the country at the end of 90s;
- (b) if so, the annual per-capita income of the country during the year 2000-2001, State-wise;
- (c) the annual per-capita income of the country as compared to the average annual per-capita income of the citizens of the developed countries of the world; and

(d) the extent to which the per-capita income of the country has been enhanced during the 90's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistical Organisation, a statement giving the state-wise annual per-capita income measured in terms of Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) during the year 1999-2000 is enclosed. Information for 2000-2001 is available for a few states only. The per capita income for the country, measured in terms of Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost at current prices was Rs. 17530 in 2000-01 according to the Central Statistical Organisation.

(c) According to the World Development Report, 2002 published by the World Bank, the per capita income of India measured in terms of Gross National Income (GNI) was US\$ 460 in 2000 as compared to US\$ 27510 for the high income countries.

(d) The per capita income measured in Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost at constant 1993-94 prices increased from Rs. 7321 in 1990-91 to Rs. 10204 in 1999-2000, according to the Central Statistical Organisation.

#### Statement

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product  
(At Current Prices)  
(Position as on 13-11-2001)*

(Rupees)

State/UT	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	
	1999-2000 (Quick Estimates)	2000-2001 (Advanced Estimates)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	14715	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	14338	
3. Assam	9612	

	1	2	3
4. Bihar		6328	
5. Goa		NA	
6. Gujarat		18625	
7. Haryana		21114	
8. Himachal Pradesh		15012	
9. J & K		12338	
10. Karnataka		16343	
11. Kerala		18262	
12. Madhya Pradesh		NA	
13. Maharashtra		23398	
14. Manipur		10614	
15. Meghalaya		11678	13029
16. Mizoram		NA	
17. Nagaland		NA	
18. Orissa		9162	
19. Punjab		23040	
20. Rajasthan		12533	12914
21. Sikkim		NA	
22. Tamil Nadu		19141	21229
23. Tripura		10213	10931
24. Uttar Pradesh		9765	
25. West Bengal		15569	18021
26. A & N Islands		NA	
27. Chandigarh		46347	
28. Delhi		35705	39620
29. Pondicherry		30768	

#### Financial Position of Khadi Gramodyog

1708. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of present financial position of the Khadi Gramodyog Commission;

(b) whether the Khadi Gramodyog Commission is facing financial crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve its position?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) The funds released to the KVIC during last three years is attached as statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

#### *Funds Released to KVIC*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Sub-Head	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
<b>Plan</b>				
1.	Khadi Grant	15960	9470	10500
2.	Khadi Loan	2098	1500	675
3.	V.I. Grant	8400	5400	1350
4.	V.I. Loan	900	250	-
5.	S & T (Khadi)	30	-	28
6.	S & T (V.I.)	170	70	195
7.	REGP	4665	1103	11000
Sub Total		32223	17793	23748
<b>Non-Plan</b>				
10.	Khadi Grant	2400	2400	2400
11.	Admn. Expenditure	2560	2410	2410
12.	HBA Loan	30	30	150
Sub Total		4990	4840	4950
Grand Total		37213	22633	28708

[English]

#### Research on AIDS Medicines

1709. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal or information is available on Ayurvedic medicines or research regarding HIV/ AIDS;

(b) whether any coordination mechanism has been developed regarding such research with Health Ministry and Pharmaceutical Industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Department found anything unusual or special in ADJS patients in India comparing with AIDS patients outside India; and

(e) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Golden Quadrilateral Project

1710. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :

SHRI R.S. PATIL :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has formed 7 separate sectors of average distance of 60 kms under Golden Quadrilateral Project and offered them for commercial tie-ups and exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work has started on the sectors;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to maintain quality control standards;

(e) the total sums required for the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme and the share of each State therein; and

(f) the details of the projects and the time by which actual work will start thereunder in particular in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have awarded/proposed to award contracts for private investment in the development of National Highways on Build Operate and

Transfer (BOT)/ Annuity basis. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) The specifications for quality are prescribed in the contract itself. For ensuring quality control, the entrepreneur is required to appoint qualified personnel as Supervision Consultants. NHAI and the concessionaire for BOT Project also to appoint Independent Consultants to oversee the quality control measures and maintain the requisite standards.

(e) The estimated cost of Rs.25055 crores (at 2000 prices) has been approved for the implementation of Golden Quadrilateral of National Highway Development Project. The allocations are not made State-wise. The length of Golden Quadrilateral in each State is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) As given in the enclosed statement-I.

#### Statement-I

*Details of projects for development of National Highways on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)/ Annuity basis*

Sl. No.	Project	Type	State	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Present Status	Likely Completion Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nellore-Tada	BOT	Andhra Pradesh	760.00	Under implementation	Dec., 2003
2.	Tumkur-Neelamangla	BOT	Karnataka	125.00	Under implementation	Dec., 2003
3.	Panagarh-Palsit	Annuity	West Bengal	350.00	Under implementation	Dec., 2004
4.	Ankapalli-Tuni	Annuity	Andhra Pradesh	265.00	Under implementation	Dec., 2003
5.	Tuni-Dharmavaram	Annuity	Andhra Pradesh	231.00	Under implementation	—
6.	Dharmavaram-Rajamundry	Annuity	Andhra Pradesh	206.00	Under implementation	—
7.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Annuity	Karnataka	332.00	Under implementation	Dec. 2003
8.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Annuity	Tamil Nadu	375.00	Under implementation	Dec. 2003
9.	ROB at Kishangarh	BOT	Rajasthan	18.00	Completed	Feb., 2000
10.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	BOT	Rajasthan	610.00	Proposals invited on Revised RFQ	30 months after commencement
11.	Second Vivekananda Bridge	BOT	West Bengal	600.00	Agreement to be signed	June 2005
12.	Palsit-Bhankuni	Annuity	West Bengal	Yet to be estimated	Proposal under process	30 months after commencement
13.	Delhi-Gurgaon	BOT	Delhi-Haryana	555.00	Proposals invited	April 2005
14.	Nellore Bypass	Annuity	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	Proposals invited	Dec. 2003

**Statement-II***State-wise breakup of length (in kms.) of Golden Quadrilateral Project*

S.No.	State	Length (in Kms.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1014
2.	Bihar	204
3.	Delhi	25
4.	Gujarat	485
5.	Haryana	152
6.	Jharkhand	192
7.	Karnataka	623
8.	Maharashtra	487
9.	Orissa	440
10.	Rajasthan	725
11.	Tamil Nadu	342
12.	Uttar Pradesh	756
13.	West Bengal	406
Total		5851

**India's Participation in Dushanbe Conference**

1711. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the conference of officials from countries supporting the Northern Alliance in the Afghan Civil War held in the Tajik capital of Dushanbe recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of talks held; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (d) The developments in

Afghanistan directly impact on our national interests, including our security interests. To protect and safeguard our national interests, Government has been diplomatically active and remained in touch with several countries that have interests in Afghanistan, as well as with the United Nations. In the same context, Government has also participated in various meetings and conferences on developments in Afghanistan.

**Homoeopathic Drug for Diabetes**

1712. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow has made an important breakthrough in developing medicine to cure diabetes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the drug is likely to be made available commercially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow has carried out a Research study with *Cephalandra Indica* on the Alloxan induced diabetes mellitus in albino rats and has come out with the hypothesis that this drug can initiate regeneration of the beta cells of the pancreas which are responsible for production of insulin in animals. The drug is being used by Homoeopaths for several decades for the treatment for Diabetes Mellitus and is commercially available in the market.

**Plan to Convert STD/ISD Booths into Information Kiosks**

1713. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn up an ambitious plan to convert existing STD/ISD booths into information kiosks across the country;

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

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



(d) the States where the system is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to encourage private entrepreneurs, which includes Local/STD/ISD PCO franchisees for setting up Internet Dhabs including upgradation of Local/STD/ISD PCOs in all the Block Headquarters. However, MTNL has no such plan at present.

(b) The salient features of the plan are given below:

- (i) Free Internet access in the Rural Block Headquarters will be provided by BSNL whereas 1500 hours of Free Internet access will be permitted in urban Block Headquarters.
- (ii) The Internet Dhaba franchisees both in Rural and Urban Block Headquarters will be paid commission @ 25% of the PSTN charges.
- (iii) For Internet access, a telephone line on out of turn basis without STD/ISD facility and training to the franchisees from BSNL's training centres will also be provided by BSNL.

(c) Provision of the facility depends on the willingness of the franchisee to invest in the required infrastructure.

(d) The plan is being implemented in all the States.

#### **Fight Against International Terrorism**

1714. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : Will the Minister or EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India is working towards formulating a "concert of democracies" to strike at the root of international terrorism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of countries agreeing to cooperate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) As a victim of terrorism for over two decades, India has consistently drawn the international community's attention to the need to prioritise the fight against terrorism. The tragic events of September 11 have brought a heightened awareness and urgency in the fight against terrorism. In our interactions with other

countries, we have emphasised that terrorism is a global menace which cannot be compartmentalised and that the fight against it has to go beyond the immediate and has to be comprehensive, global and sustained. India has also conveyed that there can be no justification for acts of terrorism: political, religious, ethnic, ideological or any other. International measures to counter terrorism should encompass not only the perpetrators of terrorist acts, but also those who incite, support, finance or extend safe havens to terrorists.

India welcomes all international efforts, including efforts under the UN, to counter terrorism. In this framework, India has welcomed the Security Council Resolution 1373 of September 28, 2001. India has initiated a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) to strengthen the legal framework in countering terrorism.

In his address to the United Nations General Assembly on November 10, 2001, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee forcefully conveyed India's point of view, including our concerns on cross border terrorism.

There is heightened awareness and enhanced cooperation amongst the international community for combating terrorism.

*[Translation]*

#### **Diagnostic Instruments**

1715. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the value of machines and instruments procured for various diagnostic purposes for various hospitals in Delhi during the last three years, separately;
- (b) the number out of above diagnostic instruments lying out of order as on October 31, 2001;
- (c) the total amount spent on maintenance and repair of various diagnostic instruments during the above period; and
- (d) the time by which the out of order instruments are likely to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Team of Experts for Assessment of Poor**

1716. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether team of experts constituted by the Planning Commission to assess the number and ratio of the poor persons has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submission of the report; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The Planning Commission had constituted the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor in September, 1989 in order to look into the methodology of estimation of poverty and to redefine the poverty line, if necessary. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Planning Commission in July, 1993;

(b) The Expert Group recommended the following:

(i) The poverty line recommended by the Task Force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand, namely a monthly per capita total expenditure of Rs. 49.09 (rural) and Rs. 56.64 (urban) rounded respectively to Rs. 49 and Rs. 57 at all India level at 1973-74 prices be adopted as the base line.

(ii) Disaggregation of the National level poverty line into state-specific poverty lines using state-specific price indices and index of inter-state price differential;

(iii) Updation of state-specific poverty lines by especially constructed price index for use in latter years;

(iv) Using the state-specific poverty lines as estimated in (ii) above, estimation of state-specific poverty ratios from large sample survey data on consumption expenditure distribution obtained from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), without any adjustment to CSO level of consumption as was being done in the earlier Task Force method.

(c) and (d) A Full Planning Commission meeting under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister accepted its recommendations with minor modifications in March, 1997.

[English]

**Recognition of Pariyaram and Kochi  
Medical Colleges in Kerala**

1717. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question, No. 1566 dated August 1, 2001 and state :

(a) whether the Government accorded the recognition of Pariyaram and Kochi Medical Colleges in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for getting early recognition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The recognition of medical college at, Pariyaram has been held up as the college authorities have not been able to provide the facilities as per the norms of Medical Council of India. As for Medical College at Kochi is concerned, this college was permitted by the Central Govt. in October, 2000 and the question of recognition will come only when 1st batch admitted in the college appears for their final examination.

**Ban on Smoking**

1718. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH :

SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI :

SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH :

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

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has imposed ban on smoking in public places;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to implement the orders of the Supreme Court;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the steps proposed to be taken by the Government against cigarette manufacturers violating the advertising code;
- (d) whether the Government have any proposal to enact an Anti-smoking legislation; and
- (e) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) Yes Sir, the Supreme Court of India has passed an order on 2.11.2001 directing prohibition of smoking in public places, namely, Auditoriums, Hospital Buildings, Head Institutions, Educational Institutions, Libraries, Court Buildings, Public Office and Public Conveyances, including Railways and issued directions to the Union of India, State Governments as well as the Union Territories to take effective steps to ensure prohibiting smoking in public places. A written communication has been sent from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to Health Secretaries of all States and Union Territories, requesting them to take necessary action to ensure prohibition of smoking in public places and to take necessary effective steps to give wide publicity to the orders of the Supreme Court in electronic and print media so that the general public are aware that smoking is prohibited in public places and as such they should comply with the orders of the Supreme Court. An advertisement is being

issued by this Ministry in leading newspapers/electronic media for giving wide publicity to the orders of the Supreme Court.

The Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975, has provisions, inter-alia, restricting advertisements of cigarettes.

A written communication has been sent from this Ministry to all chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs. To ensure that various provisions of the above mentioned Act are strictly adhere to by all concerned and the law enforcing authorities takes suitable action for strict implementation of the Act.

Also with a view to discourage use of cigarette and other tobacco products, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare introduced a comprehensive Bill, namely, "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products ( Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 2001 in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 2001. This Bill, *inter-alia*, seeks to prohibit smoking in public places.

The said Bill has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination and report.

[Translation]

**Ayurvedic Herbal Medicines**

1719. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH :

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

- (a) whether the Government are formulating a comprehensive programme to promote Ayurvedic Herbal medicines;
- (b) if so, the efforts made so far in this regard; and
- (c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Government has already taken following measures to promote Ayurvedic medicine:

- (i) Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee has developed pharmacopoeial standards of 258 Ayurvedic drugs of plant origin.

- (ii) 385 single drugs of plant origin of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs have been allocated to various laboratories to develop Pharmacopoeial standards under a central scheme.
- (iii) Research in Ayurvedic drugs is being conducted by Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha.
- (iv) A separate Drugs Technical Advisory Board under Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been set up to advise the Government on quality control of Ayurvedic Drugs.
- (v) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) of Ayurvedic drugs have been notified to ensure the quality production of Ayurvedic drugs on 23rd June, 2000.
- (vi) Rs. 20.46 crores have been sanctioned during the financial year 2000-2001 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of State Government Drug Testing Laboratory and Pharmacies of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs.
- (vii) To recognize private Drug Testing Laboratory for Ayurvedic drugs, notification has been issued under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules for testing of Ayurvedic, drugs on 28th September, 2001.
- (viii) Rule 161 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have been amended for exemption and labelling, packing of Ayurvedic Drugs for export.
- (ix) A Medicinal Plants Board has been set up to augment availability of medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic drugs on 24th November, 2000.
- (c)(i) During 2001-2002, Rs. 18.50 crores have been earmarked for strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratory and Pharmacies of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
  - (ii) Medicinal Plants Board has financial provision of Rs.16.10 crores.
  - (iii) Rs. 3.50 crores have been earmarked for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of agro-techniques and cultivation of medicinal plants and herbal gardens.

- (iv) Rs.1.94 crores have been earmarked for strengthening of Pharmacopoeia Committee on ISM and the laboratories working under the scheme.

[English]

#### **Indians Languishing In Pak Jails**

1720. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a large number of Indian prisoners languishing in Pakistani jails are turning insane because of unhealthy living conditions and torture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) There have been continuing reports of maltreatment of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. These and other cases of maltreatment, where observed during consular access by officials of our Mission in Islamabad, are brought to the attention of Pakistani authorities.

- (c) Government would continue to take up with the Government of Pakistan the issue of providing better treatment and facilities for the Indian detainees and also its efforts to secure their early release and repatriation.

#### **Central Grant to Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka**

1721. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have decided to provide Rs. 1.5 crore grant in aid every year to selected Government Medical Colleges in the States for buying sophisticated diagnostic equipments;
- (b) if so, the details of Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka selected for the above grant in aid during 2001-02; and
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to release the above grant in aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have recently introduced a Pilot project for providing financial assistance to the selected Government Medical Colleges for strengthening of diagnostic facilities.

(b) Under the above Pilot Project, no proposal has been received from Government of Karnataka so far.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Resumption of Indo-Pak Talks**

1722. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has urged India for the resumption of bilateral dialogue at New York;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Pakistani leaders frequently make propagandist calls for the resumption of dialogue with India, especially while addressing international audiences. These calls are aimed at deflecting international attention from Pakistan's continued sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India, and the growing international concern at the impact this policy is having on regional and international security. This strategy has clearly failed. There is widespread condemnation of state sponsorship of terrorism, and a clear recognition that there is no justification for terrorism which must be eradicated wherever it exists.

India is firmly resolved to resist terrorism until it is decisively crushed.

India has always endeavored to establish good neighbourly ties with Pakistan. In pursuance of this objective we have always been the initiators of dialogue. In recent years our initiatives have included the establishment of the Composite Dialogue that seeks to build trust and confidence, establish mutually beneficial cooperation and address outstanding issues. Prime Minister also took the

initiative, in May 2001, of inviting President Musharraf for summit level talks at Agra. Pakistan must end its sponsorship of cross border terrorism so that a conducive environment is created for productive dialogue.

#### **Funds for IIT**

1723. SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to release matching corpus grant of Rs. 10 Crores to the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which the requisition was made and the reminder was issued by the Karnataka Government; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to release the matching corpus grant to the above Institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) The issue of setting up of Institutes of Information Technology was discussed at length in the Task Force on Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) in IT under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. The Task Force has recommended that all major States could be facilitated to promote an exclusive institute for IT with the State/Central funding and industry collaboration. Central funding for such an initiative through Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) would be provided as and when the scheme for the same is finalized.

*[Translation]*

#### **Recommendations of C.V.C.**

1724. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials against whom the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended to the various Ministries to take action during the last three years; and

(b) the details of officers against whom the action has been recommended by the CVC, and number out of them against whom action has been taken during the period till date. Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commission, the number of officials against whom the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended to the various ministries to take action during the last three years, is 4330. Out of these, action has been taken against 1217 officers by respective disciplinary authorities. Ministry-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

*No. of officials against whom action was recommended by CVC to various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India during the year 1998, 1999 and 2000*

S.No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	No of officials against whom action was recommended				Number of officials against whom action taken out of the advices referred to in the previous column				
		1998	1999	2000	Total	Prosecution	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	52	48	33	133	0	20	4	0	24
2.	Central Board of Excise & Customs	155	82	161	398	4	19	10	0	33
3.	Public Works Department	33	34	55	122	8	17	4	10	39
4.	D/o Agriculture & cooperation	5	19	12	36	0	1	2	1	4
5.	D/o Animal Husbandary & Dairying	3	2	0	5	0	1	1	0	2
6.	D/o Atomic Energy	4	1	1	6	0	2	2	0	4
7.	D/o Bio-Technology	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
8.	D/o Chemicals & Petrochemicals	0	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
9.	D/o Company Affairs	0	2	10	12	1	1	0	2	4
10.	D/o Consumer Affairs	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
11.	D/o Culture	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	2
12.	D/o Defence Production & Supplies	7	18	37	62	1	9	8	0	18
13.	D/o Economic Affairs	6	1	1	8	0	0	1	1	2
14.	D/o Expenditure	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15.	D/o Fertilizers	0	13	18	31	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. D/o Heavy Industry		2	2	15	19	0	0	0	0	0
17. D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion		12	12	0	24	0	0	2	0	2
18. D/o Mines		15	12	6	33	0	2	2	0	4
19. D/o Personnel & Training		11	22	15	48	25	3	2	0	30
20. D/o Posts		19	30	20	69	0	7	6	0	13
21. D/o Revenue		0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
22. D/o Science & Technology		2	1	9	12	2	1	1	0	4
23. D/o Secondary & Higher Education		3	3	1	7	0	2	0	1	3
24. D/o Space		0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
25. D/o Steel		0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0
26. D/o Sugar & Edible Oil		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
27. D/o Supply		1	2	11	14	0	1	3	1	5
28. D/o Telecom	252	252	616	1120	0	67	60	19	146	
29. D/o Women & Child Development		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
30. D/o Youth Affairs & Sports		5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
31. M/q Coal		3	1	19	23	0	1	0	0	1
32. M/o Commerce		11	6	2	19	1	1	0	0	2
33. M/o Defence		52	69	60	181	17	26	11	5	59
34. M/o Environment & Forests		1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
35. M/o External Affairs		1	10	12	23	1	2	3	5	11
36. M/o Food Processing Industries		0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
37. M/o Health & Family Welfare		19	26	24	69	0	2	1	2	5
38. M/o Home Affairs		25	19	26	70	5	8	4	1	18
39. M/o Information & Broadcasting		47	18	38	103	5	2	7	4	18
40. M/o Information Technology		7	0	1	8	0	1	1	0	2
41. M/o Labour		1	5	6	12	0	2	0	0	2
42. M/o Non-Conventional Energy Sources		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
43. M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas		8	4	3	15	0	0	0	0	0
44. M/o Power		2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45. M/o Railways		391	497	517	1405	0	229	463	20	712
46. M/o Road Transport & Highways		3	3	7	13	0	1	2	3	6
47. M/o Rural Development		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
48. M/o Shipping		2	7	4	13	0	0	1	0	1
49. M/o Social Justice & Empowerment		6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
50. M/o SSI Agro & Rural Industries		1	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	1
51. M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
52. M/o Textiles		1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
53. M/o Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation		34	51	42	127	0	15	10	8	33
54. M/o Water Resources		2	4	10	16	0	4	0	0	4
Total		1211	1299	1820	4330	70	449	613	85	1217

[English]

#### Special Category Status to States

1725. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY :

SHRI MANJAY LAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan of extending the special category status to any of the States other than Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any States has made any request to this effect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The Special Category Status has so far been given to the

following States: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal.

(c) to (e) The Special Category Status is given to those States which are predominantly of hilly terrain with large tribal population, located on sensitive international border areas, with underdeveloped socio-economic infrastructure, low revenue base & non-viable nature of State's finances and overall economic backwardness. Though the States of Bihar, Goa, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have been requesting from time to time for Special Category Status, these States do not have all the features of Special Category States and therefore they have not been given the Special Category Status.

#### Charitable Hospitals

1726. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government have given land on concessional rate to certain charitable hospitals in the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the objective of giving Government land to these charitable hospitals on concessional rates;

(d) whether the Government have made any assessment of the working of these hospitals to know how far the objective has been met; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Wrong Billing of Subscribers**

1727. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of fraudulent calls of STD/ISD made by tampering; the outside cables of subscribers and as a consequence wrong billing of subscribers;

(b) if so, steps taken to correct the situation;

(c) whether compensation is contemplated to be paid for wrong billing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If dynamic STD lock is activated by the subscriber, there is no scope of misuse of STD/ISD by tampering with the cables. Moreover, to correct the situation, steps are taken to keep the pillars and DPs locked. Outside staff is also not allowed to enter the MDF. Further, all such complaints are investigated and disciplinary action recommended against the erring officials.

(c) and (d) Compensation/Rebate is granted where wrong bills are issued on above account. Rebate in bills is given in doubtful cases also considering customer point of view.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Appointment on Compassionate Grounds**

1728. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the event of the death of postal employees during harness, the Government provide appointment to the wife/son of the deceased employee on compassionate ground;

(b) if so, whether the Government have issued any guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the number of proposals received for appointment by the Government on compassionate grounds and appointments given in the country, particularly in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) A dependent family member of a Government servant, who dies in harness or retires on medical ground, is eligible for being considered for appointment on compassionate grounds.

(b) The Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is the nodal Ministry which administers the scheme for compassionate appointment. This Department follows the instructions issued by the nodal Ministry from time to time.

The object of the Scheme is to grant appointment on compassionate grounds to a dependent family member of a Government servant who dies in harness or retires on medical grounds leaving his family in penury and without any means of livelihood, to relieve the family of the Government Servant concerned from financial destitution and to help it get over the emergency. Such appointment can be provided only to fill up to 5% of vacancies that arise for direct recruitment within a year. While considering a request for compassionate appointment availability of vacancy for such appointment is a relevant consideration and recommendation for such appointment within a year on compassionate grounds can only be in really deserving case, as determined by considering all relevant facts and circumstances including financial condition of the family of the deceased or medically retired Government servant.

(c) (i) The number of applications received by the Department of Posts for appointment on compassionate grounds and the number of appointments given in the country during last three years are as under:

Year	Number of applications received	Number of appointments given
1998	1650	491
1999	1780	458
2000	2053	346

(ii) The number of applications received for appointment on compassionate grounds and the number of appointments given in State of Maharashtra during last three years are as under:

Year	Number of applications received	Number of appointments given
1998	185	99
1999	253	60
2000	244	39

#### Battery Operated Telephone

1729. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the block-wise details of battery operated telephone facility in villages of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether battery operated telephone facility has failed and telephone facility through cable system in place of battery operated telephone facility would be made available in these villages; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make the battery operated telephones functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Block wise details of Battery operated telephone i.e. Village Public Telephone facility in the villages of Satna District is as follows:

S.No.	Name of Block	MARR VPTs
1	2	3
1	Rampur Baghelan	72
2.	Majhgawan	135
3	Sohwal	148
4	Unchehra	35

1	2	3
5	Maihar	68
6	Amarpatan	74
7	Nagod	111
8	Ramnagar	0
Total		643

(b) No, Sir. But the fault rate is very high as it is difficult to maintain these systems due to these systems being of old technology. There is a plan to introduce new technology equipments like WLL (rural), C-DOT TDMA - PMP to provide better telephone facility in the villages. Moreover as and when new exchanges are opened in villages, these battery operated telephones are proposed to be replaced by underground cable. .

(c) Respective suppliers of MARR equipment have been contacted for Annual Maintenance Contract.

[English]

#### Backlog of Vacancies .

1730. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation of SCs and STs in Class-I (Group A) Services stood only at 10.68% (SCs-8.48% and STs-2.27%) and in Class II (Group B) Services only at 13.20% (SCs-9.68% and STs-3.52%) as against 22.5% quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs) as on 1/1/1996 under Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, indicate total number of 'posts' in (i) Class I (Group A) Category and (ii) Class II (Group B) and equivalents thereof under all (1) Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises, (2) Statutory Organisations/Corporations, (3) Autonomous Organizations, Attached and Subordinate Offices under Ministry of Shipping; and

(c) number of persons belonging to (i) General, (ii) SC, (iii) ST and (iv) OBCs working against such posts and their respective percentages to such total posts as identified as per instructions under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Indian Stand on Terrorism**

1731. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official reaction of the Government of India pertaining to struggle against the terrorism has varied from time to time as evidenced by the statements of Principal Security Advisor, External Affairs Minister, Home Minister and the Prime Minister; and

(b) if not, whether the Minister would table in the House the official version of the Principal Security Advisor pertaining to the outcome of his visit to U.S. daily press briefings from 12th September onwards by the External Affairs Minister, statements made in the media by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to assure the House that Government of India's official stand has been the same without any variation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no variation in the official reactions of the Government of India against terrorism. In such statements, Government's undiluted and unflinching opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations has been consistently and unambiguously expressed.

**Telephone on Demand in Andhra Pradesh**

1732. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for providing telephone on demand in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current position of Andhra Pradesh on the availability of telephone *vis-a-vis* other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of resources.

(b) The details are as under :

(i) In 1752 Exchanges out of 2795 exchanges in Andhra Pradesh, there is spare connectable capacity where connections can be provided straight away. Few cities/towns are already on demand in the State.

(ii) There is a target to add 6,10,600 lines of switching capacity for fixed phones.

(iii) In addition to this urban Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) system of 23,000 lines has also been planned.

(iv) BSNL has a target to provide 5,30,000 Direct Exchange Lines during the current year in Andhra Pradesh against the waiting list of 1,46,469.

(v) Technically non feasible cases will be cleared in the next financial year.

(c) The position of availability of telephones as on 31.10.2001 *vis-a-vis* other States is given in the enclosed statement Telephone density per hundred population is also given in the statement.

**Statement***State-wise Telephone Connections and Tele-Density as on 31.10.2001*

S.No.	State	Telephone connections	Tele-Density
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	31130	8.74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3313365	4.38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41571	3.81
4.	Assam	402309	1.51
5.	Bihar	727019	0.88
6.	Chhattisgarh	234832	1.13
7.	Delhi	2781664	20.18
8.	Goa	161358	12.01
9.	Gujarat	2910286	5.71
10.	Haryana	937053	4.44
11.	Himachal Pradesh	400011	6.58
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	195265	1.94
13.	Jharkhand	324088	1.20
14.	Karnataka	2685944	5.09
15.	Kerala	2610401	8.18

1	2	3	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1342517	2.22
17.	Maharashtra	6560423	6.78
18.	Manipur	30129	1.26
19.	Meghalaya	48303	2.09
20.	Mizoram	39220	4.4
21.	Nagaland	34704	1.75
22.	Orissa	606454	1.65
23.	Punjab	1915945	7.61
24.	Rajasthan	1504833	2.66
25.	Sikkim	27776	5.14
26.	Tamil Nadu	4019695	6.37
27.	Tripura	60639	1.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2745458	1.65
29.	Uttaranchal	275337	3.25
30.	West Bengal	2308434	2.86

Note :- Status in Respect of Fixed Telephone Connections and Cell Phones provided by Private Operators for Circles Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh; Uttaranchal, Sikkim and NE II are included in Bihar, MP., UP, West Bengal and NE I respectively.

[Translation]

### Telephone Facility to Villages

1733. SHRI RAJO SINGH :

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges closed or not functioning in Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) the number of villages having telephone facility in Bihar and Jharkhand as on date, district-wise;

(c) the number of villages where the said facility is proposed to be provided during 2001-2002, location-wise;

(d) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bihar and Jharkhand as on date, district-wise; and

(e) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Sir, one telephone exchange in Bihar and six telephone exchanges in Jharkhand are not functioning due to non-reliable media.

(b) The district wise information regarding number of villages having telephone facility in Bihar and Jharkhand are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

(c) The information regarding number of villages where the said facility is proposed to be provided during 2001-2002 in Bihar is given in the enclosed statement-III.

In Jharkhand, all remaining villages which are 20,973 in number will be provided with this facility during 2002. Location is decided at the time of installation.

(d) Information regarding number of persons in waiting list in Bihar and Jharkhand is given in the enclosed statements-IV and V.

(e) All out efforts will be made to clear the waiting list at Bihar and Jharkhand by the year 2002.

### Statement-I

#### Status of Villages having Telephone facilities in Jharkhand

S.No.	Name of District	No. of villages having Telephone facility as on date
1	2	3
1	Bhojpur	638
2	Buxer	342
3	Bhagalpur	800
4	Banka	475
5	W. Champaran	381
6	Chhapra	589
7	Siwan	437
8	Gopalganj	389
9	Darbhangha	550

1	2	3
10	Madhubani	533
11	Gaya	749
12	Aurangabad	492
13	Jahanabad & Arwal	450
14	Nawada	394
15	Vaishali	1399
16	Katihar	374
17	Purnea	366
18	Araria	377
19	Kishanganj	262
20	Khagaria	241
21	Begusarai	437
22	E. Champaran	674
23	Muzaffarpur	625
24	Sheohar	52
25	Sitamarhi	638
26	Munger	419
27	Lakisarai	298
28	Shekhpura	307
29	Jamui	310
30	Patna	980
31	Nalanda	922
32	Sharsha	346
33	Supaul	334
34	Madhepura	374
35	Samastipur	719
36	Rohtas	686
37	Kaimur	358

**Statement-II***Status of Villages having Telephone facilities in Jharkhand*

S.No.	Name of District	No. of villages having Telephone facility as on date
1	2	3
1	Bokaro	443
2	Dhanbad	795
3	Dumka	244
4	Pakur	82
5	Jamtara	114
6	Godda	148
7	Sahibganj	217
8	Deoghar	364
9	Chatra	99
10	Hazaribag	494
11	Koderma	320
12	Giridih	440
13	Garwa	245
14	Latehar	136
15	Palamu	382
16	Ranchi	1000
17	Lohardaga	277
18	Gumla	102
19	Simdega	327
20	E.Singhbhum	1097
21	Saraikela	141
22	W.Singhbhum	598

**Statement-III***Status of Villages proposed to be provided  
Telephone facilities in Bihar*

S.No.	Name of District	No. of villages to be provided with telephone facility during 2001-2002
1	2	3
1	Bhojpur	398
2	Buxer	464
3	Bhagalpur	337
4	Banka	948
5	W. Champaran	200
6	Chhapra	305
7	Siwan	310
8	Gopalganj	300
9	Darbhanga	544
10	Madhubani	533
11	Gaya	2059
12	Aurangabad	1418
13	Jahanabad & Arwal	479
14	Nawada	633
15	Vaishali	0
16	Katihar	863
17	Purnea	699
18	Araria	326
19	Kishanganj	457
20	Khagaria	0
21	Begusarai	250
22	E. Champaran	608
23	Muzaffarpur	700
24	Sheohar	90
25	Sitamarhi	240

1	2	3
26	Munger	300
27	Lakhisarai	200
28	Shekhpura	29
29	Jamui	1100
30	Patna	759
31	Nalanda	527
32	Saharsa	146
33	Supaul	220
34	Madhepura	81
35	Samastipur	385
36	Rohtas	1126
37	Kaimur	1041

**Statement -IV***Number of persons in waiting list in Bihar district-wise*

S.No.	Name of District	Waiting List as on 31.10.2001
1	2	3
1	Bhojpur	4436
2	Buxer	434
3	Bhagalpur	1908
4	Banka	274
5	W. Champaran	3224
6	Chhapra	3833
7	Siwan	7989
8	Gopalganj	3403
9	Darbhanga	3224
10	Madhubani	4256
11	Gaya	709
12	Aurangabad	1327
13	Jahanabad & Arwal	640 & 818

1	2	3
14	Nawada	1495
15	Valshali	5933
16	Katihar	1440,
17	Purnea	2084
18	Araria	834
19	Kishanganj	220
20	Khagaria	4148
21	Begusarai	7301
22	E. Champaran	6411
23	Muzaffarpur	2917
24	Sheohar	1561
25	Sitamarhi	2977
26	Munger	1780
27	Lakhisarai	877
28	Shekhpura	26
29	Jamui	279
30	Patna	11236
31	Nalanda	5677
32	Saharsa	798
33	Supaul	1118
34	Madhepura	408
35	Samastipur	7171
36	Rohtas	3484
37	Kaimur	1904

**Statement-V**

*Number of persons in waiting list in Jharkhand district-wise*

S.No.	Name of District	Waiting List as on 31.10.2001
1	2	3
1	Bokaro	4378
2	Dhanbad	4261

1	2	3
3	Dumka	467
4	Pakur	59
5	Jamtara	-
6	Godda	535
7	Sahibganj	309
8	Deoghar	2896
9	Chatra	320
10	Hazaribag	6083
11	Koderrna	421
12	Giridih	386
13	Garwa	205
14	Latehar	87
15	Palamu	745
16	Ranchi	3008
17	Lohardaga	141
18	Gumla	194
19	Simdega	07
20	E.Singhbhum	3403
21	Saraikela	617
22	W.Singhbhum	939

**Plight of Hindus in Pakistan**

1734. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindus in Pakistan are living under the shadow of terror as reported in the *Dainik Jagran* dated October 24, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the report appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* on 24th October 2001.

With the growing influence of religious extremism and obscurantism in Pakistan, including due to the active support and sponsorship given to it by the Pakistan State, minority communities living in Pakistan have been complaining of increasing insecurity and systematic discrimination. Recently there was a report of the killing of Pakistani Christians in Bahawalpur (Pakistan).

The element of discrimination against minority communities in Pakistan is built into the very structure of the Pakistan State. This is witnessed in the practice of separate electorates for minority communities, as also in the use of Pakistan's "anti-blasphemy laws" to persecute and intimidate religious minorities in Pakistan.

Government are of the view that a constitutional and democratic framework is essential for ensuring that the rights of minority communities are protected. It is also clear that States that actively promote religious extremism and obscurantism for their own distorted purposes are incapable of ensuring the protection of minority rights.

#### **Bar Code for SSI**

1735. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to allot computerised Bar Code to the products of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether small scale industries are likely to be provided any assistance by the Government under the Bar Coding scheme of products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) EAN India under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India is presently registering and allotting EAN numbers for adoption of bar coding of all products, including that of Small Scale Industries (SSI).

(c) and (d) To promote exports of the SSI Sector, the Market Development Assistance Scheme formulated

recently envisages assistance for registration of the Bar Coding by SSIs.

#### **AIDS-II Project in Himachal Pradesh**

1736. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned Rs. 395.58 lakh to launch AIDS-II Project in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Himachal Pradesh Government have launched the project in spite of not receiving payment of balance amount of Rs. 291.58 lakh from Union Government; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have made payment of balance amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An annual action plan for an amount of Rs.395.58 lakhs was approved by the National AIDS Control Board for the Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society for implementation of AIDS-II Project during 1999-2000.

(b) and (c) Based on availability of budgetary provision, a sum of Rs. 318 lakhs was released to the Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society during 1999-2000. Apart from the above a sum of Rs.262.50 lakhs has been released to Himachal Pradesh against the approved action of Rs. 212 lakhs during the year; 2000-01.

In 2001-02, the approved action plan for the Himachal Pradesh Society is Rs. 266.89 lakhs against which Rs. 150 lakhs have been released, so far. Apart from this another release of Rs. 113.50 lakhs has been approved for Himachal Pradesh. These funds will be released shortly.

[English]

#### **U.S. Approach Towards Terrorism**

1737. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has appealed to the United States against adopting a selected approach in fighting terrorism; and

(b) if so, the response of the U.S. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) India has consistently conveyed to



the international community that terrorism is a global problem that required a comprehensive international response against terrorism wherever it exists.

(b) On 05 October 2001, the White House Spokesman said at a Press Briefing that President Bush had condemned the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 01 October and that the President had also said that "terrorism must end everywhere, and that includes in Kashmir". During Prime Minister's meeting with U.S. President George Bush on 09 November 2001 in Washington D.C., the two leaders noted that both countries are targets of terrorism and affirmed the need for a global war against terrorism and its sponsors everywhere in the world.

#### **Expenditure of Health Care**

1738. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government expenditure on health care as a percentage of GDP has been declining Plan after Plan whereas the health care needs have steadily grown up over the years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether as per the guidelines of WHO, the expenditure on health care should be 5% of the GDP;

(d) if so, the present expenditure on health care of GDP;

(e) whether fund constraints is the main cause for the lower allocation of plan outlay for the health;

(f) if so, whether Government propose to increase the total plan outlay for the health care in the coming years; and

(g) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) There is no decline in the proportion of outlays for the health sector as percentage of total plan outlay over the different plans and infact there has been an increase in this percentage in the Ninth Plan when compared to the Eighth Plan in order to take care of the growing health care needs of the population. As a percentage of GDP, however, public health investment in the country has declined from 1.3% in 1990 to 0.9% in 1999.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per WHO guidelines expenditure on health care should be 5% of GDP. As per World Health Report, 2000 health expenditure in the country as percentage of GDP has been approximately 5.2% around 1997.

(e) to (g) The Central Government has been making every effort to increase its contribution to the public health expenditure. The overall plan outlay in the health sector in the Ninth Five Year Plan has been 4.01% of the total plan outlay as compared to 3.24% during the 8th Five Year Plan. The Draft National Health Policy - 2001 envisages to increase health sector expenditure from 5.2% of GDP with 0.9% Government contribution to 6% of GDP with 2% from Government by 2010. The resources for public investment in health sector are also being augmented by securing assistance from various bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies for implementation of various disease control programmes. Health infrastructure in certain States has also been upgraded with World Bank assistance.

#### **Uranium Reserves**

1739. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether high quality uranium has been found in three mineral rich districts of Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Uranium occurrences were located by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) in different parts of Rajanandgaon, Raigarh and Bastar Districts of Chhattisgarh.

(b) Of these occurrences, the one at Bodal in Rajanandgaon District contains approximately 1500 Tonnes uranium oxide associated with amphibolite suite of rocks. The investigations in this area have been completed by middle 1980s. The other occurrences in the State of Chhattisgarh are located at Jangalpur in Rajanandgaon District, Juba, Damadama, Dulapali, Paraskol in Raigarh District, Darba, Kakulgar, Kondalur, Abujmar in Bastar

District. Investigations in some of these areas at present are in different stages.

#### **National Institute of Rural Industrialization**

1740. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Institute of Rural Industrialization with the support of KVIC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which it is proposed to start functioning; and
- (d) the extent to which it is expected to give a boost to rural industrialization and sustainable development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) to (d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with IIT, Delhi in April 2001, to upgrade the Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute, Wardha. The outlay for the Project is Rs. 8.35 crores and the objective is to create a mechanism to provide technological inputs for modernising the KVI sector. The project period is 3 years. The project is expected to accelerate the process of Rural Industrialization and to make the KVI sector commercially viable.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion of Assistants**

1741. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training of the Government sought information related to Central Secretariat Services from the Ministries/ Departments vide their circular dated July, 2001 as per the directions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee related to Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (b) if so, the number of officers of Central Secretariat Services who were directly appointed as Assistants, Ministry-wise and Department-wise;
- (c) the number of assistants promoted to Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Director level, so far; and
- (d) the number of promoted assistants of Central Secretariat Services who were promoted from the UDC

grade and their percentage in promotion to the grades of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary/Director, Ministry-wise and Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information as desired by the Parliamentary Standing Committee is being collected from various cadres and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Project under Media Lab Asia**

1742. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to start Info. lab, chicken cad and Info-trans scheme in the markets of Lucknow and Kanpur under Media Lab Asia Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) Media Lab Asia has identified Lucknow-Kanpur belt as one of the hubs for the initial set of projects of the Media Lab Asia. This hub is planned to be centered at Indian Institute of Technology-Kanpur. The projects viz. CHIKAN-CAD, INFO-THELA, SUCHIK AND INFOTRANS are so far identified to be carried out at this hub by Media Lab Asia.

The objective of the CHIKAN CAD project is to demonstrate the connectivity between rural artisans and the outside world. The goal of this project is to provide simple design tools to designers from village or from outside, transmit these designs to village level, print these designs using low-cost, robust printers and provide them to the workers who will do the embroidery.

The objective of the INFO-THELA is to provide mobile IT services to common people on thelas (cycle or tricycle) like postal services, news services, banking services, media

services, business transactions services, educational services, entertainment services etc. at places like railway-stations, bus-stands, bazaars, court, collectorate etc.

The objective of SUCHIK project is to develop appropriate Information Technology based tools, which can be used for creating new comic books for children and display them on computers.

The objective of the INFOTRANS project is to use the Information Technology and Global Positioning Systems for condition monitoring and diagnostics of trains of the Indian Railways for improving the disaster control measures.

#### **Reduction of Manpower Strength in VSNL**

1743. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) proposes to reduce its manpower strength;
- (b) if so, since when;
- (c) the reasons for starting the said proposal; and
- (d) the details of alternative employment plan proposed for the employees who are likely to be thrown out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Telephone Exchange in Jharkhand**

1744. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware that Bermo Exchange under Jharkhand State has failed to provide its efficient services to its consumers;
- (b) if so, the average time in which the exchange has stopped functioning in the last year;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the modernization/expansion of Bermo Exchange and other exchanges in the State, exchange-wise; and
- (d) the funds allocated during the current financial year for the purpose, exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Before March 2001, due to problem in transmission media and exchange failure, services provided by Bermo Exchange have suffered.

(b) In the last year, total duration of Exchange failure was 46 hours.

(c) Following steps have been taken for modernisation/expansion of the Bermo exchange:

- (i) The exchange was expanded by 1600 lines by replacing old C-DOT SPM exchange by new CDOT MBM exchange.
- (ii) Number of STD channel for Bermo were increased from 60 to 90.
- (iii) Reliable media has been provided.
- (iv) Further 1K capacity expansion is planned during current financial year.

Expansion plan of other exchanges in Jharkhand is enclosed as statement.

(d) Funds are allocated to the Circle as a whole and not exchange wise. Fund allocated to Jharkhand Circle for Financial Year 2001-2002 for Electronic exchanges is Rs. 180.11 crores.

#### **Statement**

##### *Exchange-wise Expansion Plan for Jharkhand*

Name of Exchange	Type of Switch	Net Capacity Addition
1	2	3
Daltonganj	MAX-XL	1000
Loyabad	OCB-283	2000
Balidih	E-10B	1000
Katras	E-10B RLU	1000
CFRI	OCB-283	2000
Bokaro Sec-4	EWSD	2000
Deoghar	MAX-XL	6000
Dumka	MAX-XL	2000
Godda	MAX-XL	600
Sahebganj	MAX-L	1000

1	2	3	1	2	3
Dumka	MAX-L	1000	Reha	C-DOT	664
Ichak	MAX-XL	696	Latehar	C-DOT	664
Sayal	E-10B	1000	Bhawnathpur	C-DOT	632
Jhumeri Tellia	MAX-L	896	Gomoh	C-DOT	632
Argoda	E-10B	1000	Chikunda	C-DOT	1000
Rajrapa	E-10B	1000	Chatra	C-DOT	400
Adityapur-2	EWSD	3000	Donchahat	C-DOT	664
Chhota Govindpur	OCB	2000	Saraiya	C-DOT	664
Charkardharpur	MAX-XL	600	Rajdhanwar	C-DOT	664
Telco	OCB-283	2000	Dalohomilganj	C-DOT	590
Kanke	OCB-283	1000	Chakulia	C-DOT	344
Bariatu	OCB-283	2000	Saraikele	C-DOT	704
Chutia	EWSD	2000	Chandil	C-DOT	704
Hariharganj	C-DOT	512	Muri	C-DOT	696
Nagarutari	C-DOT	480	Dakra	C-DOT	400
Japla	C-DOT	32	Bero	C-DOT	696
Lalpania	C-DOT	0	Piparbar	C-DOT	400
Kathara	C-DOT	616	Chirkunda	OCB-283	1600
Tenughat	C-DOT	632	Gomla	OCB-283	1600
Kedla	C-DOT	696	Ghatshila	OCB-283	600
Chauparan	C-DOT	24	Dhurwa Main	OCB-283	8000
Haldipokhar	C-DOT	632	Gola	E-10B	664
Chawka	C-DOT	32	Dhanbad N (saraidela)	E-10B	2000
Bero	C-DOT	664	Katras	E-10B	2000
Sisai	C-DOT	64	Pandra	E-10B	1000
Tamar	C-DOT	696	Bokaro Sector V	EWSD	1000
Jhanmundi	C-DOT	696	Bokaro Sector VIII	EWSD	1000
Pathargama	C-DOT	696	Mango II	EWSD	2000
Amrapra	C-DOT	64	Chutia	EWSD	2000
Balumath	C-DOT	208	Dhurwa Sect. II	EWSD	2000

1	2	3
Chas Bazar	EWSD	2000
Pardih (Mango)	EWSD	2000
Ashok Nagar	EWSD	1500
CMPDIL	EWSD	1000
Mesra	EWSD	500
MECON	EWSD	3000
Namkum	EWSD	500
Siemens	EWSD	2000
Tapudana	EWSD	500
Daltonganj	MAX-XL	3000
Dumka	MAX-XL	2000
Godda	MAX-XL	1000
Sahebganj	MAX-XL	1000
Jhumari Telaia	MAX-XL	1000
Charkardharpur	MAX-XL	1000
Bastakola	OCB-283	2000
Jharia	OCB- 283	2000
Hirapur	OCB-283	2000
Bhulinagar	OCB-283	3000
Sindri	OCB-283	2000
Kanta Toli	OCB-283	3000
Sinidih	OCB-283	600
Baradwari	OCB-283	3000
Golmuri	OCB-283	3000
Manifit	OCB- 283	1000
Parsudih	OCB- 283	2000
Tata Nagar	OCB-283	1000
RTTC	OCB-283	2000

[Translation]

**Sanchar Dhaba in Bihar**

1745. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that 'Sanchar Dhaba' programme has not been started in Bihar so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above mentioned programme is likely to be started in rural areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Sir, the programme of setting up 'Sanchar Dhaba' in Bihar has been started.

- 49 Sanchar Dhabas have been established at Block Headquarters as on 31st October, 2001.

(c) Setting up of Sanchar Dhabas in rural areas of Bihar has already started.

[English]

**Electronic Exchange in Gujarat**

1746. SHRI P. S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where electronic exchanges with their capacity to be set up in Gujarat during 2001-02 and till date particularly in Saurashtra and Kutch region;

(b) the time by which these exchanges will be commissioned;

(c) the details of damages suffered by the existing telephone exchanges due to severe earthquake in the Kutch district of Gujarat;

(d) whether damages to the exchanges have been repaired and services restored to the subscribers; and

(e) if not, the time by which the problem will be readdressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) During year 2001-2002 total 127 electronic exchanges have been planned to be set up and so far 34 exchanges have been commissioned upto October, 2001. Lists are given in the closed statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The remaining exchanges planned for 2001-2002 are likely to be set up by 31st March, 2002.

(c) The details of damages suffered by the Kutch district due to earthquake are as under:-

1.	Services of exchanges affected -	147
2.	Exchanges building affected -	145
3.	Staff Quarters damages -	146

(d) All the 147 exchanges & their services have been restored except for subscribers whose telephones were under safe custody and the subscribers who have migrated to remote places. All the damaged exchange buildings and staff quarters have been repaired.

(e) The work of restoration of telephones to the migrated subscribers of Bhuj, Anjar, Bhachau has been already taken on hand and is likely to be completed by December, 2001 and all other TNF (Technically Not Feasible) cases will be cleared by end of February, 2002.

#### Statement-I

*List of new exchange proposed to be opened in 2001-2002*

S.No.	Name of exchange	Capacity proposed
1	2	3
1	Kalikunj	184
2	Vinchiya	184
3	Devadthal	152
4	Asalgam	184
5	Kannotar	184
6	Kathwada	160
7	Ramsal	184
8	Devgam	184
9	Nesadi	184
10	Samadhiyala	184
11	Shedubhar	184
12	Shekhiparia	184
13	Thordi (Amreli)	152

1	2	3
14	Boria	184
15	Ghamanad	184
16	Gurudeshwar	184
17	Khanpurdesh	184
18	Indor	184
19	Umadhara	184
20	Manjula	184
21	Jitnagar	184
22	Nanibenwan	184
23	Navagam	184
24	Talodra	184
25	Patana	184
26	Bhuchad	184
27	Virpore	184
28	Katpoe	184
29	Rahiyad	352
30	Gundia	184
31	Lakhigam	184
32	Nikoda	152
33	Obha	184
34	Thordi (BV)	184
35	Sedarada	184
36	Chitravav	184
37	Ingorala	184
38	Juna Jalia	184
39	Lakadia	184
40	Luvana	184
41	Nana Asrana	184
42	Paravala	184
43	Sartanpar	184

1	2	3	1	2	3
44	Tared	184	74	Vavdi	184
45	Varal	184	75	Rajpar	184
46	Vavdi	184	76	Padana-Patia	184
47	Navagam	184	77	Ranpur	152
48	Nara	152	78	Rughnathpura	152
49	Hamirpar	152	79	Manpur	184
50	Bhadreshwar	184	80	Mota Joravarpura	184
51	Kalitalavdi	184	81	Tarora	184
52	Sametra	184	82	Tuvad	184
53	Bhadra	184	83	Vagdod	184
54	Chher	184	84	Padla	184
55	Mekada	184	85	Kevadia	184
56	Chosala	152	86	Motipura	184
57	Ditwas	152	87	Rania	184
58	Boria	152	88	Vaghroli	184
59	Kelava	184	89	Mohlel	184
60	Chorimala	152	90	Baghi	152
61	Hatharva	152	91	Neknam	152
62	Sunokh	152	92	Padwala	168
63	Mathasar	152	93	Panchasia	152
64	Talpuri	152	94	Sajapar	152
65	Kanera	152	95	Kanapar	152
66	Kanader	184	96	Savdi	152
67	Sabalvad	184	97	Hadmatia	152
68	Anjana	184	98	Salpipaliya	152
69	Khambhalida	184	99	Khjuradi	152
70	Bhensdad	184	100	Zundala	184
71	Dhularpur	184	101	Mota Hadmatiya	184
72	Zinavari	184	102	Khadyadi	184
73	Bhoja Bedi	184	103	Mesaria	184

1	2	3
104	Devgad	500
105	Pata-Pardi	500
106	Kumkotar	500
107	Kosadi	500
108	Nehali	500
109	Jamnia	500
110	Piplod	500
111	Goriya	152
112	Mothbhadia	184
113	Dholibhal	184
114	Aaya	184
115	Tarnetar	152
116	Manglej	184
117	Ghej	1000
118	Kakadevi	1000
119	Ranverikurd	1000
120	Shukala	184
121	Udwadagam	1000
122	Ambapani	184
123	Degam (Chikhli)	184
124	Kondolpada	184
125	Borigam	184
126	Kalibel	184
127	Umarkhui	184

**Statement-II**

*List of New Exchanges commissioned during 2001-02  
Upto October, 2001*

S.No	Name of Exchange	Capacity
1	2	3
1	Ranpur	152
2	Chosala	152

1	2	3
3	Talpuri	152
4	Chorimala	152
5	Rughnathpura	152
6	Kanera	152
7	Rania	184
8	Neknam	152
9	Padwala	168
10	Thordi	152
11	Nara	152
12	Hamirpar	152
13	Panchasia	152
14	Sajapar	152
15	Kanapar	152
16	Savdi	152
17	Hadmatia	152
18	Tarnetar	152
19	Mathasar	152
20	Vaghroli	184
21	Salpipauya	152
22	Devadthal	152
23	Boria	152
24	Ditwas	152
25	Khjuradi	152
26	Baghi	152
27	Kathwada	160
28	Rahiyad	352
29	Hatharva	152
30	Sunokh	152



1	2	3
31	Nikoda	152
32	Khadyadi	184
33	Mota Hadmatiya	184
34	Goriya	152

[Translation]

#### Facilities to CGHS Beneficiaries

1747. SHRI R.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount received by the Government after raising the card fee of the CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) whether facilities for the beneficiaries have not been increased in the same proportion;

(c) whether in case of emergency CGHS beneficiaries are sent to Safdarjung and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals where no priority additional facility is given to them due to heavy rush; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better facilities to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Many new facilities have been extended to the CGHS beneficiaries in the recent past. However, these have no direct relationship with increase in the monthly contribution towards CGHS.

(c) In emergency, the CGHS beneficiaries can directly take treatment from any of the private hospitals recognized under CGHS and it is not restricted to Safdarjung/RML Hospital only. The beneficiaries can even go to unrecognized hospitals/nursing homes for treatment in emergent circumstances, after which ex-post-facto approval can be obtained from Govt. for reimbursement.

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

#### Statement

*Principal Accounts Office (Compilation Section)  
Ministry of Health & F.W. Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi-110011*

(Rs. in Crores)

M.H.0210	Contribution towards C.G.H.S.	
	Year	Amount
	1998-1999	24.40
	1999-2000	39.63
	2000-2001	45.25
	2001-2002	23.34
	(Upto Sept., 2001)	

Sr. Accounts Officer

[English]

#### New Billing System

1748. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MTNL has decided to do away with the Bill with details of STD and ISD calls made during the proceeding month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the details of the advantages of the new system thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The telephone bills with details of STD/ISD calls will still be provided. However customer will have to make one time request for the same.

(c) During many meeting with various groups of subscribers and various forums like Telephone Advisory Committee, it was felt that all subscribers did not want the STD details and only few subscribers require the details. The STD details not only consume a lot of paper but also increase the cost of despatch of bills. Meanwhile, a software has also been developed by which the STD details can be viewed on internet by authorized persons. This will help the subscribers who want to see the details of the bills on internet. Suitable advertisements have been given in the newspapers specifying the address where applications can

be given by the subscribers who want the call details along with the bills.

### Special Recruitment Drive for SC/ST and OBCs

1749. SHRI PRAKASHYASHWANT AMBEDKAR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs' are required to be treated as a 'separate/distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in an year;

(b) if so, indicate 'backlog vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DoPT OM No.36012/2/96- Estt. (Res.) dated 2.7.1997 in respect of (1) SCs, STs and OBCs in Group A,B,C and D categories of services as on 29.8.1997 in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways when Special Recruitment Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) indicate year-wise such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled; and

(d) fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as per "post based rosters"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways was created in November, 2000 after the splitting of the erstwhile Ministry of Surface Transport. The formal bifurcation of the staff came into force with effect from 1.6.2001. No case of backlog vacancies in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' category of staff in this Ministry has been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After 1.6.2001 the following vacancies have been notified on post based roster:

Group	SC	ST	OBC
A	1	—	1
B	—	1	2
C	1	3	1
D	—	—	—

### Combat of Bio-Terrorism

1750. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken the necessary precautions and security measures to Combat Bio-terrorism or the indiscrete use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the nodal agencies under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare given the assignment of tackling of Bio-terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Action taken by the Department of Health, Govt. of India.

1. A detailed list of biological agents used as weapons prepared by the Indian Council of Medical Research along with signs and symptoms, likely method of dissemination, incubation period, lethality and the availability of vaccines, anti- microbial therapy and treatment has been circulated to Health Secretary and Director of Health Services of all States/UTs., and Central Govt. hospitals advising them to take following precautionary steps.

- ◇ Earmarking of maximum number of beds for emergency contingency
- ◇ Stocking of vaccines! sera / drugs to the extent possible
- ◇ Setting up a special team of doctors for coordinated action. They should be sensitized on the impact of such weapons and treatment measures.

2. Two expert group meetings were held (1st & 17th October) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the management (diagnosis, treatment, IEC activities etc.) of recently emerging diseases of public health importance like Dengue, Anthrax etc. Eminent experts in the field of medical science from different organizations in the country, senior officials of Ministry of Health & F. W., and chiefs of different Government and private hospitals in Delhi

participated in the meeting and deliberated on various aspects of the bio-terrorism in the backdrop of the current global situation.

3. Two expert group meetings (18th and 21st October, 2001) were held to finalise guidelines to be issued in CD Alert.
  4. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, 22, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi- 110054, an Institute under Directorate General of Health Services has been designated as the nodal agency for carrying out the tests of suspected Anthrax samples. A round the clock control room is functioning (Telephone Nos. 3912901 (Between 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M.) & 3971875 (Between 6.00 P.M to 10.00 A.M.) to receive and test the suspected samples.
  5. CD Alert, a monthly Newsletter of National Institute of Communicable Diseases titled "Bio-terrorism-Public Health System to Remain Alert" exclusively on Anthrax has been widely circulated. It has also been put in the Website of MOHFW (<http://mohfw.nic.in>) for information of general public.
  6. Do's & Don'ts has already been published in the leading National Dailies regarding Anthrax.
  7. A meeting-cum-workshop on Biological & Chemical Terrorism was convened by the Department of Health on 29th October, 2001 in New Delhi wherein Health Secretary, Home Secretary and Director of Health Services from various States/UTs., eminent experts in the field of medical science from different organizations in the country and heads of different hospitals in Govt. and private sector in Delhi participated and deliberated on various aspects. The representatives from the States informed the preparatory measures taken by them and assured availability of drugs in adequate quantity to tackle any situation.
  8. Continuing Medical Education activities are being conducted in the Central Govt. hospitals in Delhi to sensitive the medical and paramedical personnel on biological terrorism.
  9. The situation is being monitored.
- (c) National Institute of Communicable Diseases 22, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-110054 an Institute under Directorate General of Health Services has been designated as the nodal agency for carrying out the tests of suspected Anthrax samples. A round the clock control room is functioning (Telephone Nos. 3912901 (Between 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M.) & 3971875 (Between 6.00 P.M to 10.00 A.M.) to receive and test the suspected samples. Title the evening of 23rd November, 2001, 312 suspected envelopes were received in the NICD for testing. 263 samples have already been tested, none was found positive.
- List of some of the laboratories in India with facilities to confirm Anthrax Bacillus
- ◇ National Institute of Communicable Diseases (Telephone No. 011-3912901, 011-3971875, 011-3913148)
  - ◇ National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata (Diarrhoeal Diseases & other enteric pathogens). (Telephone No. 033-3501176, 033-3508493)
  - ◇ Department of Microbiology, AIIMS, (Virology). (Telephone No. 011- 6593288, 011-6516181)
  - ◇ National Institute of Virology, Pune, (Viral Diseases excluding HIV/Polio) (Telephone No. 020-6124386)
  - ◇ Enterovirus Research Centre, Mumbai (Polio) (Telephone No. 022-4148750)
  - ◇ Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry (Vectors, Filariasis) (Telephone No. 0413-372041)
  - ◇ Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai (Vectors & other vector borne diseases) (Telephone No. 0452-530746)
  - ◇ Haffkin's Institute, Mumbai.
  - ◇ National Institute of Occupational Health, Megani Nagar, Ahmedabad-380016 (Tel.: 079-2865142, 079-2867351)
  - ◇ Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izat Nagar, U.P. -243122 (Tel: 0091-581- 447069)

**Setting up of Special Group for  
Generating 10 Million Jobs**

1751. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Group has been set up by the Planning Commission for generating 10 million additional jobs per year during the Tenth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the said Group has prepared any action plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations of the Group are likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes Sir; A Special Group has been set up by the Planning Commission for preparing the strategy and programmes for generating 10 million additional employment opportunities per year over the Tenth Plan period;

(b) to (d) The Special Group will submit its report by November 30, 2001.

[Translation]

**Mediation on Indo-Pak Issues**

1752. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some countries have offered to mediate on issues outstanding between India and Pakistan following the US-led war against terrorism in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Some countries have indicated a willingness to play a role in India-Pakistan relations, if desired by both India and Pakistan. India's position is well known. The Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, which are the cornerstones of India-Pakistan

relations, commit both countries to resolve all issues peacefully through direct bilateral approaches. There is no question of involving a third country in any aspect of India-Pakistan relations.

[English]

**Terrorists Training Camps and Hideouts**

1753. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following September 11, 2001, attacks in America and the US declaration of a war against global terrorism, the Government furnished a list of terrorists training camps and hide-outs in Pak-occupied-Kashmir and Pakistan to the US Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pak-authorities ordered the militants to vacate and leave these camps and to get mixed with the people in the villages around;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any change in the strategy of US with regard to the operation of terrorists in J & K and other areas has been noticed after the furnishing of list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have furnished to the United States, on all appropriate occasions including during the meetings of the India-US Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism, details on terrorist training camps and bases in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir and Pakistan.

(c) Pakistani authorities are obliged, including under UNSC Resolution 1373 on terrorism to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, and to deny safe havens to entities or persons involved in terrorism. However, it is well known that with the active connivance of Pakistani authorities, terrorist groups have been able to continue operating from Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

(d) to (f) The United States, as also the majority of

countries in the international community, firmly believe that there can be no justification for terrorism, and that terrorism must be eradicated wherever it exists. This position was reiterated in the Joint Statement issued after the meeting between Prime Minister and US President George Bush, on 9th November 2001 in Washington D.C. The two leaders noted that both countries are targets of terrorism, and affirmed the need for a global war against terrorism and its sponsors everywhere in the world. On 5th October 2001, the White House Spokesman further stated that President Bush had condemned the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 1st October, and that the President had also said that "terrorism must end everywhere and that includes in Kashmir".

[Translation]

### Pilgrimages Abroad

1754. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pilgrims who paid a visit to each of the pilgrimage abroad during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the criteria being followed for the selection of the pilgrims for each of the pilgrimage; and

(c) the extent of assistance provided to them, pilgrimage-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) to (c)

Sl. No.	Name of Pilgrimage	The number of pilgrims who paid a visit to each of the pilgrimage abroad during the last three years, year-wise			The criteria being followed for the selection of pilgrims for each of the pilgrimage	The extent of assistance provided to them, pilgrimage wise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kailash Mansarovar Yatra	1999 459	2000 492	2001 463	Selection procedure of Yatris is open and transparent. Public advertisements inviting applications for the Yatra are issued. The selection of Yatris is done through a computer generated random selection process.	Ministry of External Affairs provides Rs. 3,250/- per Yatri to Kumhoan Mandai Vikas Nigam to partially offset the expenditure incurred by the Yatris. Government provides free medical inspection and assistance, and security and escort cover upto Lipulekh Pass; insurance cover and communication links for the duration of the Yatra. A Liaison Officer is attached to each batch of Yatris. The Delhi Government provides free stay to Yatris at Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
						for 4-5 days during their onward and return journey.								
2.	Haj Pilgrimage	1999	2000	2001	The quota for Haj is distributed to each State/Union Territory on the basis of Muslim population of 1991 census. Since the total number of applications received during the last three years were less than the quota allotted by the Government, all the applications received till the closing date were given confirmed status.	The Government provides subsidy to Haj pilgrims for air travel in respect of pilgrims going through Haj Committee, Mumbai. The total subsidy provisionally provided during last three years is as under :-								
		62,100	71,909	71,133										
						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Years</th> <th>Subsidy (In Rupees)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>93,51,77,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>119,86,82,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>134,36,83,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Years	Subsidy (In Rupees)	1999	93,51,77,000	2000	119,86,82,000	2001	134,36,83,000
Years	Subsidy (In Rupees)													
1999	93,51,77,000													
2000	119,86,82,000													
2001	134,36,83,000													
3.	Pilgrimages to Religious Shrines in Pakistan	1999	2000	2001	Under the Indo-Pak Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines-1974, there is a fixed quota of number of pilgrims visiting India and Pakistan.	No financial assistance is provided.								
	(i) Baisakhi	2308	--	1800										
	(ii) Guru Arjan Dev Martyrdom Day	--	--	600	The number of places to be visited during the year are also covered under the									
	(iii) Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh	--	--	260	Protocol. For the Sikh Jathas, the State Governments send the lists as per quota allotted									
	(iv) Guru Nanak Dev Jayanti	--	--	2200**	to them. Hindu jathas are sponsored by religious bodies.									
	(v) Shadani Darbar at Hyat Pitafi.	38	40	--										
	(vi) Katas Raj.	--	--	--										
		** Jatha is leaving for Pakistan on 27.11.2001.												

*[English]***Zero Entry Fee**

1755. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have announced Zero Entry Fee for Public Mobile Radio Trunk Services (PMRTS); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have announced policy for grant of fresh licences for Public Mobile Radio Trunk Services (PMRTS) on 1st November, 2001. The salient features of the policy are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Salient features of the policy for grant of fresh licences for Public Mobile Trunk Services (PMRTS)*

1. Licences for operation of Public Mobile Radio Trunk Services (PMRTS) shall be issued in digital technology.
2. The Licence shall be issued for a period of 20 years.
3. The applicant has to be an Indian registered company. Total foreign equity in the company shall not exceed 49% at any time during the entire licence period.
4. There shall be no entry fee.
5. The Licence fee for commercial PMRTS systems shall be 5% of the 'Adjusted Gross Revenue' from the Service.
6. Public Switched Telephone Network Connectivity (PSTN) shall be permitted.
7. Transfer of PMRTS licence shall be permitted.
8. In the interest of security, suitable monitoring equipment as may be prescribed for each type of system used will be provided by the Licensee for monitoring.

**Visit of German Chancellor**

1756. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the German Chancellor visited India recently;
- (b) if so, the details of discussions held; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, Federal Chancellor of Germany paid an official visit to India from 28-31 October 2001. The German Chancellor was accompanied by Mr. Otto Schily, Minister of Interior, Dr. Werner Mueller, Minister of Economics and a high-level official, business and media delegation.

(b) and (c) The Chancellor's programme included talks in New Delhi with the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister. The discussions covered a wide range of issues, including review of bilateral relations, regional and international issues of mutual concern in particular the fight against international terrorism and evolving situation in Afghanistan. German Chancellor condemned the terrorist attack in Srinagar on 1st October, and reiterated that Germany would not distinguish between acts of terrorism or between good & bad terrorists. Chancellor Schroeder suggested and Prime Minister agreed that both countries should meet at the highest political level annually. PM has accepted Chancellor Schroeder's invitation to visit Berlin in 2002. The need to strengthen economic linkages, particularly in infrastructure and IT was highlighted during the visit. Four agreements for German assistance totalling Rs. 670 crores for the 140 MW Integrated Solar Power Plant at Mathania, Rajasthan and assistance for programmes on integrated rural water supply, polio and fertilizers were signed during the visit.

*[Translation]*

**Joint Telecommunication Projects**

1757. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and South Korea have recently decided to launch Joint Telecommunication Projects in both the countries as well as other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Communications, Government of Republic of India and the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Korea on cooperation in the field of telecommunications has recently been signed by our Hon. Minister of Communications on 7.9.2001 in Seoul during his visit to Korea. One of the areas identified in the Memorandum of Understanding is enhancement of Joint Ventures in the field of telecommunications for taking up the projects in both the countries and for undertaking projects in third countries. The specific projects have not been decided yet.

[English]

### **Crisis in Software Industry**

1758. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Software Industry is being crisis now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to save this industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) There is no crisis in the software industry at present.

(c) The steps taken by Government to promote the software industry are given in the enclosed statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Incentives to IT 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% duty.
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. EHTP and STP schemes are implemented under the aegis of the Ministry of Information Technology through a single window mechanism of the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee (IMSC).
4. DTA access upto 50% of the FOB value of export is permitted for electronics hardware units under EOU/EPZ/EHTP schemes and software units under EOU/EPZ/STP schemes. Broadbanding is permitted in the DTA sales of Hardware units for items covered in the Letter of Permission.
5. Accelerated depreciation norms for computers and computer peripherals for electronic 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.
6. Special Economic Zones are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.
7. Value addition norms for Rupee exports to Russia reduced from 100% to 33% under Advance Licensing Scheme.
8. The Depreciation on Computers has been allowed @ 60%.
9. In the Budget 2001-02, the peak rate of customs duty continues @35%. Customs duty surcharge @ 10% has been abolished on all imports, in general but Special Additional Duty (SAD) @ 4% continues on all imports, except specific exemptions. In the 2000-01 Budget, Customs duty on Computers and Peripherals had been reduced from 20% to 15% and continues to be same. The Customs duty on all storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display tubes and deflection components of colour monitors also continues at 0%. In the 2001-02 Budget, Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items of WTO (IT and Telecom products) has been reduced from existing 20-25% to 15%. The concessional rate of customs duty for specified raw materials for the electronics industry continues. Customs duty on parts of Telecom reduced to 5%. 32 items (additional) of Capital Goods allowed at a concessional duty of 5% for the manufacture of semiconductors.



10. In the Budget 2001-2002, the Central Excise duty structure has been rationalised from multiple rates to single rate of 16% and single rate of Special Excise Duty (SED) @ 16%.
11. Information Technology Software is exempted from Customs and Excise Duty.
12. Second hand capital goods upto 10 years old have been made freely importable.
13. EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP units are exempted from payment of Income Tax on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
14. Exemption of withholding tax on interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) has been extended to the IT sector.
15. Definition of Computer Software, as in Section 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act has been widened to include transmission of data.
16. Benefit of Section 80 HHE is available to supporting software developers.
17. IT Enabled Services have been made eligible for Income Tax benefit under Sections 10A, 10B and 80 HHE of the Income Tax Act.
18. The donation of computers, imported duty free by EOU/EPZ/STP/EHTP units to recognised non-commercial education institution, registered charitable hospitals, public libraries, public funded research and development establishments, etc., two years after their use by the said units has been permitted.
19. The second-hand computers and computer peripherals donated by an outside donor to Government schools and recognised schools run on a non-commercial basis by any organisation have been exempted from customs duties.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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. VCFs will continue to be eligible for exemption even if the shares of the VC undertaking in which the VCFs have made the initial investment are subsequently listed in a recognised stock exchange in India.
23. 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 40% subject to approvals. This limit has been raised from 40% to 49% in the Budget 2001-02.
24. 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%.
25. Tax holiday under provisions of Section 80-IA (Infrastructure Status) has been extended to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Broadband Network providers.
26. Two-way fungibility has been permitted for ADRs/GDRs. Local shares can now be reconverted into ADRs/GDRs, subject to sectoral caps.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. For reduction of transaction time for export/import clearances, Ministry of Civil Aviation has finalised the scheme of 'Known-Shippers' for doing away with the 24 hours cooling off period. Two shifts have

been introduced on week days and single shift on holidays at the Air Cargo Complexes at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Goa.

30. 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.
31. 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.

#### **Photocopier Paper**

1759. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 5553 dated 29.8.01 and state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has been purchasing Modi Xerox photocopier paper A-4 size at higher rates from the manufacturer while their authorized dealers are selling the same at lesser prices in the open market; and

(b) if so, the rate at which the Kendriya Bhandar has been purchasing the paper in each of the last twenty four months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir, Kendriya Bhandar was purchasing Modi photocopier paper directly from M/s Xerox Modicorp. Limited. The procurement was made from the supplier after obtaining an undertaking from them that they would not supply the goods at lower rate to any other customer as compared to the rates quoted to Kendriya Bhandar. Action is being taken to enforce this clause against supplier if any such case comes to the notice of Kendriya Bhandar. Some time ago it was detected that M/s. Xerox Modicorp had sold photocopier paper at a rate lower than the rate quoted to Kendriya Bhandar and accordingly a sum of Rs. 60,19,822/- being the difference in rates was recovered from the dues payable to M/s. Xerox Modicorp.

(b) Disclosure of purchase price will go against the commercial interest of Kendriya Bhandar and put it in a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the other suppliers.

However, the selling price of MX A-4 paper was as follows :

	Period		
	11/99 to 11/2000	11/00 to 02/01	03/01
MX 75	150.00	155.10	150.40
MX 80	170.00	175.85	175.85
MX Spectrum	127.00	132.00	132.00
MX Challenger	106.00	111.00	111.00
MX Collatech	638.80	643.25	----

There have been no sales since 1.4.2001.

#### **Media Lab Asia**

1760. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details about the agreement reached with South Korea for Media Lab Asia (MLA);

(b) whether the Joint Research and Development initiatives are discussed with the South Korean counterpart;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Korea has accepted to adopt IIT of Guwahati; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : (a) There is no agreement which has been reached with South Korea for Media Lab Asia. However, there has been a dialogue between MIT Media Lab and South Korea on the possibility of setting up Media Lab East Asia which focused on biotech, arts and advanced consumer electronics/robotics.

(b) and (c) Exploratory discussions with the Government of South Korea have begin for joint participation in Research and Development projects. Korean side have indicated that while assisting IITs in their upcoming stages, they would

also like to associate the Korean Universities/Institutions in all R&D projects. Korean side have also evinced interest in students exchange programmes, faculty exchange programmes and joint doctoral programmes. However, there is no formal proposal from Korea in this regard.

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

**Private Sector in Development of Health Infrastructure**

1761. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have any proposal to involve private sector in the development of health infrastructure;  
(b) if so, the policy adopted thereon;  
(c) whether the private sector are keen to set up hospitals in the States; and  
(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Government is committed to the overall objective of its policy of providing health care services to all with a focus on providing comprehensive primary health care. However, health care being a State subject, State Governments are free to involve private sector in the development of their health care infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Growing number of private hospitals indicates that private sector is keen to set up hospitals in the country. State-wise number of private hospitals as in January, 1998 is given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of hospitals-private and voluntary organisation as on 1-1-1998*

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Hospitals
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2802
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	80
4	Bihar	90

1	2	3
5	Goa	91
6	Gujarat	2152
7	Haryana	20
8	Himachal Pradesh	9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2
10	Karnataka	56
11	Kerala	1958
12	Madhya Pradesh	0
13	Maharashtra	2583
14	Manipur	5
15	Meghalaya	4
16	Mizoram	5
17	Nagaland	0
18	Orissa	14
19	Punjab	39
20	Rajasthan	-
21	Sikkim	0
22	Tamil Nadu	119
23	Tripura	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	159
25	West Bengal	133
26	Pondicherry	21
27	Delhi	23
28	A & N Islands	2
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
30	Chandigarh	-
31	Lakshadweep	-
32	Daman & Diu	2
Total		10371

Source : Dte of Health services, States/UTS.

- : Not reported.

### Reproductive and Child Health

1762. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to check the utilization of funds allocated to each State under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme;

(b) whether the fields have been diverted to other purposes by same State Government;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have issued any directions in this regard; and

(d) the amount allocated to each State, particularly to Karnataka under the programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Under the RCH Programme, all the States/

Union Territories are required to submit activity-wise periodic expenditure reports to the Government of India through which utilization status is monitored. The States are required to get accounts audited on the annual basis through Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) or CAG empanelled auditors and send the same to Government of India. The representatives of this Department also visit different States and districts from time to time to inspect the status of activities under the programme.

(b) No cases of diversion of fields allocated to each State under RCH have been reported.

(c) While releasing the funds, the States are directed to utilize the funds only for the purposes for which the same have been released.

(d) Statement showing year-wise kind and cash allocation to each State, including Karnataka, from 1998-99 to 2000-01 is enclosed.

#### Statement

##### *RCH Programme-Details of Kind Cash Allocations (Rs. In Lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-01		
		Kind	Cash	Total	Kind	Cash	Total	Kind	Cash	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,365.28	463.44	2,828.72	2,280.24	1,854.12	4,134.36	2,488.26	1,385.98	3,874.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72.17	261.05	333.22	98.79	155.24	254.03	121.45	157.40	278.85
3	Assam	1,091.53	262.37	1,353.90	1,297.92	675.18	1,973.10	1,632.12	473.54	2,105.66
4	Bihar	3,893.57	728.49	4,622.06	4,704.37	1,233.34	5,937.71	5,469.56	2,535.90	8,005.46
5	Goa	35.25	33.24	68.49	43.71	32.33	76.04	107.67	9.15	116.81
6	Gujarat	1,665.18	813.66	2,478.84	1,805.25	712.41	2,517.66	2,260.26	818.54	3,078.81
7	Haryana	691.24	482.30	1,173.54	691.63	691.81	1,383.44	1,028.44	1,559.08	2,587.52
8	Himachal Pradesh	318.87	383.25	702.12	216.87	267.44	484.31	327.66	385.83	713.49
9	Jammu & Kashmir	430.32	120.87	551.19	388.82	246.46	635.28	446.42	430.62	897.05
10	Karnataka	1,749.07	383.11	2,132.18	1,587.55	489.17	2,076.72	2,077.70	1,642.66	3,720.36
11	Kerala	990.81	771.29	1,762.10	908.23	592.56	1,500.79	1,301.07	1,141.16	2,442.23
12	Madhya Pradesh	3,471.91	1,074.99	4,546.90	3,633.27	1,762.99	5,396.26	3,708.37	3,340.11	7,048.48
13	Maharashtra	3,174.10	750.69	3,924.79	3,273.53	1,274.39	4,547.92	3,464.77	748.39	4,213.16
14	Manipur	91.73	85.43	177.16	138.44	500.24	638.68	98.08	365.98	461.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Meghalaya	137.85	66.89	204.74	148.52	92.78	241.30	125.79	65.45	191.24
16	Mizoram	63.28	467.11	530.39	43.53	543.46	586.99	55.75	699.26	755.01
17	Nagaland	84.98	80.52	165.50	96.48	126.81	223.29	77.58	146.84	224.42
18	Orissa	1,501.24	560.59	2,061.83	1,387.12	1,023.94	2,411.06	1,205.60	1,352.97	2,558.57
19	Punjab	864.15	162.45	1,026.60	861.70	296.75	1,158.45	852.84	685.15	1,537.19
20	Rajasthan	2,176.83	695.96	2,872.79	2,537.67	1,206.13	3,743.80	2,877.31	2,309.15	5,186.46
21	Sikkim	34.68	91.31	125.99	48.34	44.74	93.08	31.29	21.51	52.80
22	Tamil Nadu	2,129.42	329.14	2,458.56	1,563.99	1,026.40	2,590.39	1,095.89	2,325.08	3,420.97
23	Tripura	157.51	254.09	411.60	151.71	238.13	389.84	176.34	135.89	312.24
24	Uttar Pradesh	6,843.66	1,395.69	8,239.35	7,558.30	3,844.59	11,402.89	8,595.57	4,535.89	13,131.46
25	West Bengal	2,623.35	579.65	3,203.00	2,576.80	1,218.49	3,795.29	2,459.93	1,945.63	4,045.56
26	A & N Islands	17.75	46.47	64.22	25.22	27.06	52.58	18.29	23.89	42.18
27	Chandigarh	27.31	28.22	55.33	21.38	118.11	139.49	38.37	16.04	54.41
28	D & N Haveli	8.99	32.24	41.23	10.43	23.99	34.42	11.41	6.26	17.67
29	Daman & Diu	7.15	27.49	34.64	8.35	32.05	40.40	5.44	3.32	8.76
30	Delhi	306.08	157.39	463.47	354.68	103.84	458.52	458.10	266.22	724.32
31	Lakshadweep	3.95	32.47	36.42	6.81	22.57	29.38	3.90	16.94	20.84
32	Pondicherry	42.75	38.14	80.89	25.36	45.06	70.42	28.43	19.85	48.29
Total		37,071.96	11,659.99	48,731.95	38,495.31	20,522.56	59,017.87	42,666.66	30,129.37	72,796.03

### Modernisation of Postal Services

1763. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major thrust of Ninth Plan was upgradation of technology and modernization of postal operation particularly in the flung areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed for the purpose and achievements made during the four years of the plan; and

(c) the extent to which backward areas in Gujarat have been benefited from the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) The induction and upgradation of technology and modernisation

of postal operations was a major thrust area in the Ninth Five Year Plan. While technology induction and modernisation has been done mainly in large Post Offices, special care has been taken to benefit the public in far flung areas of the country also.

(b) A target of 1,332 Extended Satellite Money Order Stations (ESMOs) was fixed during the first four years of the Ninth Plan. Against this 1,050 ESMOs have been installed in as many post offices. By installing another 150 new High Speed VSAT stations full target during the Plan against this item has been achieved. Another item was installation of PC based Multi Purpose Counter Machines in Local Area Network. A target of 4,000 units was fixed. Out of this the Department had already installed more than 4,500 PCs. 700 post offices have also been modernised against the target of 440 post offices during the first four years of the Ninth Plan.

(c) In the State of Gujarat, Multi Purpose Counter Machines have been provided at nine offices during the year 1997-98. Extended Satellite Money Order service was provided at twelve offices in Gujarat State during the year 1999-2000. All these places are considered to be backward in terms of economic growth.

Thirteen post offices in backward area of Gujarat have been modernised by way of their face-lifting. Providing them upgraded equipments like electronic franking machines, fake currency detection machine etc. during the years 1997-98 to 2000-2001.

### **Telecom Equipment**

1764. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development council for telecom sector has recommended that the import of component used in the manufacture of telecom equipment should be duty free;

(b) whether it has also been recommended that deemed export status be granted to the indigenous telecom equipment industry;

(c) whether the Government have considered these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The matter have been brought to the notice of development council by some of its members.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

### **Foreign Training to Officers**

1765. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government selects/sponsors/nominates/deputes officers for training to the reputed Foreign Institutions for improving their academic, managerial, technical and administrative capabilities in various fields and disciplines where in some cases cost of such training are borne by the sponsoring countries/agencies under bilateral /international agreements;

(b) if so, the details of number of persons from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who underwent such short/long term training courses during last five years;

(c) the number of SCs, STs and OBCs among them and their percentage;

(d) indicate special provisions made for ensuring adequate representation to SCs, STs and OBCs for availing such opportunities as provided under Article 46 of the Constitution in the absence of which historical educational handicaps suffered by them as well as deep rooted social prejudices prevailing against them may deprive them their due share in such opportunities; and

(e) if not, the reasons for ignoring the said Constitutional Directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Target for SSI in Maharashtra**

1766. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set-up any target for development of small scale industries in Maharashtra particularly for Backward and Tribal areas;

(b) whether the target has since been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) The Directorate of Industries in the Government of Maharashtra has set up a target for establishing of Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units in the State by way of registration of SSI units to provide assistance to them. The targets are more or less achieved every year. The target for the State for the year 2000-2001 was 27,000 units and the achievement was 26,859. In respect of backward/tribal districts in the State, the target for the year 2000-2001 was 25,840 units and the achievement was 25,652.

**Telephone Facilities in Sikkim**

1767. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages having/not yet having telephone facilities in the Sikkim State as on date; and

(b) the time by which all the villages in the Sikkim State are expected to be provided with such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) In Sikkim State 325 villages are having telecom facility and 102 villages are without telecom facility as on 1.11.2001.

(b) All villages are planned to be provided with telecom facility by December 2002 subject to availability of equipment and funds.

**AIDS Vaccine**

1768. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of AIDS patients at present in the country;

(b) whether the scientists have found an AIDS vaccine and are confident of controlling the AIDS disease;

(c) whether during the International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, it was informed that results from the most promising trial would be available in the month of November, 2001;

(d) if so, whether any trial has been conducted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the vaccine has been found useful in controlling the AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The total cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in the country till 30 Oct., 2001 is 2907.

(b) No, Sir. The Scientists have not yet found an AIDS vaccine.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. The results of the AIDSVAZ trial were to be available, however, an interim analysis of the available results of the vaccine (VaxGen AIDS VAZ) does not provide

conclusive proof of its efficacy. Therefore, the study of the vaccine is to continue for another year till 2002.

**Fourth Cellular Licences**

1769. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is planning to invite fresh bids for fourth cellular licences in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether more and more companies have shown keen interest in bidding for West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (c) Sir, tenders were invited in March, 2001 for grant of fresh licences as well as filling up of vacant slots for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service in Andaman & Nicobar and West Bengal Telecom Circles. No bids were received for Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal Telecom Circles. Accordingly, Department of Telecommunications decided to seek recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). TRAI recommendations have since been received; however, the Government is yet to take a decision in the matter.

**Medical College in Safdarjung Hospital**

1770. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY :

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a Medical College in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Medical College would be set up during the current academic year;

(c) whether any High Power Committee was constituted by Delhi University to look into the feasibility of opening of a Medical College;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the recommendation of the Committee;

(f) the number of students likely to be benefited; and

(g) the details of the teaching faculty fixed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made for the same.

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

(f) It is proposed to admit 100 students.

(g) The teaching faculty will be as per MCI norms.

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Funds for Eradication of Malaria

1771. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :

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

(a) the details of the amount allocated and released to various State Governments for eradication of malaria during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount utilized by each State so far;

(c) whether some State Governments have informed the Union Government that the amount allocated for eradication of malaria is inadequate due to which the said programme has been adversely affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) A statement showing the status of distribution of Central assistance provided to the States during each of

the last 3 years under National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) is enclosed.

(b) to (e) The Government of India provide assistance in the form of kind i.e. insecticides, anti-malarial drugs, larvicides etc. to the States/UTs. Cash assistance is provided to Seven North Eastern States and UTs and to 100 districts of 8 (Eight) highly malaria endemic and tribal predominant States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan in addition to commodity grant and the amount released is utilized by the concerned State Government.

Requests for providing additional Central assistance have been received from some of the States. However, the Central assistance under National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) has been released to the States as per the pattern of assistance under the Programme.

#### Statement

*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
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



1	2	3	4
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	13.35
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>11305.48</b>	<b>11210.00</b>	<b>9518.41</b>
Kala-azar	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
BAC	3517.39	6064.95	7389.73
Estt/Publicity/ Research	571.10	541.35	1271.41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16393.97</b>	<b>18816.30</b>	<b>19179.55</b>

[English]

**Federation of Association of Small  
and Medium Enterprises**

1772. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering nominating as industry association like the Federation of Association of Small and Medium Enterprises or any other suitable organisation to operate as the national patent facilitation centre for the benefit of the small scale industries on patent issues;

(b) whether the Government are also considering to offer financial assistance to small scale industries for making patent applications and win patents for inventions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

**Check on Corruption**

1773. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Vigilance Commissioner has suggested several measures to check corruption recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the measures taken by the Government to check corruption at various places have proved to be ineffective; and

(d) if so, the other strategy to be adopted by the Government to check corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) In order to bring down the level of corruption in the country, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has suggested several measures which, *inter-alia*, include enactment/amendments of certain laws like formulation of rules under the Benami Transaction Prohibition Act, enactment of Freedom of

Information Act, amending the Income-Tax as well as Customs & Excise Act on the principle of zero exemption and zero discretion respectively apart from strengthening of vigilance and anti corruption machinery.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to provide clean administration and to eradicate corruption at all levels. The Endeavor of the Government to check malpractices in administration is a continuing process. The policies formulated in this regard are modified from time to time in order to make them more effective and responsive to the changing environment. In the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, the Secretary and the Head of the Department concerned is responsible for ensuring probity and integrity in their respective organizations. The Central Vigilance Commission Bill and the Lokpal Bill have already been introduced in the Parliament by the Government. Further Citizens' Charters have been drawn up for 61 Departments/Organisations besides opening 45 Information & Facilitation Counters.

#### **Licence to Private Operators**

1774. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the licences issued to various private operators to operate basic telephone and cellular services in the country till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of defaulter who have not fulfilled their terms and conditions as on date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government against them to recover the loss suffered by the Government thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) The State-wise details of licences issued to various private operators to operate basic telephone and cellular mobile telephone services in the country till date, are enclosed as statement-I and II respectively.

(b) All private licensees of Basic Telephone and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service have cleared their dues except M/s Koshika Telecom Ltd., in respect of its four Cellular Mobile Telephone Service licences in UP (East), UP (West), Bihar and Orissa. As regards performance obligations, six private licensees of Basic Telephone Service and seven private licensees of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, defaulted in fulfilling the committed roll out/coverage obligations.

(c) Government has recovered Liquidated Damages as provided for in the licence terms & conditions for delay in fulfilling performance commitments and penal interests for delayed payments. Three licences of M/s Koshika Telecom Ltd. for Cellular Mobile Telephone services have been terminated for the service areas of UP (West), Bihar and Orissa. As regards service area of UP (East), M/s. Koshika Telecom Ltd. has started legal proceedings in the High Court of Delhi where a stay order against termination of licence has been granted and the matter is at present sub-judice.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Statewise list of Private Licensees for provision of Basic Telephone Service*

S.No	Name of Circle	Name of the Private licensees
1	2	3
01.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
02.	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
03.	Assam	NIL
04.	Bihar	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
05.	Delhi	M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd., M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.
06.	Gujarat	M/s Reliance Telecom Pvt. Ltd., M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.

1	2	3
07.	Haryana	M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
08.	Himachal Pradesh	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL
10.	Karnataka	M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd., M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.
11.	Kerala	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd., M/s Communications Ltd.
13.	Maharashtra	M/s Hughes Telecom Indian Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications, Ltd.
14.	North East	NIL
15.	Orissa	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
16.	Punjab	M/s HFCL Infotel Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
17.	Rajasthan	M/s Shyam Telelink Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
18.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Bharti Telenet Ltd., M/s Reliance Communications Ltd., M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.
19.	Uttar Pradesh-West	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
20.	Uttar Pradesh-East	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
21.	West Bengal	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.

**Statement-II***List of Private Operators issued Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Licences*

S.No.	Service Area (Metro City / Telecom Circle)	Name of Operator
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	Bharti Cellular Ltd. Sterling Cellular Ltd. Birla AT&T Communications Limited
2.	Mumbai	BPL Mobile Communication Ltd. Hutchison Max Telecom Ltd. Bharti Cellular Limited
3.	Kolkata	Spice Cell Ltd. Usha Martin Telecom Ltd. Reliable Internet Services Limited

1	2	3
4.	Chennai	RPG Cellular Services Ltd. Skycell Communications (P) Ltd. Barakhamba Sales and Services Ltd .
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Tata Cellular Ltd. Bharti Mobile Ltd. Barakhamba Sales and Services Ltd.
6.	Assam	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.
7.	Bihar	Koshika Telecom Pvt. Ltd. * Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.
8	Gujarat	Fascel Ltd. Birla AT&T Communications Ltd. Bharti Cellular Ltd.
9.	Haryana	Escotel Mobile Communication (P) Ltd. Aircel Digilink India Ltd. Bharti Cellular Ltd.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bharti Telenet Ltd. Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd. Escorts Telecommunications Limited
11.	Karnataka	Bharti Mobile Ltd. Spice Communications Ltd. M/s. Barakhamba Sales and Services Ltd.
12.	Kerala	Escotel Mobile Communications (P) Ltd. BPL Cellular Ltd. Bharti Cellular Ltd.
13.	Maharashtra	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd. Birla AT&T Communications Ltd. Bharti Cellular Limited
14.	Madhya Pradesh	RPG Cellcom Ltd. Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd. Bharti Cellular Limited

1	2	3
15.	N.E.	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd. Hexacom India Ltd.
16.	Orissa	Koshika Telecom Pvt. Ltd.* Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.
17.	Punjab	Spice Communications Ltd. Bharti Cellular Ltd. Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.
18.	Rajasthan	Aircel Digilink India Ltd. Hexacom India Ltd. Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.
19.	Tamil Nadu	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd. Aircel Ltd. Bharti Cellular Limited.
20.	UP(W)	Escotel Mobile Communications Ltd. Koshika Telecom Pvt. Ltd.* Bharti Cellular Limited
21.	UP(E)	Aircel Digilink India Ltd. Koshika Telecom Pvt. Ltd. Escorts Telecommunications Ltd.
22.	West Bengal	Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd.

\* These licences stand terminated.

#### Fault Rate

1775. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual fault in MTNL Mumbai/New Delhi is high considering the target for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the faulty rate in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for high fault rate in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Delhi are as under:

- ◇ A large scale digging activities by various agencies like Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Public Work Department (PWD), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Metro Rail Transport System (MTRS), etc.
- ◇ A large number of faults in the paper core cables during rainy season.
- ◇ Faults in the telephone instruments.

- ◇ Multiple Main Distribution Frame (MDFs) in the same building thereby having the networks.
- ◇ Construction practice of providing Distribution Point (DPs) on poles and providing a connection by taking drop wires from these DPs.
- ◇ Practice of adding more pillars at the same place and inter-connecting them through pipes.

In MTNL, Mumbai, excessive trenches taken by various external agencies during the fair season causes heavy cable break down, which in turn increases the fault rate during monsoon. It is due to this reason the fault rate has increased. During the Bombay Municipal Committee (BMC) co-ordination meeting, the matter relating to damages to our cable is brought to the notice of all the participants of various agencies with a request to give prior intimation before starting the trenching in order to depute our staff to identify our cable, thereby avoiding the damages.

(c) Following steps have been initiated to MTNL to reduce the fault rate:

- ◇ Paper core underground cable are being replaced by Jelly Filled Cables/ Optical Fibre Cable with Digital Line Concentrator (DLCs) within next two years.
- ◇ Overhead wires are minimized by introducing five pair cables and wall DPs.
- ◇ The Junction network has been completely transferred to Optical Fibre Cable links.
- ◇ Subscriber loop length being reduced by planning more Remote Switching Unit (RSUs)/ Remote Line Unit (RLUs).
- ◇ Fixed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and Digital Line Concentrator (DLC) systems are being introduced in the Customer Access Network for better performance.
- ◇ Computerised fault reporting system is introduced which helps in booking testing and sending the faults to the concerned line staff.
- ◇ In addition to this, line staff is provided with pagers for easy communication and follow up with the testing staff for speedy clearance of faults.

- ◇ MTNL has liberalised the policy to replace all telephone instruments older than five years or repaired more than two times. This is being implemented in phases. In the first phase, instrument more than eight years old are being replaced.

#### **Funds for AIIMS**

1776. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a small percentage of funds are being earmarked for research work in AIIMS;
- (b) whether out of 339 research projects undertaken during the decade - 1991-2000, final reports have not been received in respect of 153 projects till March 31, 2000;
- (c) whether the Institute is not treating burn cases, dog-bite cases and infectious diseases;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Research funds are received by AIIMS through extramural grants amounting to Rs. 12 to 15 crores every year for research purpose from national/ international agencies like the DST, ICMR, UNICEF, WHO etc. The Institute also has been using a major part of its plan allocation on the purchase of machine & equipment and many of the machines bought are for both research purposes and patient care. AIIMS has undertaken 348 projects during the decade 1991-2000 out of them reports of only 99 are awaited, most of which relate to area where one project feeds/overlap to the next one.

(c) to (e) The Institute is well equipped to take up any burn cases in its Emergency Department as well as Indoor Wards. However the hospital does not have exclusive burn unit Generally patients of burn injuries reporting to Casualty are referred to Safdarjung Hospital after giving them immediate first aid. The cases of post-burn surgery like reconstructive surgery and plastic surgery are referred to Safdarjung Hospital as well established facilities are available in that hospital All case of dog-bite reported at AIIMS casualty are provided first aid and necessary advice.

**Comparison of Rates**

1777. SHRI C.N. SINGH :

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5569 dated August 29, 2001 and state :

(a) the details of the open and limited tenders invited by Kendriya Bhandar during 2001 the number of them which are still to be finalized the reasons for the delay if any including the reasons for scrapping of tenders and how do these compare with the tenders both open and limited invited during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kendriya Bhandar never compared the rates of items of Faber-Castell with their Indian counter-parts products;

(c) if so, the proposal has since been considered;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the proposal has been cleared; and

(f) if not, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The number of open and limited tenders invited by Kendriya Bhandar since March, 2001 are 20 and 05 respectively. Out of them 03 open and 04 limited tenders have been decided and 03 and 01 have been scrapped respectively.

(b) to (f) The matter is under consideration.

**Domestic Long Distance Service**

1778. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that VSNL has applied for Domestic Long Distance (DLD) service license;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this steps has been taken by VSNL in the wake of floating its 25 per cent stake in ISD service;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total amount likely to be spent by the VSNL in the first phase of operation; and

(f) the detailed lay out plan chalked by VSNL for its operation in DLD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. VSNL has filed an application with Department of Telecommunications for grant of Licence for National Long Distance (NLD) Service on 2nd November, 2001.

(c) and (d) VSNL has taken up this project in view of opening of National Long Distance Service and as backward integration with existing International Long Distance Service. This will enable VSNL to generate additional revenues.

(e) About Rs. 800 crores (Rupees Eight hundred crores)

(f) Roll out plan is in tune with the DLD guideline and the roll out obligations.

**Transaction by Kendriya Bhandar**

1779. SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar is required to report to Central Vigilance Commission for all transaction above Rs. 2 crore in a year in an item;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has not been reporting such transactions to the CVC; and

(d) if so the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) The OM dated 12.3.1999 issued by CVC specify Central Government Ministries/PSUs/Banks/Union Territories to furnish return on Store/Purchase, Contract entered by them exceeding Rs. 2 crores. Kendriya Bhandar being a cooperative society is not covered by the said OM. Although there is a letter

from the Office of the CVC asking Kendriya Bhandar to supply information in the prescribed proforma, Kendriya Bhandar has taken up the matter with the Commission, requesting for exemption.

### **Public Telephone Booths**

1780. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from BSNL to scrap the operation of public telephone booths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether wide public opinion has been sought on such far-reaching matters; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and reaction of the Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Suspended Government Employees**

1781. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has made a judgement to cut the maintenance allowance paid to the suspended Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that it will affect the family of the suspended employees; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) In the absence of citation of the case it has not been possible to locate the judgment. However, in accordance with Fundamental Rule 53 the amount of subsistence allowance can be reduced by a suitable amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the

subsistence allowance admissible during the period of the first three months, if the period of suspension has been prolonged due to reasons directly attributable to the Government servant.

*[Translation]*

### **Promotion of LDCs/UDCs**

1782. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which a Lower Division Clerk and a Upper Division Clerk of Central Secretariat Service has to wait for the next promotion as compared to regular time desirable for promotion;

(b) whether the Government feels that the reasons of stagnation in these two grades of Central Secretariat Service for promotion mainly due to stagnation in promotion of Assistant grade of Central Secretariat; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps being taken by the Government to remove stagnation in the said grades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) The Lower Division and Upper Division Grades of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) and Assistants' Grade of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) are decentralized into 33 Cadres. According to relevant service Rules, 8 years/ 5 years is the minimum eligibility service for considering the promotion of a Lower Division Clerk (LDC)/ Upper Division Clerk (UDC) of CSCS to the Grades of UDC/ Assistant respectively. LDCs of Selects List, 1988 and UDCs of Select List, 1986 are being considered for promotion to the Grades of UDC in the Select List 1999 and 2000 and of Assistant in the Select List, 2000 respectively.

(b) and (c) Promotion of UDCs to Assistant Grade depends on the number of vacancies in the seniority quota in respective Cadres, as per the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962. To remove the stagnation, the Government has introduced the Scheme of Assured Career Progression under which two financial upgradations are allowed to Central Government Employees, after completing 12 years and 24 years of regular service, subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.



*[English]***Training to SCs/STs/OBCs**

1783. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government selects/sponsors/nominates/deputes Officers for training to the reputed Foreign Institutions for improving their academic, managerial technical and administrative capabilities in various fields and disciplines where in some cases cost of such training are borne by the sponsoring countries/agencies under bilateral/international agreements;

(b) if so, the number of persons from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways who underwent such short/long term training courses during the last five years;

(c) number of SCs, STs and OBCs among them and their percentage;

(d) 'special provisions' made for ensuring adequate representation to SCs, STs and OBCs for availing such opportunities; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways was created in November, 2000 after the splitting of the erstwhile Ministry of Surface Transport. The formal bifurcation of the staff came into force with effect from 1.6.2001. The number of officers who underwent the foreign trainings both long term and short term since the formal bifurcation of the staff is as under:

Total No. of officers deputed for Foreign Training	SCs	STs	OBCs
16	2	1	-
	(12.5%)	(6.25%)	

The nomination of officers/staff for Foreign Training is based on the functional requirement, subject being handled, age, past experience etc. However, all possible steps are taken to ensure adequate representation of SCs/STs/OBCs candidates.

**Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States**

1784. SHRI N. T. SHANMUGAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have transferred the Centrally Sponsored Schemes from the Central Ministries to the States on the recommendations of National Development Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the schemes are likely to be transferred to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting; of National Development Council (NDC) held in February, 1999, a committee of the NDC on Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes was set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Human Resource Development and Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution and Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are Members of the Committee. The terms of the Reference of the Committee are :

1. To identify the CSS for retention by the Centre and those for transfer to the States/UTs and to classify all the CSS accordingly
2. For those CSS which will be identified for transfer to the States/UTs, suggest the modalities of transfer including earmarking, the funding pattern, the time frame for the transfer and the monitoring mechanism.
3. In order to avoid future proliferation of CSS lay down the criteria for the introduction of new CSS.

The term of the NDC Committee is up to 31st March, 2002.

**Infant Mortality Rate**

1785. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Infant Mortality Rate has come down in the country over the decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present Infant Mortality Rate as per 1000 births in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the World Health Organisation and UNICEF provide any financial support to bring the Infant Mortality Rate down in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The infant mortality rate (IMR) which was estimated by the Sample Registration System to be 129 per thousand live births in 1971 declined to 110 in 1981 and 80 in 1991.

(c) During 1999 the IMR was estimated to be 70/1000 live births. The State-wise IMR for 1999 is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The World Health Organisation and UNICEF provide support for various child health related programmes. These, *inter-alia*, include financial and technical inputs for the immunization programme and the Pulse Polio immunization programme; training of medical and paramedical personnel; information, education and communication activities; and strengthening of primary health care system for effecting improvements in delivery of child case services under the UNICEF assisted Border District Cluster Strategy Project.

S.No.	India*	70
<b>Bigger States</b>		
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66
2.	Assam	76
3.	Bihar	63
4.	Gujarat	63
5.	Haryana	68
6.	Karnataka	58
7.	Kerala	14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	90

1	2	3
9.	Maharashtra	48
10.	Orissa	97
11.	Punjab	53
12.	Rajasthan	81
13.	Tamil Nadu	52
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84
15.	West Bengal	52

#### Smaller States

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	43
2.	Chhattisgarh	78
3.	Goa	21
4.	Jharkhand	71
5.	Himachal Pradesh	62
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not compiled
7.	Manipur	25
8.	Meghalaya	56
9.	Mizoram	19
10.	Nagaland	N.A
11.	Sikkim	49
12.	Tripura	42
13.	Uttaranchal	52

#### Union Territories

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
2.	Chandigarh	28
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56
4.	Daman & Diu	35
5.	Delhi	31
6.	Lakshadweep	32
7.	Pondicherry	22

\*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Note: 1. Data for Jammu & Kashmir is not compiled due to non receipt of returns. IMR for Nagaland is not available due to part receipt of returns.

2. IMR for smaller States and Union Territories are for the three years period 1997-99.

Source: Sample Registration System (1999)

[Translation]

**Health for All**

1786. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :

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

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target regarding 'Health for All';

(b) if so, whether the Government have achieved the said target;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) 'Health for All' has been the overall objective of National Health Policy formulated in 1983. A statement showing achievements against targets indicated in the 1983 National Health Policy is enclosed Besides explicitly addressing itself to taking initiatives for factors which although crucial, fell outside the domain of the health sector, like drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, education, etc, the 1983 Policy was also silent on the commitment of resources to achieve the targets.

(d) Apart from augmenting the ongoing health care services such as infrastructure, national disease control programmes, medical education and research, Government is in the process of finalizing a new National Health Policy to take care of the country's changing demographic and epidemiological scenario.

**Statement***Achievement against Goals for Health and Family Welfare Programme*

S.No.	Indicators	Current Level of Achievements	Goals 2000
1	2	3	4
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Rural 75* (1999)	
		Urban 44* (1999)	
		Total 70* (1999)	below 60
2.	Perinatal Mortality	43 (1997)	30-35
3.	Crude Death Rate	8.7* (1999)	9
4.	Pre School Child (0-4 Years) Mortality	23.1 (1997)	10
5.	Maternal Mortality Rate	4-5 (1996)	below 2
6.	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	Male 62.4 (1996-2001)	64
		Female 63.4 (1996-2001)	64
7.	Babies with Birth Weight below 2500 gms (percentage)	30	10
8.	Crude Birth Rate	26.1 (1999)	21
9.	Effective Couple Protection Rate (Percentage)	46.2* (31.03.2000)	60
10.	Total Fertility Rate**	3.3 (1997)	
11.	Growth Rate (annual)	1.74% *(1999)	1.20
13.	Family Size	3.5 (1993)	2.3

1	2	3	4
14.	Pregnant Mothers Receiving Ante-Natal Care (%)	40-50	100
15.	Deliveries by Trained Attendants (%)	53.7 (1996)	100
16.	Immunization Status		
	(%) Coverage: \$		
	TT (for Pregnant Women)	79.0 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	TT (for School Children)		
	10 Years	53.6 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	16 Years	50.2 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	DPT (Infants)	92.8 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	Polio (Infants)	93.4 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	DT New School Entrants (5-6 Years)	99.1 *\$ (1999-2000)	100
	BCG (Infants)	63.8*\$ (1999-2000)	100
17	Leprosy - Prevalence Rate	5.2/10000 Popn. (March 2000)	1/10,000 Popn.
	Percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	91% (1999)	80%
18	Blindness Prevalence (%)	1.4	0.3
19	TB-Percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	84 (1999) R NTCP	85 (RNTCP)

\* Provisional\*\* Not included in NHP, 1983

\$ Percentage Achievement of Prop. Annual Need Assessed

[English]

### Reforms in Telecom Sector

1787. SHRI S. D. N. R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need for the deregulation of the Telecom sector;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to take steps as there is a necessity to expand bandwidth which is not possible without deregulation of Telecom sector;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that regard;

(d) whether the Government have a proposal for scrapping of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited; and

(e) the steps being taken to bring about reforms in the Telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) and (e) Availability of affordable and effective communications for the citizens is at the core of the vision and goal of New Telecom Policy (NTP-99). NTP-99 also envisages transforming, in a time bound manner, the telecommunication Sector to a greater competitive environment in both urban and rural areas providing equal opportunities

and level playing fields for all players. All the telecom services within the country namely, Basic, Cellular Mobile, Radio Paging, Internet, Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT), Voice Mail, National Long Distance (NLD), Global Mobile Personal Communications Service and Public Mobile Radio Trunking Service (PMRTS) have been opened up for private participation.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate bandwidth availability are as follows:

- (i) Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have been permitted to take bandwidth directly from the foreign satellites that are co-ordinated over India for setting up of International Gateways for Internet.
  - (ii) ISPs have been permitted to set up Submarine Cable Landing Stations for International Gateways for Internet.
  - (iii) Under the National Long Distance policy, infrastructure providers have been permitted to provide assets such as dark fibres, right of way, duct space etc. and also end to end bandwidth.
  - (iv) A Bandwidth Advisory Committee consisting of eminent personalities of 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.
- (d) No, Sir.

#### **Upgradation of Nuclear Power Stations**

1788. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the existing nuclear power stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which it is likely to meet the energy needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Department undertakes surveys of components/ equipment in nuclear power stations for assessment of health and for condition monitoring. The renovation and modernisation of the plant is decided based on the foregoing. At the end of the specified number of Effective Full Power Years (EFPY) of operation, the plant upgradation, involving replacement of coolant channels and other safety systems of the plant, installation of supplementary control room and modification of certain other systems, as may be applicable, to enhance safety, are proposed to be implemented. The plant upgradation is required for its compliance to the requirements of safety and as a life extension measure, thus ensuring continuation of the generating capacity. This upgradation programme is implemented progressively as a function of time need.

#### **Reservation for Economically Backward**

1789. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have any proposal for providing reservation to the economically backward among the minorities and upper castes in employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the reservation quota for them is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-French Cooperation for Fighting Terrorism**

1790. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Prime Minister of India and the President of France held telephonic talks on September 22, 2001 about combating terrorism;
- (b) if so, the issues discussed;
- (c) whether both India and France have common approach to combat terrorism in the world:

(d) if so, whether any action plan has been worked out by both the countries in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister and President Chirac of France held a telephonic conversation on 22nd September 2001. Both the leaders discussed the developments in the international coalition against terrorism in the aftermath of the 11th September terrorist attacks in USA.

(c) to (e) India and France have a similar approach towards combating international terrorism and are coordinating efforts bilaterally and in multilateral fora. India has supported the International Convention for the Suppression of Funding of Terrorism, which had been sponsored by France at the UN. France has been supportive of the Indian draft comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism, currently under discussion at the UN. Both countries have also established a bilateral Joint Working Group on International Terrorism, the first meeting of which was held in Paris on September 7th, 2001.

#### **Backlog of Vacancies**

1791. **SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether backlog/carried forward vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a 'separate and distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in an year;

(b) if so, indicate "backlog/carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DoPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated July 2, 1997 in respect of (1) SCs, (2) STs and OBCs in Group A,B,C and D categories of services as on 29th August 1997 in the Ministry of Shipping when Special Recruitment Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) indicate-year-wise such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled; and

(d) fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as 'per post based rosters' ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF**

**SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) :** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### **Samples of Rice, Pulses and other Grocery Items**

1792. **SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether rice, pulses and other grocery items are supplied to the branches of the Kendriya Bhandar after the samples have been drawn from their lots and are pass the laboratory tests;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of samples lifted during the last one year and number out of them failed in the laboratory tests;

(d) whether some complaints have been received by MOS(PP) from the Minister of Consumer Affairs and some MLA from Delhi about the deep rooted malpractices and corruption going on the sale and purchase of pulses etc. by Kendriya Bhandar; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rice, pulses and grocery items, sold through Kendriya Bhandar are tested in the Lab in order to ascertain the suitability for human consumption.

(c) During, April, 2000 to March, 2001, 1968 samples were lifted for testing and out of these 348 samples failed in the laboratory test. Also from, April 2001 to October, 2001, 1009 samples were lifted and 126 failed in the Lab test.

(d) and (e) A complaint was received from one MLA of UT of Delhi, which was investigated. No malpractice/corruption in purchase and sale of pulses was noticed.

#### **Supply of Items by Kendriya Bhandar**

1793. **SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar supplies higher priced items than lowest priced items to the Government Departments even where items have been asked by generic name;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether calling tenders instead of helping the supplies to Government Departments have proved disadvantageous and many of the items tendered are not available for months in the Kendriya Bhandar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING 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) No, Sir. By inviting tenders, Kendriya Bhandar is able to sell items at reasonable prices to the Government departments and thus reduce cost for Government. If, for any reason, items are not available at a particular point of time, Kendriya Bhandar issues a 'No Objection Certificate' to the indenting department(s).

#### **Kendriya Bhandar**

1794. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales of Kendriya Bhandar are going down;

(b) if so, the sale figures of the Bhandar under the head Grocery, Consumer, Ration and Stationery month-wise during the year 2000-2001 and how does that compare with the preceding two years;

(c) the reasons for decrease in sales; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken to prevent the downside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) No, Sir. Infact total sales have increased.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

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

#### **Statement**

##### *Annual Comparative figure of Sales*

	Rs. In lacs		
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Grocery	5023.80	4480.12	4897.15
Consumer	1739.01	1680.66	1732.29
Ration	668.50	621.08	335.17
Stationery	12888.94	16363.22	20973.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>20320.25</b>	<b>23145.08</b>	<b>27938.12</b>

#### **High Level Group on Counter Terrorism**

1795. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a high level inter-Ministerial Group on counter- terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government have set up an Inter-Agency Group on Counter- Terrorism comprising representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Defence, Finance, NSCS and concerned Government agencies with the following objectives:

(i) articulating a clear and specific Indian stance on global terrorism;

(ii) communicating accurate, substantial and credible information/intelligence to friendly Governments;

(iii) advising Government on information/queries/responses arising out of inputs from foreign Governments;

- (iv) advising Government on both domestic and foreign media responses to terrorist activities; and
- (v) advising Government on requirement for both direct and indirect interactions with foreign interest groups on terrorism related issues.

#### **Non Supply of ST-I Forms by Kendriya Bhandar**

1796. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI :

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Sales Tax Department invites application from I registered dealers for summary assessment;
- (b) if so whether due to non-providing of ST-I forms by the Kendriya Bhandar to its suppliers, the suppliers are deprived of the summary assessment;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government to ensure time supply of ST-I forms to the suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Kendriya Bhandar provides Statutory forms to its dealers from time to time as required under local/Central Sales Tax Act. Kendriya Bhandar is not aware of any instance where supplier has been deprived of summary assessment for this reason.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) and ( b) above.

#### **Modernisation of Exchanges**

1797. SHRI G. J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there are some exchanges in Jamnagar still to be modernised and provided STD/ISD facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made so far; and

- (d) the time by which the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir. All the 134 exchanges presently working in Jamnagar Secondary Switching Area are electronic exchanges and all are having Subscriber Trunk Dialling/International Subscriber Dialling facilities. Out of these 134 electronic exchanges 131 are connected on Optical Fibre Cable systems and remaining 3 on UHF systems.

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

#### **PM Letter**

1798. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Prime Minister wrote a letter to the President of U.S.A. after the recent terrorist killings in Kashmir; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In his letter to the U.S. President on 01 October 2000, Prime Minister conveyed the anguish of the people on India over the terrorist attack in Srinagar on that day and Government's responsibility to defend the country against cross-border terrorism, which threatens India's security. He drew attention to the fact that a Pakistan - based terrorist organization, Jaish-e-Mohammad, claimed responsibility for the dastardly act the day after the President of Pakistan announced on television that Pakistan has no terrorist groups operating from its territory.

#### **Training for SC/ST/OBC**

1799. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government selects/sponsors nominates/deputes officers for training to the reputed Foreign Institution for improving their academic managerial technical and administrative capabilities in various fields and disciplines where in some cases cost of such training are borne by the sponsoring countries/agencies under bilateral/international agreements;
- (b) if so, the number of persons from Ministry of Planning how underwent such short/long terms training courses during each of the last three years:



(c) the number of SCs, STs and OBCs among them and their percentage; and

(d) the details of "special provisions" made for ensuring adequate representation to SCs, STs and OBCs for availing such opportunities as provided under Article 46 of the Constitution in the absence of which historical educational handicaps suffered by them as well as deep rooted social prejudices prevailing against them may deprive them their due share in such opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes sir,

(b) and (c) The information is as under : -

Year	Total Number of Officers who underwent short-term/long-term training	SC/ST/OBC among them	Percentage
1998	16	0-2-0 = 2	12.50
1999	08	2-0-1 = 3	37.50
2000	06	2-0-0 = 2	33.33

(d) The Ministry of Planning is not the nodal Ministry for training matters. The nominations for various training programmes in response to various programme announcements are done on the basis of seniority, technical qualifications, age restriction and relevant experience required by the course conducting country organization. This criterion is being followed uniformly for SCs/STs/OBCs as well as other officers while making nominations. However, names of suitable officers belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs are forwarded in sufficient numbers to ensure their due representation. The selection of the candidates finally depends upon the course conducting institution.

#### Telephone Facilities

1800. SHRI VAIKO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of policy adopted in regard to telecommunication facilities in Rural Areas;

(b) the number of villages are without telephones and public telephone booth, State- wise;

(c) the number of the rural population in each State with out telephone accessibility; and

(d) the time by which each State are likely to get facilities of telephone and public booths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) Telecommunication facility in rural areas is provided progressively in phased manner by using Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) and Village Public Telephones (VPTs) subject to availability of equipments and other infrastructure.

(b) State-wise list of number of villages without telephones is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Information is being collected and the same shall be furnished later on.

(d) Each State in the country is likely to get telephone facility by the year 2002.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of Circle/State	Number of villages left Uncovered (As on 31.10.2001)
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6059
3	Assam	7628
4	Bihar	24191
5	Jharkhand	24944
6	Gujarat	4202
7	Haryana	39
8	Himachal Pradesh	2326
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2701
10	Karnataka	10
11	Kerala	0

1	2	3
12	Madhya Pradesh	14455
13	Chhattisgarh	8764
14	Maharashtra	10926
15	North East-I	4659
16	North East-II	5123
17	Orissa	21374
18	Punjab	0
19	Rajasthan	14791
20	Tamil Nadu	92
21	Uttar Pradesh (E)	13787
22	Uttar Pradesh (W)	4662
23	Uttaranchal	7984
24	West Bengal	14299
25	Calcutta	47
26	Delhi	0
Total		193063

#### Allocation of Funds

1801. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to double the allocation of funds for Ayurveda and other indigenous Systems of Medicine in the Central Health and

#### Family Welfare Budget;

(b) whether the allocation for these systems is two percent of the Central Health budget at present.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the indigenous systems of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The budget for the Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy has been increased substantially in the last two years. Future allocation are yet to be decided. The details of the allocation and comparison with the Central Health budget is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) In order to popularize Indian Systems of Medicine namely, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy & Yoga & Naturopathy, the Government established an independent Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 1995. In order to achieve its objectives, Department of ISM & H is providing financial support to 4 Research Councils, 10 National Institutes, 2 national level laboratories under its administrative control. Besides, the Department is implementing number of important schemes for the development and cultivation of medicinal plants; preparation of agro-techniques, upgradation of undergraduate/postgraduate institutions, standardization of drugs, encouraging intra-mutual and extra mutual research, information, education & communication (IEC) and mainstreaming the system in the delivery of health care.

#### Statement

#### *Budget Estimate of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

(Rs. in Crores)

	Deptt. of Health			Deptt. of Family Welfare			Deptt. of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy			Grand Total	% of ISM&H
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total		
1999-2000	1139.26	1309.96	2449.22	2920.00	488.10	3408.10	59.13	41.83	100.96	5958.28	1.69%
2000-2001	1277.86	1296.14	2574.00	3520.00	850.47	4370.47	100.00	43.50	143.50	7087.97	2.02%
2001-2002	1426.74	1314.38	2741.12	4210.00	752.28	4962.28	120.00	45.56	165.56	7868.96	2.1%

**Security Deposit**

1802. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held in a judgement recently that pay orders are also cheques and copies of the judgement sent to OM & AGM (Sty) Kendriya Bhandar for action.

(b) if so, the reasons for the Kendriya Bhandar still asking earnest money deposit through bank draft and not accepting the cheques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) While a pay order is also a cheque in as much as it is a negotiable instrument, a pay order or draft is also an unconditional order of payment from a very reliable source. This may not be the case for a cheque. Therefore Kendriya Bhandar asks for EM through Bank Draft/Pay Orders and not through a cheque. It is also the discretion of a purchaser to prescribe the manner/instrument by which EM shall be payable.

**Group 'A' Service**

1803. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian P&T Accounts and Finance Service is faced with extinction in view of corporatisation of Department of Telecom Service;

(b) if so, whether any meeting was convened by Prime Minister's Office to decide the fate of Indian Postal and Telecom Finance Service Group 'A' service;

(c) if so, the decision arrived at the meeting along with the decision taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Officers of this service were neither allowed to avail, their full attempts in Civil Services Examination nor allowed to switchover to other Group 'A' service in subsequent attempts on the plea that all Group 'A' Service are equal;

(e) if so, the Officers of this service are not being observed in other Group 'A' service; and

(f) the other option are being considered for their continuance as an organised civil service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No, Sir. With effect from 1.10.2000, with the corporatisation of the Department of Telecom Services, the majority of the cadre posts in the Indian Posts & Telecom Accounts & Finance Service Group 'A' stand transferred to the corporate entity, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, with the officers of the Service on deemed deputation.

(b) A meeting was convened by Prime Minister's Office on issues pertaining to the Indian Posts & Telecom Accounts & Finance Service, Group 'A' after the corporatisation of the Department of Telecom Services.

(c) The principal areas that emerged in the meeting for exploration were (i) Merging the Indian Posts & Telecom Accounts and Finance Service, Group 'A', with other Civil Services, and (ii) Entrusting the work of service tax collection for the telecom sector to the officers of the Service. These are being explored.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some batches of officers were not allowed, as per the prevailing policy of the Government then, to switch over to any other Group 'A' Service, or avail further attempts at the Civil Services Examination without first resigning.

(e) The issue is under reference with the cadre controlling authorities of other organised Group 'A' Civil Services.

(f) Meaningful additional areas of work like pension, Provident Fund and checking of licence fees in Telecom sector have been allotted to DOT Cells which are supervised by this Service.

**Purchase Policy of Kendriya Bhandar**

1804. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no policy in the Kendriya Bhandar as to which product is to be enlisted and which not;

(b) whether there is any proposal to lay down some guidelines in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there any proposal to enlist only those items whose quality is either better than the existing ones or the sales of the existing items is so much that there is required addition of another supplier or so; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Kendriya Bhandar enlists those product for sale which are of reputed brand and are demanded by the customer subject to its own resources, space and time. As far as possible, only those products which conforms to quality standards as defined by PFA, Agmark, ISI and BIS Standards are sold.

(d) There is no such proposal. Kendriya Bhandar tries to provide its customers the brand or make preferred by them, to the extent possible.

(e) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the table –

A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Judge Attorney General (Additional Deputy Inspector General), Additional Judge Attorney General (Commandant), Recruitment and Conditions of Service (Amendment) Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 799 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2001 under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4477/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : Sir, on behalf of Kumari Uma Bharati,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Sports Policy, 2001 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4478/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI) : I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :-

- (i) S.O. 899 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 2001 regarding widening of National Highway H-5 (Madras-Visakhapatnam Section) in Srikakulam District, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O. 929 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) National Highway No. H-5 (Visakhapatnam to Vijaywada Section) in Visakhapatnam District, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) S.O. 930 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 6 (Kolaghat to Kharagpur and Panskura by pass Section) in Midnapore District, in the State of West Bengal.
- (iv) S.O. 947 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) National Highway No. 6 (Kolaghat to Kharagpur Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (v) S.O. 949 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) National Highway No. H-5 (Madras-Vijaywada Section) in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 950 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Madras to

- Vijaywada Section) in Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (vii) S.O. 951 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijaywada Section) in Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 952 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijaywada Section) in Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ix) S.O. 963 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 60 (Govindpur Brahman Sasan to Rupnarayanpur) in Midnapore District in the State of West Bengal.
- (x) S.O. 964 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 6 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubneswar Section) in Khurda District in the State of Orissa.
- (xi) S.O. 965 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building for the public purpose of building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubneswar Section) in Ganjam District in the State of Orissa.
- (xii) S.O. 975 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 2 (Panagarh Palsit Section) in Burdwan District in the State of West Bengal.
- (xiii) S.O. 977 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam-Bhubneswar Section) in Srikakulam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xiv) S.O. 1006 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 6 (Dankunj-Kolaghat Section) in Hawarh District in the State of West Bengal.
- (xv) S.O. 1075 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Vijaywada to Visakhapatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xvi) S.O. 1076 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 8 (Delhi to Jaipur Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xvii) S.O. 1077 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2001 seeking to acquire land for building (four-laning) of National Highway No. 5 (Visakhapatnam to Vijaywada Section) in Visakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xviii) S.O. 992 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 4 (Pune to Satara Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xix) S.O. 973 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 2 (Sikandara and Khaga Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xx) S.O. 974 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 2 (proposed Sasaram Bypass) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxi) S.O. 872 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 2001 seeking to make certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O 513(E) dated the 12th June 2001

- (xxii) S.O. 873 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 4 (between Tumkur to Harihar Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1029 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 25 (Lucknow-Kanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1030 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2001 seeking to authorise Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) Lucknow to acquire land on National Highway No. 25 (Lucknow-Kanpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O. 1031 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2001 seeking to authorise Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) Lucknow to acquire land on National Highway No. 56B (Connection National Highways No. 25 and 56) Lucknow Bypass in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxvi) S.O. 1032 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2001 seeking to authorise Additional Collector, Dholopur, Rajasthan to acquire land on National Highway No. 3 (Agra-Gwalior Section) in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1033 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2001 seeking to appoint the Competent Authority to perform the function under National Highway Act, 1956, on National Highway No. 3 (Agra-Gwalior Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxviii) S.O. 1014 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2001 seeking to acquire land for the public purpose of building, maintenance, management, operation of second Vivekananda Bridge across River Hooghly in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxix) S.O. 1015 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2001 seeking to acquire land on National Highway No. 4 (Pune to Satara Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4479/2001]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 :-
- (i) The Central Motor Vehicles (4th Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2001 together with an explanatory memorandum thereto.
- (ii) The Central Motor Vehicles (5th Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2001 together with an explanatory memorandum thereto.
- (iii) The Central Motor Vehicles (6th Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2001 together with an explanatory memorandum thereto.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4480/2001]
- 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 Vasundhara Raje, I beg to lay on the Table -
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2000-2001.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4481/2001]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4482/2001]

- (3) A copy of the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4483/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2001 issued under sub-section (6) of section 7 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4484/2001]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001, along with Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4485/2001]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001, along with Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Mormugao Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4486/2001]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001, along with the Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4487/2001]

- (5) A copy each of the following Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :-

- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4488/2001]

- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4489/2001]

- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4490/2001]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4491/2001]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 23 and sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.
  - (ii) A copy of the Orders (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, 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.
- (3) A copy of the Indian Telegraph First (Amendment) Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 2001 under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4492/2001]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4493/2001]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal), Agra, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal), Agra, 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 Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal), Agra, 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 4494/2001]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4495/2001]

- (5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the years 1996-97 to 1999-2000 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4496/2001]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 33 of the National Council for Teachers' Education Act, 1993:–

- (i) The National Council for Teacher Education (Application for recognition, manner for submission, the determination of conditions



for recognition of institutions and permission to start new course or training) Regulations, 1995 published in Notification No. F. 9-1/2001/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2001.

- (ii) The National Council for Teacher Education (Determination of minimum qualifications for recruitment of teachers in schools) Regulations, 2001 published in Notification No. F.9-2/2001/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2001.
- (iii) The National Council for Teacher Education (application for recognition, the manner for submission, determination of conditions for recognition of institutions and permission to start new course or training) (Amendment) Regulations, 1998 published in Notification No. F. 9-3/2001/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4497/2001]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Prathamik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 1999-2000 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana Prathamik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 1999-2000.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4498/2001]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1999-2000 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1999-2000.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4499/2001]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Patna, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Patna, for the year 1998-99.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4500/2001]

12.01 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

#### Twentieth Report

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP) : Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.01½

### RULES COMMITTEE

#### First Report

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH (SIDHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

**12.02 hrs.****STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE****Thirteenth and Fourteenth Report***[Translation]*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence :

- (1) Thirteenth Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Ninth Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Overhaul/Maintenance facilities for the Naval Ships; and
- (2) Fourteenth Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Seventh Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Modernisation of the Indian Air Force'.

**12.02½ hrs.****STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION****Twelfth Report and Minutes***[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASADYADAV (JHANJIHARPUR): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report and Minutes on "The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution.

**12.03 hrs.****STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM****Fifty-third Report***[English]*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on

Transport and Tourism on the Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000.

**12.03½ hrs.****STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM****Evidence***[English]*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the record of evidence tendered (English version) before the Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on the Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000.

**12.04 hrs.****ELECTION TO COMMITTEE****Coir Board***[Translation]*

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (KHUNTI) : Sir, I beg to move the following :-

"That in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a team to be specified by the Central Government."

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) (e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.04½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS -  
RAILWAYS-2001-02

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2001-02.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4501/2001]

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS -  
RAILWAYS, 1998-99

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1998-99.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4502/2001]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the 'Zero hour'. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy to speak.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI SADAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on Jammu and Kashmir resettlement Act. It is the question of integrity of the country.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MIRYALGUDA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that I gave a notice under Rule 184 about the grave impropriety involved in the reinduction of Shri George Fernandes in the Cabinet even as Justice Venkataswami Commission is examining this matter from his own angle. I think the House needs to take it up immediately and we insist on discussion under Rule 184.

On one pretext or the other, the Government has been dodging the issue. It is not correct. The House cannot turn a blind eye or turn a deaf ear. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaipal Reddy, this notice is already under my consideration.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ-BIHAR) : Has the Congress got no issue.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I gave a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying. Yesterday also, when the matter was raised by Shri Dasmunsi I told that the notice was under my consideration.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Sir, we do not know its fate. .... (Interruptions) It is more than a week.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I gave the notice more than a week ago.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this is the last working day of this week. It is a more important issue. It is an issue of propriety. It has always been the tradition of Parliament that any violation of propriety is given priority in the House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaipal Reddy, it is already under my consideration. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Pinpoint the persons involved in the Boforse kick back deal .... (Interruptions)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR) : You are raising this issue despite the ruling having been given by the hon'ble Speaker. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO (SIVAKASI) : It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is not his prerogative to decide on the merits of the Commission. ....

(Interruptions) The P.M. has no prerogative to decide on the fate of the Commission. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Chair has already given the ruling. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : The Prime Minister has no moral right. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR) : Sir, the discussion should take place immediately. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Chair has already given its ruling.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is manipulation. The hon. Member cannot talk of political morality. .... (Interruptions) He is questioning the morality. How dare is he to do so ? He cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Chair has already given the ruling. Nothing should go on record.

.... (Interruptions) \*

MR. SPEAKER : I called Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. Nothing else should go on record.

.... (Interruptions) \*

12.08 hrs.

RE : PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SECURITY IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY TO SHRI LALOO PRASAD YADAV, FORMER CHIEF MINISTER OF BIHAR

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President of the RJD Laloo Prasad ji has been sent to jail under a conspiracy hatched by Central government and the CBI. The journalists were beaten up there and hon'ble Member of the Parliament Shri Ramdeo Bhandari sustained injury on his leg. Security has not been provided to the President of the RJD despite the orders passed by the hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard..... (Interruptions) Even the orders passed by the supreme court are being violated. The security which he should get from the Central Government has not been provided to him. Therefore, we demand from the Government that it should make an statement in the House.

There is threat perception to Shri Laloo Prasadji. The Union Government and the Jharkhand Government have

\* Not Recorded.

hatched conspiracy against him. On the dictates of the Union, the Chief Minister of Jharkhand was in Delhi. A conspiracy has been hatched to eliminate Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav. I want to expose the conspiracy here in the House. He has been implicated in a false cases. Security has not been provided to him. Therefore, the Government should make a statement in this regard. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are disturbing the House frequently. What is this ?

.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please take your seats. I have not called your names. Please take your seats.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please take your seats. I have not called your names.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : Sir, a very important issue has been raised by the hon. Member and it is necessary for us to see that necessary protection is given to the Member. Now, we have suffered a lot in this country. We would not like to suffer in future also and if on behalf of a person like Shri Laloo Prasad ji, fears have been expressed, then I think, Government should take proper note of it and Government should see that proper protection is provided to him .... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Sir, we associate with him. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mulayam Singh ji, you can also associate with what has been said by Shri Shivraj Patil.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : Prabhunathji you sue him in the court or lodge him in jail but spare his life. You can sue him in the court, you can order an inquiry against him or lodge him in jail. Can you not provide security to him ? All were aware that he was leading a procession. His supporters were going by trains and chariots. There was a sea of people with him and despite being aware of the ground situation it is improper not to provide security to him. .... (Interruptions) It is a serious issue. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, BIHAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the wake of the orders passed by the Supreme Court, the former Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Laloo Prasadji went to surrender before the court at Ranchi and he took a large number of anti-social elements with him so that he could pressurise the court unnecessarily. .... (Interruptions) He has been threatening the State Government to intimidate the police administration.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, except what Shri Prabhunath Singh is saying, would go on record.

.... (Interruptions) \*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : The court has ordered to sent him on 14 days remand. The Chief Minister of Jharkhand has handed him over to IB custody illegally. The Chief Minister of Jharkhand should be directed to keep him in jail as per the orders of the Court as there are adequate security arrangements in the jail. Therefore, the question of threat to his life in jail does not arise. .... (Interruptions) The court is being threatened by organising processions and staging dharnas by the anti-social elements. It is a very serious issues. The functioning of the court are being interrupted by the anti-social elements resulting in non-compliance of the orders of the Court. You should direct the Chief Minister of Jharkhand. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please go to your seats. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please go to your seat.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, there would be response from the Government. Hon. Members please go to your seats. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please go back to your seats.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please go to your seat.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

.... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have taken note of the issue pertaining to the surrender of Shri Laloo Prasad Yadavji. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are not allowing the Minister to speak. You are making noise.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, various Members have raised various points in this regard and I have taken note of all of them. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : No, Sir, The Minister cannot get away with that. He has to assure the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Minister has to assure the House that Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav's safety will be ensured.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, they are asking about the security of Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : I will ensure that all security measures are taken.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : What has been asked is the security of Shri Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said that he has noted the issue and he is going to take all the security measures.

12.17 hrs.

## RE : RESETTLEMENT BILL OF JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI SADAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the able leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, our Government is fighting against the menace of terrorism and the entire nation is united in the fight. I would like to place before the House the issue of enactment of a law in Jammu and Kashmir in 1982 and the subsequent order of the Supreme Court in this regard to facilitate return of the people who had migrated to Pakistan in 1947.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to Resettlement Act of Jammu and Kashmir State, 1982 the people who migrated

to Pakistan after 1st March 1947 can be resettled in Kashmir permanently subject to their written request in this regard. It has also been said that the people whose property was left behind at that time will be paid compensation. About five lakh people migrated from Pakistan and are settled in Kashmir. Even after 52 years of independence they are deprived of franchise in the election for the State Legislative Assembly though they can use their right to vote in the election for the Parliament. When this Bill was passed by the Assembly and sent for assent of the Governor, the then Governor of this State Shri B.K. Nehru returned the Bill which was again passed by the Assembly later on. At that time the Governor wrote to the Union Government against this Bill with the comments that this Bill was unconstitutional as the issue of migration was under the purview of the Union Government and the State Government had no say in this regard because it was the question of migration of people to India from other country. At that time he had also written that if that law was enacted and implemented the ISI agents and terrorists will come and settle in the State. Subsequently the hon'ble President had referred this matter to the Supreme Court for their opinion.

[English]

'whether it is a valid Bill or not.'

[Translation]

Though this Bill was held in obedience in 1982 but on 6th November, 2001 the Supreme Court returned this Bill with the comments that they could not give any opinion on this as the law on the subject has already been enacted by the State Assembly.

The Speaker and the Law Minister of Jammu and Kashmir have stated it and hence the Supreme Court has not given its opinion this law, therefore, should not be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. This is a very serious matter. If this law is implemented in Jammu & Kashmir then, those who have fought against India for 52 years, can come back and settle here. If they belonged to ISI then they would come back. In a sense, we are permitting the terrorists to come back and settle in India. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALIA, U.P.) : The Union Government has the powers not to implement that Bill there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to say the same thing. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Why does the Union Government not say it ? Why are you saying it here ?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to state the same . .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Even Shri Advaniji does not listen to you, what we can do about it.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Today, our Government are fighting against the cross border terrorism. In case this Bill is enacted. .... (Interruptions) It is my earnest request to the Union Government is that it should direct the State Government to repeal this Act and should refer it to the Supreme Court with this spirit. This is my request.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is the same Khuranaji who was fighting against terrorism. He used to say to tell them time and place, they would attack, now what for the delay is. Whether he alone is fighting against the terrorism ?

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the contradiction of the NDA Government. They should resolve the issue within themselves. Why do they waste the time of the House ?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Shri Chandrashekharji, what are you talking about, Sir, . .... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : They want to keep Shri Farooq Abdullah in good humour; they want to run the Government with this support. They want to raise the issue of Hindus and those people who have been brought from there. .... (Interruptions) That is the problem. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Sir, there is one very important matter of Manipur that I want to raise. .... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : It is your government. You should tell it the Union Home Minister. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): Sir, is he speaking on the same matter.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, this is a very important issue. We would like to know from the Government as to what they are doing in this direction. .... (Interruptions) It is not any Hindus Government there, if tomorrow, Pakistan trained ISI people come there. He has different issue, we would like to know from the Government on this issue. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you please sit down.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, I want to support Shri Khuranaji for what he has stated here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any reaction from the Government ?

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. What is this ?

.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked the Government; please sit down.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here in the House. You please ask him to respond to it. It will snowball into a big controversy and anti national activities would also erupt there. .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, please sit down.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO) : You can withdraw support to them.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I would like to say that the minister is present here. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khurana, I have already asked the Government.

.... (Interruptions)

[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) : I would brief the concerned Minister of the views expressed by the hon'ble Member.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : Sir, this kind of issues are being raised by the Members of the Ruling Party. In fact, they have their Government which is ruling the country. It is for their Government to take action. Whatever happens in Bangladesh or whatever happens in different States of India, it is for the Government to take action. The Government is not taking action and the Members of the Ruling Party are raising these issues to clearly divide the society in India which is not correct. It should be taken note of and proper action should be taken. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : I will be very brief. Since the State of Manipur is under President's Rule, I wish to raise this issue. There is a very serious matter which has developed there and which I wish to bring to the notice the Government.

Under the order of the Guwahati High Court and also the direction of UGC, Manipur Public Service Commission held examination and interview for appointment of teachers. A panel has been set up and 99 names are there.

From last year, these teachers have been waiting for their letters of appointment. They are not being appointed. On the other hand, some outsiders, who have neither appeared for any examination nor for interview, have been brought in for consideration other than what is above or on the table and are being recruited. Now, relay hunger strike is going on. There is support for these teachers from all quarters. After having been selected and empanelled, they are not being given employment. This is creating a law and order problem. In support of these teachers, who are on hunger strike, I request the Government to immediately intervene in the matter. Earlier also, we had written to the Minister. I wrote to the Governor of Manipur. He has just acknowledged my letter but no action has been taken. Further appointments are being made outside the list of empanelled candidates. Therefore, I request the

Government to immediately look into the matter and see that those selected and empanelled may be given job.

12.26 hrs.

## RE : ENTRY OF U.S. HELICOPTER INTO INDIAN AIR SPACE

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (NARASARAOPET): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I wish to bring to the notice of the House a serious matter. On the 25th morning during the were hours, the US reconnaissance helicopter belonging to US navy, which is stationed in Madras harbour, flew 100 km. around Chennai. It had no permission either of the Ministry of Defence or Civil Aviation. Even the ATC, Air Traffic Control, was not contacted, which is mandatory, by the helicopter. .... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA) : They have sold the country to America. The External Affairs Minister should be called here. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARADHANA REDDY : In South. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station is just about 100 km. away from here where all our nuclear activities are going on. In North, Sriharikota is there where our Defence activities are going on. In West, Tambaram Air Force Station is there. With all these strategic installations around, I do not know why it was allowed. .... (Interruptions)

12.28 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Why the Government of India is keeping quiet ? Have we disinvested these institutions and handed over to America ? It is a very serious matter. The Government is responsible to Parliament. It is a threat to the national security. It happened 48 hours ago and the Government is keeping quiet. Though it happened more than 48 hours ago, the Government has not come forward and explained to the nation. I wish the Government at least open its eyes and tell the public and the House as to what happened. Has the Government surrendered everything to the United States ? I wish the Chair should give direction to the Government. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : I have also given a notice on this issue. .... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The ships are there for 48 hours. They are coming for rest and recreation. In Indian ports, facilities are being given to entertain them and do all sorts of activities in port area. .... (Interruptions) These ships, with America naval staff, are coming for rest and recreation and they use our ports. \* That is the point. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the US helicopter flew over 60 nautical lines east of Chennai airspace without identifying either to the civil aviation or Defence authorities. This helicopter took off from the naval destroyer USS John Young, part the US Seventh Fleet and flew over Chennai. .... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given floor to him. You are a senior Member.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (SIVAKASI) : Sir, the words used by Shrimati Margaret Alva are derogatory. They should be expunged from the record. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Vajpayee Government is surreptitiously giving even logistic facilities to the US forces.

Sir, the US Armed Forces are being allowed to utilise recreational facilities also. They have violated our air space and such facilities are being provided to them. These helicopters flew over Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant without the knowledge of the Government of India.

I would like to know from the Government whether this matter has been taken up with the US Administration and what action the Government proposes to take for the violation of air space of our country. We demand that the facilities, which are being provided to the Naval Ships of United States of America, should be withdrawn forthwith. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Sir, first of all, the Government owes an explanation to the House as to how it has been done. We cannot allow them to keep quiet and simply report the matter to the Minister. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (ULUBERIA) : Sir, it involves our security. We know America for the last 50 years. Wherever they have gone, they have behaved in this manner. This is the beginning. They are using our port and

\* Expunged as ordered by Chair.



other facilities. This is a very serious matter.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : How did the Government dare to allow this ? .... (Interruptions) The Government should explain to the House how they have allowed it. Is the Prime Minister sleeping ? Sir, nothing could be compromised on this matter. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Sir, they must respond. .... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the Government want to respond ?

.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is responding.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Prime Minister should come. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA, U.P.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, violation of air space is a serious matter and whenever it happens in any country and more so in this country, it has been customary in this House that the Government has made a *suo motu* statement. It is unfortunate that even on such a serious matter, the Government is keeping quiet. If this matter is raised, the Members are naturally very much agitated. I am sorry to say that no senior Minister is available in this House. But the minimum requirement is that the Government should explain the whole situation.

Under what circumstances was this allowed ? If this was not allowed, what protests were made and what action the Government of India has taken ? Even on such matters if the House is divided, it will be a very unfortunate scene for the House and unfortunate situation for the country. Therefore, it is for the Government to make a statement on its own. When hon. Members are raising this matter in this House, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you have to direct the Government to make a statement in this regard. .... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what for the code of conduct has been framed ? .... (Interruptions) All the parties

had supported the code of conduct. .... (Interruptions) Is it parliamentary discipline? .... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : It will be better if he speaks these. .... (Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, . .... (Interruptions) I am not giving reply. I am just expressing my view point. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not replying. He is an hon. Member of the House. He also wants to say something on the issue.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Members of opposition and Shri Chandra Sekhar ji has raised the issue. This is a serious issue and find the Government known that this would be raised at this moment, infact, nobody informed. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRAKPUR) : Entire Hindustan knows. Does the Government not know it ? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him say what he want to say.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : This is very serious issue. If our air space has been violated and anybody has come over these without permission. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY) : We have given notices.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Members have every right to know as to what happened. The Government must give statement. I am also in favour of it, however raising this issue in 'Zero Hour' asking for the Prime Minister to come in the House and saying where the Prime Minister has gone is not proper. When it is not known. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a very serious issue. The hon. Prime Minister, Home

Minister and External Affairs Minister, who was holding the charge of Defence portfolio at that time were also present in the all party meeting held on 27 September and they had fully assured us in the meeting that so long as the Afghanistan crisis persists and the threat of international terrorism persists, they will not allow America to the India's air, sea or land base. They had made a promise to this effect. This issue is serious because an assurance was given in the all party meeting and this issue was also discussed in the upper House. The same thing was said there also. Despite that to keep the things under the wraps is not good. Since it is the question of national security. There should be no criticism on this issue be it from the members of the treasury benches or from the opposition members. So it is not correct to say that only the BJP has been fighting against terrorism. The BJP is rather supporting them and escorting them to khandhar treating them as their guests. They are releasing the people of Hurriyat without taking into confidence the opposition and they talk of banning that party. .... (Interruptions) They indulge in double talks. The entire nation is in danger. We have always said this thing and Chandra Shekhar ji also said the same thing. Books were also written and Notes were also distributed that. We are heading towards political slavery through the economic slavery. It has posed a serious threat to the security of our country. You people say that you never beg. This is not true. You people are begging economic assistance thereby putting the security of the country into jeopardy why have we provided airbase ? It is a question of dignity of our country, it poses a threat to our security. You only shout slogan of civilisation and culture\* (Interruptions) You are simply playing with the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not interrupt him now. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : The Shiv Sena people will do agree with it. We want that the Hon. Prime Minister should come in the House. He had fully assured as about it formally in the all party meeting. Therefore, the Prime Minister should make a statement in the House in this regard. When he was giving reply in the House yesterday, was he not aware of the factual position ? This is a question of our national security. This is not a question which relates to any party. Therefore, we want that the entire House should

\* Expunged as orderd by the Chair.

unanimously consider it seriously. The Government should take it seriously and the Prime Minister should clarify the position.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MIRYALGUDA) : Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House two new and vital aspects of this very disturbing episode. .... (Interruptions) The first aspect is that when the Air Control Tower tried to establish contact with the crew of this helicopter in the we hours of the morning while it was still hovering, the crew in the helicopter refused to respond and refused to identify themselves. In fact, it could have led to a major disaster. In fact, I do not know whether the Air Control Tower should be complimented for the restraint it exercised.

The second disturbing aspect is that this helicopter had reconnaissance equipment. With the reconnaissance equipment, it flew and hovered over the Kalpakkam nuclear installation. It took all the photos of the Kalpakkam nuclear installation. At the Kalpakkam nuclear installation, we have the Fast Breeder Reactor. That is the most advanced nuclear reactor. Can the United States have access to our secrets? ..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It would be better if we discuss the issue after the Government submits the facts.

[English]

We are only discussing even before the Government has responded to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : They are alleging without anything or reason.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : All the newspapers are full of the reports. Can they deny the reports ?..... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Our Air Headquarters in Chennai lodged a protest. Our Air Headquarters openly made a statement saying that the United States Air Force indulged in a blatant violation of our air space. It is an assault

on our national sovereignty. The Government of the United States is guilty of having got this done. Therefore, this Government owes an explanation to this House. This Government is guilty of not having come before the House with a *suo motu* statement..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Does the Prime Minister deserve to say on in his post, if he is not aware of all these things ? He is not aware of what is happening in the country.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Has he given the notice ? He is disturbing. He should give a notice.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : They should have made a *suo motu* Statement ..... (*Interruptions*) The Prime Minister should have come..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, does the Government expect that in a vital matter like this – even Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra expressed his concern over this matter – we should wait here expectantly and participate in the sell-out of the country? Our economy has been sold out. Now, the national interest has been sold out. Not a single fact has been denied. Two days back, it appeared. Yesterday also, it appeared. It was raised in the other House also. But the Government is keeping quiet. Was it not the duty of the Government of India and the Prime Minister to come here and take the House and the country into confidence as to whether this has happened or not happened ? Just because it is the United States, which has indulged in this anti-national act, so far as we are concerned, against our national interest, therefore, this Government is sitting quiet. What sort of agreement was entered into ? Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has rightly reminded us that the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister gave a definite assurance saying that no facilities would be given as a base. But in the name of refueling, this is being done now. Kindly see the arrogance of the U.S. Naval authorities. They sent their helicopter for two hours. It was roaming about the country. Nobody could catch hold of it. .... (*Interruptions*) This is a very serious matter. We can never forgive it. A notice was given. It cannot be said that notice was not given. I repeat that a notice was given. .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Before the House rises for the day, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister

should come. They should make a statement. We do not agree to it..... (*Interruptions*) I would like to keep it on record that the Prime Minister has failed to discharge his national responsibility..... (*Interruptions*)

12.47 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and some other hon. Members left the House*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is the Prime Minister coming to make a statement or not..... (*Interruptions*) There is a non-functioning Government.

12.48 hrs.

*At the stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the hon. Minister wants to respond to it, you do not want to hear him. I have given the floor to him now. The hon. Minister wants to respond to it.

.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE) : We want a full-fledged discussion in the House on this matter. This is a serious matter. The Prime Minister should come and make a *suo motu* statement.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST) : Sir, we are concerned about the issue raised by the Opposition and supported by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. It is most surprising that we will have to hear about patriotism and sovereignty of our country from a Stalinist Communist Party of India. We know their performance in the Indian history. When there was the Freedom struggle in India, what role they performed in the Indian historic movement when we fought against the British rulers ? Now, they are saying that they are the most patriotic people. They are saying that they are concerned with the sovereignty of our country. We do not attach any importance to the allegations made by the Marxist Community Party of India on the floor of the House. We are totally concerned. Shri Chandra Shekhar has said something. Certainly, the Government should come and say something. We all want to hear from the Government about this. I support the views expressed by Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After having seen the sense of the House, and after hearing the senior Members like Dr. Malhotra, Shri Chandra Shekhar and others, it is better that

the Minister concerned should make a statement tomorrow giving the details of that.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (JAUNPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the Talibanisation of Bangladesh has begun afresh. The High Court of Bangladesh has criticised the Bangladesh Government for destroying the religious places of Hindus in Bangladesh, where houses of Hindus were being attacked, their women were being molested. There is an Act in operation in Bangladesh called the Enemy Act. If a citizen of Bangladesh runs away from Bangladesh and comes to India, his property is confiscated under the above Act. It had been the birth place of many great personalities of India like Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Ballabhacharya. Properties of many religious shrines is being confiscated there. And the Government of Bangladesh has been a silent spectator there. I want to request the Government through you that it should pressurize the Bangladesh Government and ask them to repeal the said Act so as to prevent harassment of Hindus for property reasons.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Supreme Court has given a verdict there. What our Government is doing to prevent the incidents of rape of the Hindu women? Whether our Government propose to take any action in this regard? .... (Interruptions) These incidents are repeatedly taking place there. .... (Interruptions) Hindus are not secure there. .... (Interruptions) The Government is not willing to say anything on this issue. .... (Interruptions) as they are fearing of not getting the Muslim votes. That is way Alviji also does not want to speak on this issue. Therefore, I want an assurance from the Government as to whether it is going to take any stringent action in this regard. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

The Government should respond. This is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

The security of Hindus there is in jeopardy and the court has given a verdict there. It is published in today's paper. .... (Interruptions) What our Government is doing in

this matter. .... (Interruptions) Since the new Government has taken over there, the ISI .... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot compel the Government to respond on this issue.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : What the Government is going to do? The Government should come with some statement on this issue. I am speaking the truth. .... (Interruptions) What policy is this? What sort of code of conduct is this? .... (Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI (AMROHA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yogi Aditya Nath, I have given the floor to him.

.... (Interruptions)

12.56 hrs.

RE : REPORTED CARICATURES OF PROPHET MOHAMMAD AND HAZRAT ABU BAKAR SIDIUQ APPEARING IN THE NEWSPAPER "THE HINDU"

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (AMROHA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the caricature of Prophet Mohammad appeared in the newspaper. "The Hindu" dated 24 November and it is a various serious matter. Shri Malhotra ji was saying that I had not given a notice. But I want to tell that I had given a notice in this regard to the Home Minister and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting wherein I have mentioned that I would raise this matter during the Zero Hour. The Government should take action in this matter and collect the information. Day before yesterday, this matter took a serious turn in Aligarh and this is a very serious matter. The entire country knows about the secular image of the newspaper, "The Hindu". Then how that has appeared in it. The matter of reported caricatures of Prophet Mohammad and Abu Bakar was also raised three days back but the Government is so irresponsible that neither the Home Minister nor the Minister of Information and Broadcasting think it proper to be present in the House. Therefore, I want

to tell the Government through you that this matter could put the entire country in flames. This matter does not concern India alone but rather it concerns the whole world. I want to urge upon the Government that to ban the above newspaper and initiate a criminal case against the cartoonist and also arrest him. I want that. .... (Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I support your views. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI : All right. I am thankful to you for this but at the same time the attitude of the Government. .... (Interruptions)

Sir, I want to say that the attitude of the Government is very bad. Nobody is willing to be present in the House on behalf of the Government. The hon. Minister is sitting here. He should say something on this matter. .... (Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I also support it. Sir, I want to speak on this issue.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : Sir, it is a serious matter. The Government should make a statement as to what it is doing. This matter cannot be pushed aside. It is a serious thing. The sentiments of the Muslims are hurt. The cartoon of the Prophet Mohammed and his companion has been published and published under the heading 'Popcorn'. These are entirely irreverent and sacrilegious things..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister wants to respond to this.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Government has to make a statement as to what it is doing..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the matter is really serious and it is very hurting for the followers of Islam. It is not fair to publish the caricature of Prophet Mohammed, who is regarded all over the world. It is wrong to publish his caricature. It hurts the feelings of this followers. Publication of caricature is prohibited all over the world. That part of the newspaper in which the caricature has been published, should be banned. The paper apologised the very next day and it was on the front page. That is why I say that portion of the newspaper should be banned. I absolutely agree with hon. Member.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (MANJERI) : There is a distortion of history also. I am sorry to say that this has appeared in a newspaper like 'The Hindu'..... (Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (JALORE) : This cannot satisfy the House. Let there be a statement from the Home Minister. Let him go through the whole thing. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED : It is not only affecting the Muslims of our country but one billion Muslims all over the world would protest against this. We are sorry that it has been published in a newspaper like 'The Hindu'. 'The Hindu' is not like this. They must appreciate our sensitivity. This is a very highly sensitive issue. This cannot be brushed aside like this. .... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Sir, on behalf of the Ministry, I would like to say that we have seen both the statements, that is, statements reported on 24th November, 2001 and also on 25th November, 2001. It is a fact that in the supplement - Young World - on 24th November, 2001, an incident was narrated in the life of the Prophet Mohammed, which included illustrations offensive of the Islamic traditions. What had happened is an unfortunate thing. Important Members of the Muslim community expressed a sense of anguish..... (Interruptions) Based on this, 'The Hindu' has apologised for its publication, stating that it was published inadvertently. The apology was widely published in the first page, as Shri Malhotra has just said, on 25th November, 2001. .... (Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI : They have published the apology, but it is not sufficient.

[Translation]

At least, that portion of the newspaper should be banned. Why the Government are not banning it ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Sir, thousands and thousands of people belongings to Nonia

caste are making demonstrations and dharnas at Jantar-Mantar. People of Nonia caste in Bihar belong to extremely backward class. They are demonstrating at Jantar-Mantar to get their names included in the category of Scheduled Castes. Their demand is justified. The Government repeatedly assure them but do not implement it in practice and for this reason people are demonstrating to register their name in Scheduled Caste Category. The Government of Bihar has recommended it and they also fulfill all the formalities.

**13.00 hrs.**

But their demand is not being fulfilled. As a result, they are demonstrating. I urge upon the Government to take adequate step in this regard.

**SARDAR BUTA SINGH (JALORE) :** I support Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Hon. Bhurijaji and Sardar Buta Singhji are associating with Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

*[English]*

**SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (SANGRUR) :** Sir, a very piquant situation has arisen in our neighbouring country, Nepal. Armed insurgency has taken place and the armed insurgents have captured almost half the country. Now, if India is going to allow armed insurgency in Nepal, I do not think that a peaceful country like Nepal can remain peaceful. The other allegation is that the insurgents are using Indian territory for training and for staying in India.

I wish to draw the Government's attention to this very serious episode in Nepal and to enlighten the House, what steps they wish to take as far as this armed insurgency in Nepal is concerned.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Hon. Members, as you are aware, two Constitution (Amendment) Bills are listed in today's List of Business for consideration and passing. As indicated in today's List of Business, the first Bill is to be taken up at 1 o'clock. There is small problem with voting machine, it may take half-an-hour to get it rectified. Earlier it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee to forego the Lunch Hour. Now, because of this development, I am adjourning the House for half-an-hour.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1.30 p.m.

**13.03 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.*

**13.34 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Four Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.*

*(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)*

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH :** Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the Constitution Amendment Bill is going to be presented in the House today. It appears that the Government is not serious in this regard and is busy in getting the quorum only.

**13.35 hrs.**

#### **MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \***

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Matters under rule 377 listed for the day and the Standby List be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to Include Rajasthani Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) :** Area-wise Rajasthan is the largest State at present. Crores of people speak Rajasthani language. Rajasthan University has allowed this subject to be taught as an optional subject. A number of programmes in Rajasthani language are being broadcast from Jaipur radio station. To make 74 percent illiterate population of Rajasthan literate or to communicate with them no other language can serve this purpose. The development and recognition of Rajasthani language will only help in making Hindi as the official language. The development of Rajasthan is possible only with the progress of Rajasthani language. Rajasthani is the language of Rajasthan and that of crores of people living all over the world and it has its own identity. This is beyond doubt that Rajasthani culture, its literature is full of saga and devotion and its folk songs have special importance all over the world.

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

I request the Government to include Rajasthani language to eighth schedule of the Constitution, that Rajasthan may be glorified and this language may help in the progress of Hindi. The propagation of this language is not detrimental to Hindi language.

**(ii) Need to review the National Capital Territory Project to ensure all-around development of adjoining areas specially Alwar in Rajasthan**

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (ALWAR) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, about two decades back, the Government had undertaken National Capital Region Project to rehabilitate the population of Delhi in adjoining border areas. Alwar district of Rajasthan was also included in this scheme. The target was to provide all facilities of metropolitan cities and to change the social and economic scenario of this district under this scheme. Even after a lapse of two years, the people of Alwar district are looking for development. The basic facilities envisaged to be provided under this scheme have not been provided as yet and so the pace of development in Alwar is slow. Therefore, I request the Government that the scheme may be reviewed and all basic facilities may be provided to Alwar which have been specified under National Capital Region Project.

**(iii) Need to ensure procurement of paddy and maize at support price in Murena district, Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (MURENA) : The Central Government have declared Minimum Support Price for procurement of foodgrains from farmers. But Paddy and Bajra are not being procured at Minimum Support Price causing great resentment amongst the farmers. Farmers have to keep their foodgrains laden tractors in Mandis (grain-market) for three-four days for selling the foodgrains which causes great hardship to them.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to direct the State Government for making arrangements for procurement of Paddy and Bajra.

**(iv) Need to review the provisions of Income Tax Act Providing double audit for co-operative societies**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR) : The departmental audit of co-operative societies is compulsory under the rules and sub-rules of Income tax Act. However, consequently upon the amendment of Income Tax Act, not only the departmental audit of such institution whose annual

turn over is above Rs. 40 lacs in compulsory, but for them audit by a Chartered Accountant is also compulsory. So, the co-operative societies have to go through double auditing.

Therefore, according to the amendment made in the Income Tax Act, they should either be relieved of the audit by a chartered accountant or of departmental audit.

Keeping in view of the state of co-operative all over the country, it is necessary that they should be kept out of the purview of said amendment of Income Tax Act and the act may be amended accordingly. If it is not possible to keep them out of the purview of it time limit for submitting returns should be extended.

The co-operative institutions are functioning under public distribution system and procurement at support price system should be kept out of the purview of the said provisions of Income Tax Act.

**(v) Need to provide stoppage of Howrah-Jodhpur Express at Fatehpur railway station, U.P.**

DR. ASHOK PATEL (FATEHPUR) : People travelling from Fatehpur to Jaipur and Jodhpur previously used to take train no. 3111 but later on this train started coming to Delhi and in its place no. 3207 and 2308 (Howrah-Jodhpur Express) was started. This train does not stop at Fatehpur station. Fatehpur is a trade centre. People in large number travel from here. Because of non-stoppage of train here, those wanting to board the train from here are facing immense hardships. No train stops at Fatehpur in between 20.20 hrs. and 4.00 o'clock in the morning.

Therefore, I request you that keeping in view the inconvenience of travellers, Howrah-Jodhpur Express must stop at Fatehpur station.

**(vi) Need to take steps for conversion of Swaroopsar-Sriganganagar railway line in Rajasthan from metre-gauge to broad-gauge**

SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (SRIGANGANAGAR) : In my Lok Sabha constituency Sriganganagar (Rajasthan), the distance between Swaroopsar to Sriganganagar meter gauge line is 127 Kms. In the frontier area, this is the only line having meter gauge from the viewpoint of security, this line must be broad-gauge. Sir, twice in the budget this line was considered for gauge conversion, but so far it has not got the financial sanction.

My request is that early approval may be granted for the gauge conversion of this line.

**(vii) Need to clear the proposal of Karnataka Government for improving standard of medical education**

*[English]*

**SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (TUMKUR)** : The Medical Council of India inspected Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore, Mysore Medical College, Mysore, Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli and Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary and all the attached hospitals in 1996. After this inspection, the intake of undergraduate students of these four colleges have been reduced from 600 seats of meagre 400 seats.

The hospitals attached to Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore such as Victoria Hospital, Vani Vilas Hospital, Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital and also SDS TB Sanitorium are required to be better equipped so that they offer adequate diagnostic and medical services and serve as training centres for Medical Students.

For providing modern treatment facilities, research facilities and improving standard of medical education, the Karnataka Government has forwarded a proposal called "Improvement of Mother and Child Health Programme for Bangalore Medical College and Attached Teaching Hospital" and was proposed for availing assistance of Rs. 60.00 crore from Japanese International Co-operative Agency in the form of grant-in-aid for approval. This proposal is still pending with the Union Government.

I urge the Union Government that the approval of the above proposal may be given at the earliest.

**(viii) Need to release adequate fund for early completion of last phase of work of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project from Ramgarh to Gadara road in Rajasthan**

**COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (BARMER)** : I represent Barmer and Jaisalmer districts which are drought prone and most backward & under developed areas. Work on Rajasthan Canal (now re-named Indira Gandhi Nahar Project) commenced during early fifties. This is a National Project and has been assisted by Central Government right from inception.

It is learnt that matching financial assistance has been stopped under the Border Area Development Programme from the last two years (1999-2000) saying that this programme has since been revamped and, under the revamped BADP, the financing of this project was discontinued.

This has resulted in stoppage of work for the last phase of this Canal. This involves work on Canal from Ramgarh (District Jaisalmer) to GADRA Road (Barmer district) along Pakistan border. People of this backward area are agitated on this issue. They are without water. Government of Rajasthan is also facing financial crisis and not in a position to fund this project of national importance.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister through you for release of matching funds till completion of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project.

**(ix) Need to take effective steps to control the prices of arecanut and milling quality copra**

**SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (UDUPI)** : The prices of arecanut and milling copra crops have hit a low which are far below the production cost (inputs) and the middlemen are out to exploit the misery of the hapless farmers. The centre seems to have abdicated its responsibility to intervene in the market through its procurement agencies like NAFED providing the farmers an outlet for their produce at a remunerative price. NAFED's procurement has been sporadic with no sign of clearing the stocks. For some months now the procurement operations have been suspended by NAFED because of lack of funds at its disposal.

Compounding this problem of low prices is the rampant import of edible oils like Palm Oil and Soyabean Oil which has hit the local oil milling industry resulting in stoppage of Copra purchase by the oil milling industry.

I urge the Government to initiate a two-pronged action. First, to resume procurement operations by NAFED by providing more funds for its procurement. Secondly, to curb dumping of edible oil into India under OGL, by imposing Counter-vailing duties to provide the domestic oil industry a level playing field.

**(x) Need to provide financial assistance to the West Bengal Government to check the menace of elephants in the State**

**SHRI SUNIL KHAN (DURGAPUR)** : I draw the attention



of the House as well as the Minister for Environment & Forest towards the menace of elephants to the farmers and the people of Bankura, parts of Midnapur in West Bengal and some parts of Orissa. Sir, two days before the Assembly elections of West Bengal, two persons were killed by an elephant at Ghutgoria under Barjora assembly segment of my parliamentary constituency of Durgapur. In the Sonamuki segment of my constituency some people were killed by the elephants. The elephants are coming from Dalma (Bihar) and entering into Garbeta (Midnapur), Banduan (Purulia and Ranibandh, Joypur (Bankura). Therefore, the elephants pose threat to the farmers and the common people of Sonamukhi, Chandar, Brindabanpur, Godhardihi, Saharajora, Ghutgoria and Barjora segments of Bankura district in West Bengal. The farmers are not being compensated adequately for the loss of paddy eaten by the elephants.

So, I request the Union Government to set up a forest which is called Abhay Arannya in the district Bankura in West Bengal and to provide adequate funds to the State Government of West Bengal to save the farmers as well the common people from the menace of elephants.

**(xi) Need to Link Lumbini (Nepal) – Khanua-Nautanwan-Kushinagar road with Boudh Paripath**

*[Translation]*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Since the connecting, of Lumbini and Kushinagar via Khanua-Nautanvan, Thuthibari-Neechlaul-Siswan-Kaptanganj is not included in Boudh Paripath, the pilgrims going there have to travel additional 50 kms. If that route is included in Boudh Paripath visitors from Nepal going to Kushinagar to have a glimpse of birth place of Lord Buddha will have to travel less by 50 km. The pressure of traffic on this route would ease out and traffic between India and Nepal would also get a boost. This will increase the inflow of foreign tourists and Indian tourism industry would develop. On behalf of people of my constituency and visitors of Lord Buddha's birth place and 'nirvan' place, I request the Union Government that Lumbini-Khanua, Nautanvan, Thuthibari-Neechlaul-Sirwan-Kaptanganj-Kushinagar route be included in the Boudh Paripath and it should be constructed as early as possible on priority basis.

**(xii) Need to set up a National Telecom University at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

*[English]*

SHRI B.V.N. REDDY (NANDYAL) : Information Technology has become a worldwide subject now. There is not a single full-fledged university in the country on the subject to undertake research and advanced studies. I suggest that India must have one such university, say National Telecom University at Hyderabad, being a central place from all corners of India. Incidentally, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had allotted 30 acres of land to the Department of Telecom in 1989 for Telecom Research facilities. That land lying unused can be utilized for setting up of the university. I hope the Government of India would sanction the necessary fund for setting up the university at an early date.

**(xiii) Need to safeguard the interests of opium growers in Ghosi, U.P.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BAL KRISHAN CHAUHAN (GHOSI) : Many farmers under my parliamentary constituency of Ghosi, two assembly constituencies-respectively Ghosi and Nathupur are earning their livelihood by cultivating opium.

But during 1999-2000, due to natural calamity their entire crop was destroyed and their entire arable land was filled before the officials of concerned department. Despite this, officials cancelled the licence of farmers because of which opium growers for want of means of livelihood are in a pitiable condition.

Ex-Lambardar peasants alongwith other farmers demand that cancelled licence of ex-Lambardar peasants be reissued and keeping in view the cultivation of opium in Pargana Ghosi and Madhuban the licence for the cultivation of opium be given in public interest.

Therefore, I demand from the Government that cancelled licence of ex-Lambardar peasants of Pargana Ghosi be restored and licence for opium cultivation in wide areas of Ghosi and Madhuban be issued.

**(xiv) Need to supply adequate electricity in rural areas in the country particularly in Haryana**

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (SIRSA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, electricity is the most wanted item for the development of the country and therefore its availability as per requirements is essential. But unfortunately there is great shortage of power in the country. In rural areas, its availability

is very low. As per the report of a survey, in rural area households the electricity connection on an average is only 30 percent. 30 out of 100 households getting electricity in rural areas brings the true picture of country's development. In some States only 5 percent households utilise electricity. In Haryana which is counted among the prosperous States, only 63 percent rural households use electricity. Therefore, I request the Government that it should take immediate initiative to ward off the scarcity of power. An alternative set up in addition to the existing one, to promote the use of power in rural households be created which should be responsible for the promotion of its use in residential areas of rural pockets.

**(xv) Need to take steps to open a new road between India and Pakistan at Ferozpur border**

SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN (FEROZPUR) : India and Pakistan are not only neighbours but their interests are inter-linked. Therefore, both these countries will have to co-operate and live as good neighbour. Only this can ensure the development of both the countries. Even after the passing of half a century the Pakistani leaders have not accepted the reality. In fact, the rulers of Pakistan have failed utterly to take the country forward and now they want to divert the attention of their people by creating ill-will against India. Hence, they attempt to keep alive the hatred and anger against India. But this situation is not in favour of India. That is why, the leaders of India have always talked of peace and co-operation. In spite of such an acrimonious environment several attempts have been made by India to create good will during the past several years.

In this context, my request is that a new route be opened with Pakistan at the Ferozpur border also, as this will be helpful in increasing trade between the peoples of both the countries. The people of both the countries will come closer.

**(xvi) Need to solve the problems being faced by civilians in Secunderabad Cantonment, Andhra Pradesh**

*[English]*

SHRI MALYALA RAJIAH (SIDDIPET) : I would like to bring to notice of this House the problems being faced by civilians residing in the Secunderabad Cantonment. There is no fire brigade station in the Cantonment area and urgent steps should be taken to start one as early as possible. The Government should also amend legislation governing the

administration of Cantonment area for looking into the following problems :

- (a) Floor space Index in the Cantonment Board should be at par with the Municipal Areas so that the Civilians settled in the area get the benefit at par with city area settlers;
- (b) Octroi charged by Cantonment Board is very high. It should be dispensed with.
- (c) Many poor civilians are settled in slums for more than 50 years. They should not be asked to vacate and their possession regularized as the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has already offered land in exchange thereof to Defence authorities.

I hope the Government will take suitable action accordingly.

**(xvii) Need for delimitation of Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH (INNER MANIPUR) : Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency which is an ST Constituency consists of 28 Assembly segments out of which the voters of 8 (eight) Assembly Constituencies are allowed to vote whereas they are not allowed to contest the elections. This peculiar situation has arisen because the voters of the eight assembly constituencies are not included as Scheduled Tribes whereas the Outer Parliamentary Constituency in which they are included i.e. Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency is a reserved Constituency for STs.

I feel that this is an injustice to these people as they are not able to exercise their fundamental right for the past 50 years since 1952 and should this situation continue, they will remain in the same position for the next 25 years as Parliament has frozen delimitation till 2026.

The best way to protect the fundamental rights of several lakh voters of these 8 (eight) Assembly Constituencies is to add them to the 32 general Assembly Constituencies of the Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency which would bring the total voters to approximately 12 lakhs of the 40 Assembly Constituencies. On the other hand, the remaining 20 reserved assembly constituencies of the Outer Manipur Constituency still would continue to have a reasonable number of voters as compared to other reserved Parliamentary Constituencies of the North East and the country.

**(xviii) Need to take steps to encourage export of sugar by providing subsidy***[Translation]*

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (MANDVI) : The sugar production in the country is very encouraging. Due to which there is immense scope for the farmers, the workers working in the sugar mills and the associated traders to work to their full potential. Due to the increase in the production of sugar it is becoming difficult to store it. Even during the rainy season it is kept in the open, due to which there is danger of large quantity of sugar getting damaged. It seems, after some days it will have to be dumped in the ocean, as it happened in the case of wheat. Whereas we can subsidise its export to several countries and earn foreign exchange.

Due to all these reasons I would request the Government, through you to increase the export of sugar through subsidy. This should be decided quickly.

**(xix) Need to start a train between Farakka and Kolkata during day time***[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL) : Murshidabad District in West Bengal is situated in the midst of the State and connects North and South Bengal. The District consists of more than 50 lacs of population. Agriculture is the mainstay of the livelihood of the people in this District. The State capital of Kolkata is more than 200 km away from this district. The River Ganges flows through the district which also cuts it into two halves. The people of the district who reside on the Western bank of Ganges do not have any railway access to the State Capital during day time. Western part of the district belongs to Howrah Division.

A large chunk of population is deprived of Railway service during day time. Further there is no direct train linking Farakka to Howrah at night also.

I would request the Government to run a train during day time from Farakka to Kolkata (either to Howrah or Sealdah).

**(xx) Need to review the ban on catching some variety of fishes in Kerala**

SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY (CANNANORE) : In the last September, Ministry of Environment and Forests banned catching 53 sea fishes and 54 sea animals. It has seriously

effected our ordinary fishermen. Their livelihood is in trouble. This will help multi-national companies.

I request the Government to withdraw the order.

**(xxi) Need to declare 2000-2003 as Tamil year**

SHRI P. MOHAN (MADURAI) : I would like to bring to the notice of this House the commitment made by the Prime Minister while declaring the year 1999-2000 as Sanskrit-Year. He assured that subsequent year that follows thereafter would be declared in the same manner to honour all other Indian National Languages. But no further pronouncement did come forth as assured.

Also there are mythological reference in support of its existence since time immemorial. A reference is there about a debate between Lord Shiva and the great Tamil exponent and Nakkiranar over the form of a sonnet authored by none other than Lord Shiva himself in Tamil. Besides many classics are there in Tamil Languages, Tholkappiyam, Aymperumkappiyam, Pathinenkizhkanakku, Pathurhupattu, Ettuthogai etc. are some of the examples which are of very high values.

Hence, I request the Prime Minister to declare the year 2000-2003 as TAMIL YEAR and Tamil be recognised as classical language first, as per the assurance by our Prime Minister.

**(xxii) Need to consult concerned M.Ps. before implementation of Central Schemes in various districts in the country**

SHRI C.N. SINGH (MACHHLISHAHAR) : I want to raise very important matter that Central Government is investing crores of rupees in various Districts directly in various Central Government Schemes such as Prime Minister Sadak Yojana, Road Scheme S.R.Y., Drinking Water and Indira Awas etc. I am sorry to state that the suggestions are not taken from the local Members of Parliament in this regard. Even the concerned Members of Parliament are not aware of the latest status of these projects. The State Government is functioning on these projects by consulting with local M.L.As. The Rural Development Minister in Lok Sabha assured several times that the suggestions of concerned Members of Parliament will be taken very soon. But no decision has been taken in this regard so far.

I wish to draw the attention of Rural Development Minister, Government of India through you, to fulfil his assurances made in the Lok Sabha in this regard.

**(xxiii) Need to take effective steps to make the  
Railway Division at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh,  
functional**

SHRI Y.V. RAO (GUNTUR) : The New Railway Division in Guntur has been formed in the year 1997. Though the foundation stone been laid long back the construction work to put the division functional has not yet been taken up till date. To start the preliminaries, the Government of India has allocated Rs. 1.00 crore in the year 1997-98 which was lapsed due to non-execution of works. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been allocated for the current year to start the preliminaries.

Whereas the works pertaining to Raipur and Ranchi Railway Divisions that were sanctioned along with Guntur Division are in full swing, the works at Guntur Division are at stake. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered to transfer cents of land at Nallapadu village which is agreed by the Railway Authorities, besides assuring to transfer the balance private patta land adjacent to the said site.

As the Government of Andhra Pradesh has given consent to allocate the required land for the construction of Railway Division in Guntur, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take necessary steps to expedite the work.

**(xxiv) Need to construct a dam at river Bata in  
Paonta Saheb area of Himachal Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL (SHIMLA) : The land at Paonta Saheb area in Himachal Pradesh is very fertile. The main crops are sugarcane, paddy, wheat etc. Mango, Orange, Litchi, Lime etc. are also well known produce of this area. Sir, due to floods in the Bata river, which is a tributary of river Yamuna, each year this fertile area is subjected to soil erosion. The only way to stop this continuous soil erosion is to construct a major dam at Jalmusha. This will, on one hand, generate electricity and on the other hand the villages situated on the upper reaches will get irrigation facility through lift irrigation and opportunity for Pisciculture would also be available. Construction of the dam will stop soil erosion and the unemployed youths will also get employment through Pisciculture.

My request to the Central Government is to sanction the project on priority basis and send a survey team to start work at the earliest.

13.36 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (NINETY-SECOND  
AMENDMENT) BILL**

**(Amendment of Article 16)**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members may recall that on the 26th of November, 2001, I had introduced the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill, 2001 to amend article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution retrospectively, that is, from the 17th day of June 1995 to provide for consequential seniority to the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation with a view to negate the effects of the DoPT Memorandum, dated 30th January, 2001....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, order please.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : It may be recalled that the OM dated 30th January, 1997 was issued to give effect to the so-called 'catch up' principle which was laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Virpal Singh Chauhan and in the case of Ajit Singh-1 and subsequently reiterated by the Constitution Bench in the case of Ajit Singh-2. The issue of the OM, dated 30th January, 1997 had adversely affected the seniority of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category promoted before the general and OBC candidates on account of reservation policy.

The Government had reviewed the position in the light of the views received from various quarters and in the interest of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants, it was decided to bring forth a Constitutional Amendment to negate the effects of the OM dated 30th January, 1997 immediately. Mere withdrawal of OM, dated 30th January would not meet the desired purpose as the law laid down by the Supreme Court would otherwise prevail, so, the amendment to article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution to provide for consequential seniority and also

in the case of promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation. It is also necessary to give retrospective effect to the proposed Constitutional Amendment of article 16(4)(a) with effect from the date of coming into force of article 16(4)(a) itself, that is, from the 17th of June, 1995.

I may also mention that the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also consulted in this regard and that the Commission had appreciated our move to carry out such an amendment. After the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill, 2001 becomes an Act, the Government would be empowered to grant consequential seniority also to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe servants on their promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation.

With these words I beg leave of the House to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (JALORE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister with a view to negate the effect of their own official memorandum issued on the 30th of January, 1997.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Memorandum had created a big hurdle in implementing the reservation policy which was being followed for the past 52 years. I rise to support the Amendment Bill introduced by the honourable Minister in this House to negate the effect of that Memorandum.

This Bill will negate the effect of Official Memorandum. How this will be achieved ? Going by my past experience, I am yet to see the effect of the two amendments done so far. The orders issued by you under that were sent only to the Secretariats and the Departments of the Central Government. It did not fully reach to the Public Sector Undertakings and the State Governments in India. Consequently, the benefit of the earlier amendment has not yet been adequately given to the employees of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. First of all, my request to you is that a letter should be sent by you or if possible by the Prime Minister along with the synopsis of

the amendments addressed to the Chief Ministers, so that all the State Governments and all Departments including Public Undertakings, Banks, L.I.C. etc. you have the list, can be told explicitly that these Amendments have been passed by the Parliament and that the Central Government have implemented these and that they should follow it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, five such official Memoranda were issued. This was the third. The honourable Minister on behalf of the Government has negated the effect of these three by the constitutional amendment. The Government is yet to act on the remaining two. One of these two was issued on 2nd July, 1997, according to which,

[English]

"Reservation will be determined as per post-based roster instead of vacancy-based roster in use till the judgement". The result is that A new roster has been silently.

[Translation]

You should have consulted the Commission at the time of introducing the roster. It is highly satisfying for me that you consulted the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before introducing this Bill in the House. It has been mentioned in section 9 of Article 338 of the Constitution that whenever a policy change is sought to be made, the Central and the State Government shall consult the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and unless it is done, nothing shall be implemented. However, it has not taken place till date. I congratulate you for taking the initiative in this regard. I shall suggest that if you seek to make amendment in the Constitutional provision then you must give a copy of the proposed draft to the Parliamentary Committee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe, where in

13.44 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

all the parties are represented and are given opportunity to express their views, which will result in better performance and will go a long way to benefit the country. At present you have done nothing to withdraw two OM's. One is dated 2nd July, 1997 about which I had made a mention and you have done nothing in that regard. As the roster system which you have been applying.

[English]

The roster system that you are now using is most

[Sardar Buta Singh]

detrimental to the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation]

I won't speak at length on it because of the time constraint. Second OM dated 13th August, 1997 wherein it had been mentioned that the

[English]

"Reservation for SCs and STs in promotions to continue as before in view of Article 16(4)(a) beyond 15th November, 1997"

[Translation]

The Government did nothing in this regard too. I think that you will definitely do something in the 92nd Amendment.

I submit that the Government should pay attention on this issue. The OM issued by the present Government is extremely detrimental and in my view it is as hazardous to the interests of SC, ST community as a landmine. There is no basis for this ordinance because neither the High Court nor Supreme Court has given any judgement to make way for such an ordinance. This has its genesis in the bureaucracy and it is most dangerous. What have you stated in it is that.

[English]

"SCs and STs, who have availed of any concessions like relaxations in Age, Experience, Number of Chances to take Exams, be counted only against Reserved Vacancies. They cannot be considered against Unreserved Vacancies. Even if they were appointed on selection and promotion by their own merits, they will not be available for consideration against Unreserved Vacancies."

[Translation]

You confined them in a very narrow sphere. They will not be able to complete with the people of General category despite having merits and natural justice has been denied in it. My suggestion is that

[English]

"The SCs & STs and OBCs, who have the benefits of Reservations today, will be very badly affected. This OM makes them eligible for being appointed only against Reserved Posts and Vacancies. Wherever there is no Reservation, the SCs and STs and OBCs cannot be

appointed to such posts. Hence the SCs and STs and the OBCs can never be promoted in future to any post or service or cadre where there is no reserved post, or wherein reservation is not applicable, if they had at any time in their Service availed of any concession of a SC/ST or OBC".

This is the most dangerous official memoranda issued by the present Government. Therefore, in all humility, I would submit to you, Madam, that you are going to help the SCs and STs by bringing this amendment in this House.

[Translation]

so that all the obstacles may be removed from their path. Alongwith it you have created such a situation that the benefits of reservation policy may be taken away from them at any moment. My submission is that today itself you must announce to withdraw the OM which is detrimental to the interests of SC and STs. Only then I will assume that the Government have sympathy with the cause of the poor, else what has been reported in the newspapers that the 92nd amendment has been brought in view of the Uttar Pradesh Elections will be taken as true. I am certain that you will also try to draw mileage out of it as is done by all other parties. However, the reservation policy can not yield dividends unless a Central Bill is passed in this House. Till now everything has been implemented either as per the instructions of bureaucracy or on the lines of the judgements delivered by the judiciary. Otherwise such a big issue by which one third of the population in the country is affected cannot go begging and we do not have any Central Act in this regard. It is the unanimous opinion of all the hon. Members of this House and of the other House that it is high time that we assumed the command in regard to the implementation and supervision of the reservation policy and it can only be possible if a Central Bill is passed and is included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. This will prevent judiciary from interfering in future. I am sorry to mention before you the Ajit Singh and Veerpal Singh Chauhan case which was taken to the Supreme Court many times, had been referred in the House. The judgement of the Supreme Court came in 1992, 1995 and 1996 in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the natural justice demands that such an important case involving the question related to the national interest should be heard but it didn't happen. The case against them became ex-porte, not one time but three times and none of the judges among the Bench of 9 sitting judges of the Supreme Court which delivered the

judgement, belonged to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Though a very senior judge belonging to Scheduled Caste was serving yet was not included in the Bench. Now the Supreme Court does not have even a single judge belonging to Scheduled Caste. It is surprising that the serving judge belonging to that very community, the fate of which was to be decided, was not included in the Bench.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the most tragic thing is that the Bench which was going to give a decision about the backward classes, created hurdles in the path of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It did not happen even in most incompetent regimes. I don't want to say anything against any Governments official or judge but want to categorically State that simmering discontent and resentment is brewing in the minds of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth. The leftist activities in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa to which you call leftist terrorism is actually resentment against indifference of Government whoever party's Government it is, towards tribals, towards weaker section of society and towards marginal farmers. I do not want that there may be bloodshed by these poor people due to Government or people who are in Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to talk about its merit but since you have ordered me to sit I will obey the orders. It is not a matter of any party. It is related to the future of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are 30 per cent of the whole population of this country. Therefore, I would request the honourable Minister to pass the Bill.

[English]

Central Act to govern the policy of reservation meant for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

[Translation]

presented by Shri Pravin Rashtrapal, who is a senior M.P. of our party and which has also been supported by various MPs of BJP and it should be kept under 9th schedule so that this problem could be removed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would sit down after saying a last sentence. I have read many newspapers and if I would talk about it fight would be started because in the newspapers it has been published that how intellectuals have made ridicule of this Bill. There is a rage against this among youths belonging to tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes because they say that it is their right but by giving reservation Government says we are giving donation. The people of this country know that matter of reservation is very important and how it has flourished. Nobody is following the written political agreement signed by Bharat Ratna Baba Sahib Ambedkar and Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, my request is that reservation should be decided by Parliament instead of bureaucrats and courts so that agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Baba Sahib Ambedkar could be followed and fundamental rights of proletariats could be protected.

16(4) and 16(4)(a) is not fundamental right, we have not seen such judgement anywhere. Sir, this matter is very serious and I support this Bill and since you have ordered me, I will sit down. But before a new problem exist, for the protection of poor people I would request the Government to include it in ninth schedule by passing a Central Act

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (NAWADA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Amendment Bill. I honestly believe that I have come to know about the benefit of this amendment 5-7 days ago when employees union came to congratulate me. Employees said that it is a great achievement. BJP Government and alliance have saved us from the difficulties which we were suffering for the last five years. We had no knowledge about the word consequential seniority used in it. But they said that they do not know when this O.M. was brought we have to pay for the sin we did not commit. Whose Government was there when this O.M. was issued and with whose support it was brought. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problems raised by employees will be solved now. I want to salute this judgement and honourable Minister on behalf of Dalits, SCs and STs. They have taken very important decision. Certainly employment opportunities are becoming less and reservation looks meaningless. Main thing is that how we could create employment opportunities. This matter is not related to Dalit only but it is related to unemployed youths of every caste. This is a matter of concern for everyone that how we could create employment opportunities in these changing circumstances. Employment opportunities are becoming less both in Government sector as well as private sector. The Government has brought this ninety second amendment despite the protest of intellectuals. Definitely this is a revolutionary step.

Just now Buta Singhji was saying that it is brought for political reason in view of pending election of U.P I want to

[Dr. Sanjay Paswan]

tell him that constitution came into force on 26 November and this has also to be brought on 26 November. This Government is so much committed that it wanted to bring it on 26 November because Dr. Ambedkar had introduced the Constitution on this day but it became late. There is no political reason behind it, it has been brought due to our loyalty towards Dr. Ambedkar. On this auspicious occasion the employees whether their number is less, would be happy wherever they would be watching its proceedings either in Lok Sabha or on the T.V. The important thing in it is that, it is retropective.

Hon'ble Minister has really done a courageous job. It has been implemented from that date, from which these classes suffered loss.

14.00 hrs.

I congratulate hon. Minister and the Government. A discussion should be held that no class should suffer, if SCs, STs are benefited from it. From the prevailing discrepancies, the distances in the society, it seems that if SCs, STs gain something, some other classes loose something. Such feeling should be removed. We SCs, STs demand that the problem should be discussed openly so that each and everyone in the society should be benefited. Our Government has the same opinion. I wish that our concern should be for the people who are unemployed especially youths, may get their due job opportunity, no matter whether it is in private sector or the public sector. We should think as to how the unemployed youths get their due share of employment.

It is said that still two orders are there. This Government undoubtedly has made an honest and meaningful effort. In 1995, when the five memorandum were issued, the present Government were not in power, this alliance was not there, Vajpayeeji was not there. But in spite of that name of Ministry of Welfare was changed to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. As Buta Singhji has said a short while ago, the word 'welfare' itself expressed affection and sense of pity. The feeling has been removed. Ministry of Welfare is now Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Today we talk of empowerment, if SCs/STs are empowered, the society would automatically be empowered. We should think over it seriously. The present Government intends to do this in the interest of dalits and weaker sections and we are aware of it. Whatever problems hon. Buta Singhji has brought out, hon. Minister has also shown her sincere concern towards them. The work related to this department

is being done speedily. And whole of the country will be benefited by it.

I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for the revolutionary step they have taken. Hon'ble Minister has done a lot for the deprived and neglected classes and among them are supposed to be the most sensitive class. From now onwards, the message will be that this Government has taken care of the deprived and neglected classes and this is most important.

Once again, I would like to congratulate the NDA Government and Vasundharaji for they have done a wonderful deed, they have performed a revolutionary task. Let us unanimously pass it. With these words, I support this amendment.

[English]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (TRIPURA EAST) : Hon. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill relates to the promotions in services of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the year 1995, there was a ruling from the Supreme Court. Under that ruling, the facilities Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were enjoying from 1957 onwards and up to 1997, were withdrawn.

To withdraw these, Government had to issue five OMs on the dates 30th January 97, 2nd July 97, 22nd July 97, 13th August 97 and 29th August 97. From that date, it is now four years; it has got effected after notification of these OMs. Within these four years, the employees of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes should have got their due promotions. But they have been suffering because of that. All quarters – from democratic sections of people, actually almost all the major parties, my party, the CPI (M), the Congress, the BJP and other partners of NDA – are in favour of giving the promotional facilities, as it was done earlier to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But unfortunately there were some lacunae or loophole in the Constitutional provision. Now, article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution has to be amended, by adding the words 'consequential seniority' in between the words "Promotion" and "to" I am still doubtful, even after adding those words, whether those loopholes will be plugged or not. If they are plugged, it is okay. The Government should have brought forward this amendment earlier because already four years have lapsed after issuance of those OMs. When they were issued, it was the period of the *Morcha* Government, headed



by Shri Gowda and Shri Gujral. My party was supporting the Government and the Congress Party was also supporting it. It was not the fault of that *Morcha* Government. Right from the beginning, this loophole was there in the Constitutional provision. It was detected on that date and so, the Government is bound to issue those OMs. Four years have lapsed and successive Governments – the Government of NDA and other Governments – should have rectified, but they did not do. So, I am to blame this Government for such a delay. There are five OMs. They have amended the Constitution twice and now they are doing it for the third time; I am doubtful, even after this third amendment, whether those loopholes will be plugged or not.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are coming from most economically backward conditions. Their experience, their working standards and their capabilities may be much lower than the higher caste people or employees. The main reason is the schools, colleges and educational institutions where they are to get educated are not standards ones, and in such schools, colleges and institutions, there is shortage of teachers; and they are not qualitative institutions.

They are not able to produce meritorious students. Their standard is not up to the mark. When such people are employed in Government service or in any public undertakings, they lack in knowledge and there may be some shortfall in their work. But the Government has to look after them.

I happened to be a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides other subjects, the Committee has taken up the subject of 'employment and promotion in service of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees'. The Committee has examined a number of Departments and public undertakings. It is my experience that in almost all the public undertakings and even in the Government service, representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very less. Without fulfilling the reservation policy, it will be very difficult to induct the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in service. The unemployed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates allege that though there are a number of educated SC/ST candidates and though there are vacancies in almost all the departments, they are not being given the job. If the Government is sincere, it should ensure that the quota meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes is filled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The voting is at 15.30 hours. We will have to strictly adhere to the time allotted to us. Shri Rajaiah has only six minutes to his account.

SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA (SIDDIPET) : Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak and also for telling me the time limit. It is an important Bill. Generally, when a person is appointed as a Government servant, he thinks of his promotion. In this regard, a Constitutional provision was there for the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe people. They were enjoying this provision earlier also but this provision was affected due to some judgements given by the Supreme Court. In view of one of the judgements, an OM was issued on 30th January, 1997. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Government employees are afraid of this OM.

They were unhappy over this as they thought that no further promotions will be given to them. Fortunately, there was a six-hour long debate in this august House last time about these five OMs. During that discussion, we came to know that two OMs have been withdrawn but we did not find any effect of that. Those OMs were issued in view of the Supreme Court judgement. The Government thought that simply withdrawing these OMs will not serve the purpose and that it will not give any relief to the Government servants belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Therefore, the Government is proposing this constitutional amendment.

Sir, now-a-days Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees are very much afraid of their promotions. But now they will get some relief. As my senior colleagues have already spoken, we have to go on amending the Constitution for the same purpose. But here I want to say that whatever provision has been provided by the Constitution for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, it should be included in the Ninth Schedule so that nobody can interfere with this and nobody can challenge it in the court of law.

Sir, many representations were given to the Government by many social organisations and the Members of Parliament. Therefore, this decision has been taken. My request is that this must be implemented strictly and every chance of promotion should be given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees after amending the article 16(4)(a).

[Shri Rajaiah Malyala]

Sir, I welcome the recent judgement dated 26th November, 2001 of the Delhi High Court allowing reservation in All India Institute of Medical Sciences to the grade of Assistant Professor. Previously, it was not given. I am really happy with this. I also request the Government to implement this in IIT as also in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Sir, I once again congratulate the Government for reviewing it. Now the employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe will get promotion. Sir, no further amendment of the Constitution should be made which would take away this benefit from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Sir, with these words, I thank you very much and I support this.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramji Lal Suman, you have six minutes only.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : There is wide scope for discussion on Constitutional amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Raghuvanshji, you have also given your consent in time fixing.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD) : Digvijayji, time is running, Mr. Deputy Speaker, kindly check the Minister of State for Railways, he is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sumanji, your one minute is over.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Sir, has only intention is to waste my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should address the Chair.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 92nd Amendment Bill presented by Vasundharaji is related to the protection of the interests of employees belonging to SCs/STs. Though, it came late, yet I welcome the gesture. Due to the attitude to hon. Supreme Court towards the employees belonging to SCs/STs, there was an apprehension inside and outside the Parliament that Department of Personnel and Training of Government of India has issued guidelines for the promotion of the

candidates of SCs/STs saying the day they get promotion, their seniority will be fixed from that date and it had affected their interests. There was order of Supreme Court in Virpal Singh Chauhan's case in 1995 and then came the second order of Supreme Court in Jagdish Lal case however, this second order was in their favour. In Ajit Singh's case in 2000, the Supreme Court in its verdict has justified the judgement of Virpal Singh Chauhan case. I humbly request Vasundharaji that it is constitutional responsibility of the Government to protect the interests of the employees and the officers belonging to SCs/STs. I feel that suit filed in the High Court or the Supreme Court was not taken as seriously by the Government as it should have been taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Government that the case regarding SCs and STs, whether it goes to High Court or the Supreme Court, it should be pleaded by Ministry of Personnel, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Law, Commission for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes together by constituting a Committee and whenever such case is filed, Government should take it seriously. It is Government's constitutional responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I further request that the Government should form a central law for reservation. The Government should have made efforts in this direction. In the seven States of India viz. Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, there is provision to penalise those who create hurdles in implementing reservation policy. Tamil Nadu has put it in Ninth Schedule. The Government of India has not yet formed a Central Act. Ram Vilas Paswan is present here. All of us together had celebrated the birth centenary of Dr. Ambedkar. Shri Vishwanath Pratap was the president and Ram Vilasji was the vice president then. And after that I was there in the department. Then a 45 point programme was formed after lot of efforts for which the Government had made the commitment that the 45 point programme would be followed. The most important part of the programme was the Central Act. But since 1996, no action has been taken on it. Until and unless, the Central Act is implemented, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would not be possible. Unless officials responsible for implementing reservation have psychological pressure and fear to implement reservation policy, this task can not be implemented effectively.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make another

request that the percentage of reservation for class-I is 10.38 for SC officers in Government of India instead of 15 per cent and it is 3.21 per cent in STs instead of 7.5 per cent while the percentage of SCs in Class II is 11.73 per cent instead of 15 per cent and ST reservation is 2.68 per cent. The situation of reservation in Public Sector Undertakings is even worse.

And, finally, I would like to say that the way the Government are working and disinvestment process is going on, interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being affected adversely. Unless reservation is implemented in private sector also, welfare of these sections can not be done effectively.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to clear the views of the Shiv Sena in the House and enlighten the House that we are not against the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but how long will it remain? When congress was in power in centre during the last forty five years it promoted reservation for them .....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramji Lal Suman, please sit down. Shri Mohan Rawale please speak on the topic. You have three more minutes to express your views.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : If someone has a feeling that he cannot get promotion through his work, how can he perform well? .....(Interruptions) In the same way if someone is in the impression that he can get promotion in the name of his caste, why will he work. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this, do not interrupt, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, will you please resume your seat?

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : That is why we would like to submit that administrative capability and efficiency has to be seen.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please do not interrupt.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : We would like to urge the N.D.A. Government that the mistake of the previous governments should not be repeated. I would like to submit that reservations should not be extended every five years. Such projects should be made that dalits are able to compete with others in next ten years. Backward class people should be given reservation which includes scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people too. So I request that rules should be enforced according to the recommendations of the Baba Saheb Ambedkar who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constitution .....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : They are from different parties and have different ideologies and they are speaking against the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I am here to conduct the business of the House. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will ask, Shri Mohan Rawale to withdraw.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I should be allowed to complete my point. I would like to express my views on this point. Baba Saheb Ambedkar - the founder of the constitution had said that reservation should be only for ten years and we are continuously extending it. ....(Interruptions) He does not allow me to speak. I lost three minutes in this .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramdas Athawale, please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : You should frame such programme through which backward classes get facilities to compete with all others. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Jagannath Manda, what is this? You are a senior Member.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Hon. Member does not allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given you a chance to express your views. Now please sit down.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : You have given me a chance to speak, so I would like to thank you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Muniyappa.

Your party got 25 minutes. The Member who spoke first took 17 minutes. Now, you have eight minutes only.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR) : Sir, we are supporting this Bill. We have to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for bringing forward this Amendment to the Constitution to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In the last five years, all the Members of Parliament, irrespective of their parties, together fought to bring forward this Amendment to restore justice to the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Some Office Memoranda issued by the DoPT have already been withdrawn. Now, this is the 92nd Amendment relating to reservation in promotions.

14.31 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

I do not want to take much time of the House. I have to suggest to the hon. Minister and the Government that unless they bring forward a legislation and put it in the Ninth Schedule, it would not be useful for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I want to place it before this august House that the DoPT have already withdrawn two Office Memoranda. I think, the hon. Minister should understand these things. Nothing was implemented in any State or even at the level of the Central Government. They are keeping quiet on this aspect. The Government has already withdrawn the Office Memoranda. It is my practical experience. Without bringing forward a Central legislation to enforce it and put it in the Ninth Schedule, the purpose will not be served. You have already withdrawn two Amendments. No results will be there. Nothing is happening. That is why I am stressing on this point.

Anyhow, they have brought forward this Bill. It is a decision taken by the Government. Particularly the hon. Minister and also the hon. Prime Minister had assured this august House. Now, they have fulfilled his assurance. But merely this Bill will not serve the purpose. I am only suggesting to bring forward a legislation and put it in the Ninth Schedule for implementing it.

I do not want to take more time of the House because my other colleagues have also to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (AMBALA) : Madam Chairperson I would like to congratulate you, the Leader of the House, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Hon'ble Minister for presenting 92nd Constitution Amendment Bill before the House. This Bill has been brought to solve the disputes arisen between 1995 to 1997 regarding the Supreme Court decisions and the five office memorandums and it would help the crores of Dalits of the country.

Under Hon'ble Shri Vajpayee's leadership the vision of Indian Government is very clear. As soon as the Government came to power the reservation was extended for next ten years and after that such policy was framed that as soon as the Government came to power a three day conference was arranged for all the dalit parliamentarians belonging to all parties and all political views.

Hon'ble Prime Minister himself participated, Law Minister Shri Jethmalani Empowerment Minister Maneka Gandhi, Vasundharaji too participated in that conference. In that conference a draft resolution was framed that the process to withdraw the office memorandum is continuing keeping in view the difficulties of the dalits and the third in this series is before us today. Shri Bhim Rao Ambedkar did not thought that we would give job opportunities to sweepers only through reservation. Now the Dalits have developed so much and they expect that they should be given a chance at the top level of bureaucracy, on the posts of ambassadors, Governors and High Commissioners. This Bill has brought light for the Dalit youth of this country.

A senior leader Shri Buta Singh has mentioned about OMS, but he himself knows that when all anti-dalits decision had been taken whose Government was in power. Congress had been supporting those categories. Many anti-dalit decisions had been taken then.

Madam Chairperson, nowadays things are changing

very fast at present. At W.T.O. conference had been arranged in Doha. All the developing nations want that no poor country should be exploited by developed nations. When such efforts are being made at the international level and the entire world together want to alleviate poverty then how a democratic country like India can tolerate the onslaught on the interest of the Dalit people. It will not be tolerated at any cost. I would like to congratulate the leader of the House that such an amendment has been brought in the House which would provide benefit to the people who are presently living below the poverty line.

The standard of education in tribal areas especially women literacy is very poor. Even today the percentage of literacy among women in Madhya Pradesh and Kalahandi region is below two percent. Often it is propagated that the Dalit Community is snatching the right of others. We do not want to usurp the rights of other people. We only want to have those things which were given to us by Baba Saheb Ambedkar under the Pune Pact. Many Dalit organisations come to me and complain about exploitation. They say that if they do not have the right to live with dignity in the society then they should be recruited in military so that they may lay down their lives for the country. We do not want any relaxation with regard to height, education or any other parameter in case of recruitment in military. However we certainly demand the right to die for the country and there should be provision of recruitment of Dalits in military.

The number of professors in universities of the country belonging to Dalits and scheduled tribe community is very low. It is an account of the lack of any protective measures available in the universities for the Dalits that their presence in the universities is negligible.

Even after 53-54 years of independence of the country, the percentage of SC candidates in IAS and IPS is between 10 to 12 percent while the percentage of the people belonging to tribal category is even below that. The introduction of such an Amendment Bill in the House has brought a new ray of hope for my community and today I would like to congratulate the Government that one by one the steps are being taken to confer more and more rights on the Dalits. I would also like to congratulate the Government for launching housing schemes in the names of Maharshi Valmiki/Dr. Ambedkar. Under these schemes four lakh dwelling units will be provided to the urban poor. Similarly the Ministry of Rural Development have decided to build 25 lakh best quality dwelling units within a year for

the people belonging to Dalit Community. This decision too will be beneficial for this section of society and will provide them an opportunity for progress. Presently the Dalit Community of India wants not only the political power but also administrative power. With the passage of the Bill that has been introduced today all the hurdles that the Dalit people had faced during the last 5-6 years will be removed.

I would like to submit that we would like to challenge these people who oppose the reservation as the Dalit Samaj is a vigilant samaj. As long as disparity is prevailing in the society we will continue to demand reservation in the name of social justice. If any one tries to create obstacles in the way he will have to face the consequence. Today, we should unitedly take a vow that we will ensure the participation of 30 percent population in the process of development in such a big country, which is from the point of view of population in the world..... (Interruptions) second largest country of the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since there are six speakers from your party, so I would like to limit your time.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Madam, I have only started and given the background.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to distribute the time of your party among all the speakers. I cannot give entire time to one speaker. You please conclude in one minute as there are six speakers from your party and I will have to give time to all of them. Now you please conclude.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Madam, through you, I would like to submit that since independence till today two to two and a half lakh posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were lying vacant and have been abolished on some pretext. Several times we are amazed to know that interview is held for the appointment of Sweepers. After the interview the bureaucrats inform that they did not get suitable candidate for the post of sweeper. In several cases it has been brought to the notice of the Scheduled Castes Commission that general category candidates were appointed to the post and the work was given to some one else on contract basis. They wait for five years then they are promoted to the post of clerk. Thus our right is being violated. Today I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that a Central Act should be enacted in this regard and it should be included into ninth Scheduled of the Constitution. It will finally remove the handles in the way and the entire law will become an Act and once it is

[Shri Ratan Lal Kataria]

included in the Constitution then there will be no scope left for doing injustice on any pretext. Through the august House I would like to demand that provision should be made under the law for punishment to those officials who violate the provisions of reservation so that the right of the poor people can be protected. I would like to extend my congratulation to the hon'ble Minister that the present Bill has been introduced in the House under her leadership. Along with this I would also like to congratulate the Prime Minister for this giant leap forward.

**SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (GHOSI) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support 92nd Constitution Amendment Bill. However, along with this I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some points. The people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 30 percent population of the country. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had made sincere efforts since 1917 throughout his life for the upliftment and restoration of dignity of the Dalit people. Consequently during the British rule he had cornered the separate voting right of 2 votes for Dalits. However, through Pune Pact Mahatma Gandhi made him agree to do away with the right of one vote. Two voting rights were given to Dalits to empower them to implement their policies. I would like to cite an example in this regard. During the previous Governments the hon'ble President had refused to meet 100 Scheduled Castes hon'ble M.Ps. Foundations and statues were washed by 'Ganga jal' after inauguration by Ex. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram ji and others belonging to SC Community. Even rooms and chairs were washed by the people holding Manuwadi point of view after the transfer of judges belonging to Scheduled Castes Community. It is a blot on us for thousands of years. The attitude of the Government was also not very positive in this regard. However, after enormous pressure little efforts are being made by the Government in their regard. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had made provision of reservation in the Constitution for Dalits, but the Supreme Court had suspended this provision through a judgement in 1997. This case was subjudice in the court for four years. However, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Personnel that after four year. She has introduced a Constitution Amendment Bill to rectify the situation and has restored the provision of reservation in promotion.

The Government services are being abolished then how will the promotion be given. So I would like to request the Government that the provision of reservation in private sector and corporate sector should be made through an

amendment in Constitution as was conceived by Baba Saheb for the Dalits. Social and economic security should be provided to them. So, I would like to request the Government that it should think about their interest.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Shri A. Krishnaswamy. Your Party's time is also three minutes, but I will give you five minutes. Please finish within that time.

**SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR) :** Madam, on behalf of DMK, I support this Bill which is to give retrospective effect in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, I have come here to speak from the soil of EVR Periyar, who fought against untouchability and Dr. Kalaingar who constructed Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Hall in Tamil Nadu.

Madam, I want to ask one thing to this Government. We are amending the Constitution, but the message is not going to the people.

Madam, whatever amendments that we make, they should be notified and should reach the people. Then only the people will have faith in our Government. Two years back also we amended this Act. But nothing has happened.

I thank the hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee for extending last year the reservation by ten years. Today the political parties are using the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. They are utilising his name for their own improvement saying that they are struggling for the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe people. But they are not implementing the ideas and thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. I, therefore, appeal to all the political parties in this House that we should wholeheartedly do good for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

Three months back, in my district, though I am a Member of Parliament, I was insulted by one S.P. taking the name of my caste and he threatened me. This was in Tiruvallur district. There is the two-tumbler system in Tamil Nadu discriminating the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. We cannot say that all the SC/ST. People have been uplifted. Even now crores of people are downtrodden and they are living without food and shelter and without rights.

In the system of creamy layer, a son of an SC/ST officer should not come as an officer again. But in the case of other people, a son of an officer can enjoy the reservation in Government post. What is this injustice? We should make it as a policy that once a person enjoys a Government post, his son or any relative in the family should not come again as an officer in the Government. We should make it as a common thing. Then only it will be justified. This should be taken up by the Government. This is my demand now.

I would like to know from the Government about some details. Out of the 40 crore SC/ST people in this nation how many persons belonging the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working in the Central Government, in State Governments and in public sector companies and out of them how many of them are officers and how many are sub-staff. This House should be enlightened with these details. Then only we can come to know as to how many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been promoted or enjoying the promotion. Without these details we cannot say that the requirements of the SC/ST people have been fulfilled because most of the people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working as *Safai Karamcharis* and Peons and not as officers. This House should be enlightened of all these details.

I once again support this Bill on behalf of the DMK Party:

DR. V. SAROJA (RASIPURAM) : Madam Chairperson, on behalf of my party, the AIADMK I support this Bill. May I please put one request, through you, to the hon. Minister Shrimati Vasundhara Raje? The year 2001 is the Year of Empowerment of Women. Madam, you are heading this Ministry. Will you give an assurance of empowerment of SC/ST people during your tenure?

This amendment, amending Article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution, provides for the consequential seniority in case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation.

Madam, it is also necessary to give retrospective effect to the proposed Constitutional amendment to article 16(4) with effect from the date of coming into force of article 16(4)A itself, that is, from the 17th day of June, 1995.

Madam, reservation is not a charity. I repeat, reservation is not a charity; but is a constitutional right for the underprivileged, depressed and down-trodden communities enshrined in lieu of a separate electorate for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, there should be a long-term reservation policy and more powers should be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission to monitor the benefits that are due for these communities and the office of the National Scheduled Caste Financial Development Corporation may be shifted from Kalkaji to the vicinity of the Parliament House so that the benefits of this office may reach the people of the country.

Madam, I am proud to say in this august House that when my leader, Dr. J. Jayalalitha was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Reservation Act was passed in 1996 and the benefit of reservation accrued to the people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC, and it was also included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution at Entry No. 257(A). Though other States like, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Bihar also have passed this Act, but they have not implemented the provisions of this Act. At this juncture I would like to urge upon the Government for a Central Act with following the articles incorporated in this. The Act shall include :

1. All constitutional safeguards enshrined in the Constitution and all Executive instructions, circulars and memorandums on such safeguards.
2. Reservation in recruitment and promotions and all matters connected with reservation, like relaxation, exemption, concession etc.
3. Reservation in higher education.
4. Reservation in services in all public sector undertakings, banks etc.
5. Last but not least, punishment to those who fail to implement the constitutional provisions and instructions issued therein.

Madam, I would like to quote a reply given by the hon. Minister for Parliament Affairs on the 20th of December, 2000 during the Zero Hour. I would quote what Shri Mahajan said. He said :

"I will talk to the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on the issue. The Government will ensure that the Reservation Policy is properly implemented. I will also see to it that the Central Order in this regard is despatched to all the States."

[Dr. V. Saroja]

Madam, Chairperson, may I know, through you, as to what has happened to this assurance given by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He also had assured this august House about launching a special recruitment drive to fill up the vacant posts meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, apart from this, there are three top-level posts in the Railways, namely, CPO, CPO/G and CPO/IR and all these posts are occupied by persons belonging to other communities. So, the problems being faced by the employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community are not being properly addressed. So, one of the posts may be given to a person belonging to Scheduled Caste so that their problems may be properly addressed.

Madam, even after 53 years of Independence, only a drop of what had been promised in the Constitution by Dr. Ambedkar has reached the grass-root level people. I would like to request the hon. Minister to have a time bound programme to fulfil the safeguards promised to the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

**15.00 hrs**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are a few occasions when opposition parties welcome the move of the Government. I remember that in this House one day MPs belonging to SC/ST from both the sides came to the well of the House and requested the hon'ble Prime Minister to give assurance on this issue. I would like to remind the House that this issue was discussed above party lines. The issue being debated does not relate to congress party, BJP or any other party. We have been unable to bring the most backward classes of India at par with other classes even 50 years after independence. Then how can we make progress in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. This party proclaims to be follower of Mahatma Gandhi, that party also proclaims to be the follower of Mahatma Gandhi ...*(Interruptions)* Mahatma Gandhi had said that we have to work for welfare of the poorest among the poor and help them or the benefit of progress should reach unto the last person

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that reservation was provided to us but in the beginning for 10-15 years it did not affect the society at all because people were not educated, so they could not avail the facility. Now people are educated but at the same time hindrances are being

created in reservation policy. People have moved to Supreme Court for this purpose. The issue of Mandal Commission was referred to Supreme Court. There was no reference of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not in the habit of criticizing anyone. We have faith in judiciary and in that blind judiciary a mention has been made regarding scheduled castes. Whom we should trust? I come from a Dalit family. Just now my lady colleague was submitting that we are not begging, it is our constitutional right. I availed the facility studied in night classes and made progress. I have been elected twice from my parliamentary constituency. I come from a Scheduled Caste family but my constituency is not reserved. I do not consider it correct. We want to make progress in the society with revolutionary zeal. We do not want our progeny to go around with begging bowl in hand and we wish to inculcate the feeling of self respect among them but the thousand years old caste system (Chatur varna vyavastha) creates problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we set up institutions in the name of religion and our religion is upliftment of backwards. I do not want to take much time. Earlier also I spoke on this topic. The Government had convened a meeting of MPs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in 1999 a conference of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was convened by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in which a resolution was passed. I have a copy of that resolution with me. The Members of ruling party should ponder over on this issue. Assurance was given on the Bill moved for providing reservation in education and Private enterprises. I am happy to note that the hon. Minister has revolutionary spirit and follows the ideology chalked down untiringly.

The revolution against social evils was started in Maharashtra and in this struggle Scindiaji settled in Madhya Pradesh. In this exercise Scindiaji attained dizzy heights. Now her sister has an important position in this institution and I have great expectations from her. The hon'ble Prime Minister has given her an opportunity of Social service. There are many departments but the departments she is holding is very important. We would like to review the resolution of 1999, annexure of the resolution and four D.O.P.T. Circulars on this matter and then those will be withdrawn. It is correct Ashokji. This issue does not relate to BJP or opposition parties. Arrangements should be made for progress of 40 crore people in coming 10-15 years. I would like to say that hon'ble Prime Minister should make efforts for progress of the society to that extent as has been mentioned in his poem.



One of our colleagues was saying that reservation should continue for 10 years. I was not present here at that time and had gone to meet hon'ble President. Someone has said that reservation should be provided for sometime. I am not in favour of reservation and it should be withdrawn at the earliest but I would like to know whether problems of backwards will be solved or not? My colleagues from Tamil Nadu was submitting that eight or ten members of a family join Government service and no one talks about it all but people criticize even joining of second member of the Scheduled Caste family.

Madam, you have rung the bell for concluding speech. We have seen during the last many years that reservation is not effective and fruitful. New Acts are enacted and new circulars are issued but after sometimes these are thrown in dustbin. I would like to make a humble request that this Government has got an opportunity to accomplish a good work. A comprehensive Bill should be brought forward for implementation of reservation. This matter should be placed in Ninth Schedule of the constitution so that it could not be disturbed at all. If any injustice had been done it could be rectified here in Parliament. Majority is yours and not of Dalits. I contest from general constituency. I would like to submit that a comprehensive law should be enacted and placed in ninth schedule for upliftment of backward people.

[English]

I expect from Shrimati Vasundhara Raje that she will do justice to our people.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (DHANDHUKA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the 92th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and hon'ble Minister for the country wide rallies that were organized and several top leaders making speeches demanding repeal of the ordinance. While speaking on these ordinances on an earlier occasion, I had said that it becomes difficult to correct a mistake. The Government committed an error by issuing five orders which marred the chances of welfare of dalits. Backlog of vacancies of dalits were not filled resulting in their harassment. Today dalits may be listening to this debate very happily.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today officers are very happy lot.

Today, the BJP and its allies have brought Third Amendment Bill which will be beneficial to backward classes. I urge the hon'ble Minister to undo the injustice done to the dalits. Certain people are of such a psyche whose deliberate or innocent acts harm large section of society and whose just one step has marred the purpose of reservation altogether. Such steps ail the entire society.

Sir, it was discussed in the House that reservation for dalits has not been fully implemented in private companies, banks and public undertakings. It is a matter of concern why reservation in these organisations has not been implemented fully so far. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should fix a target date by which reservation should be implemented everywhere and backlog of reserved posts also cleared by a predetermined date. If this proposal materialises then there would be no problem. But first of all, reservation policy should be implemented everywhere. If dreams of Baba Saheb Ambedkar are realised there would be no such problem. First, if reservation is implemented everywhere, its abolition at a later stage will not matter and no dalit will beg for it. If right of a dalit is denied, he would surely feel hurt. Today the situation is such that even reserved posts are not filled.

Sir, the idea of putting reservation in Ninth Schedule is good. Otherwise what happens, when a young engineer files a case in the court and the court delivers judgement against all dalits. Therefore, it should be put in the Ninth Schedule so that the court cannot interfere in it.

Madam, Shinde Saheb has told a very important thing that when the Supreme Court delivers a judgement, State Governments implement in even before Central Government issues orders of amendment. The State Government official pay no heed to our repeated requests. Similarly, when Parliamentary Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visits any State and gives any direction regarding anything, the officials just neglect the directions and do not implement them.

Madam, this Bill has been brought with a view to amending third ordinance out of five ordinance promulgated by the Government earlier. Even after these two ordinances of dated 2.7.1997 and 13.8.97 would be left out. I urge the hon'ble Minister to bring an Amendment Bill so that those ordinances do not lapse. And it should be included in the Ninth Schedule so that no one can interfere with it in future. When both the Government and the opposition are of the same opinion, the Government should have no objection to

[Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma]

it and it should be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Lastly, I would conclude by saying these two sentences. The dalits are a backward class. Sometimes we say that we get nothing by begging.

"Mangne se kise mila hai,

Ankho ke ashun se kaha pathar pighalne wale hain,

Tum loha bankar takarao."

Madam, I would like to tell you today dalits do not fight for their rights. They want to live amicably and they are second to none in any field. They should get an opportunity and a conducive atmosphere. They should realise their strength and if they realise it they would never lag behind.

Madam, today I would like to congratulate the august House for I feel this Constitutional Amendment is likely to be passed unanimously. I hope, the Government would soon bring amendment Bills for the remaining two ordinances.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Madam, Chairperson, Supreme Court has given five judgements which are against reservation. As per these judgements the Union Government brought 5 Ordinances, 1st on 30th January 1997, 2nd on 2nd July 1997, 3rd on 22nd July 1997 and 4th on 13th August, 1997 and 5th on 29th August 1997. Thus 5 Ordinances were issued within a year. The 92th Constitution Amendment would nullify the Ordinance brought on 30.1.1997. But what about the other Ordinance like the one brought on 2.7.1997.

Madam, the present Government came into power in 1998 but they took three years to repeal the anti-constitutional Ordinances and that too when all the Members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unitedly approached the Government and pressurized the Government in this regard. Thereafter, this Government is claiming that they are in favour of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Let me unravel their deed. Somebody from their side may reply. For all 5 Ordinances they stated that they were compelled to implement them because it was Supreme Court's judgement. But I would like to know that on the basis of which decision of the Court, Government has brought the Ordinance on 1st July, 1998. I do not want to read that judgement, Shri Buta Singh has read it. That Ordinance is against Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes

and Backward Classes. Why that Ordinance was issued ? It proves that though the implementation of judgement of Court was compelling but this Government is anti-reservation and is against the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. How the two Ordinances out of five would be repealed ? Reservation is essential for social justice till social inequality is prevailing in the country. The nation would be strengthened only when these inequalities are removed. Otherwise such Ordinance would weaken the country. The Government should take up the following three tasks if it favours social justice :

- (i) National Judicial Commission should be set up.
- (ii) Reservation should be provided in judiciary also.
- (iii) Central Comprehensive Act for reservation should be enacted and included in the Ninth Schedule.

I challenge the Government that it does not have the courage to do so because it is anti-reservation and against the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The orders of 1st July, 1998 is a proof. ....(Interruptions) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is the prominent leader of Scheduled Castes and is generally known as Ambedkar of present times. Government has indicated as to how much important he is in the Government. Is this the position of Scheduled Caste in the eyes of the Government.....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : At that time their Government was in power. ....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : This rule was formulated by the framer of Constitution Baba Saheb Ambedkar. Departments of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Shahnwaj Hussain and Shri Sharad Yadav have been changed.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI (BIJNAOR) : You are playing politics or talking about the Scheduled Castes people.....(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I will unravel their deed today. Such is the plight of people of Scheduled Castes.....(Interruptions) They are just shifting their portfolio. Government should answer 4 to 5 questions. We have to struggle for social justice in which present Government would collapse.....(Interruptions)

“Yachna nahi ab ran hoga,  
 Jeevan jai ya maran hoga,  
 Dekhey es Bharat mai kaun  
 Bara veer balidani hai,  
 Kiski dhamini maiy khoon,  
 Aur kiski dhamni pani hai  
 Jat-tor sab Pat tor,  
 Jab Fauj yeh halla boleyga  
 Mangega nahi jo Chahega so ley layga”.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA MOHAN BISWAS (NABADWIP) : Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Trinamul Congress, I welcome this Bill and also offer our support to it. I convey my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister for convening a meeting in the year 1999 of all the Members of Parliament elected from the reserved constituencies cutting across party-line. The hon. Prime Minister had made a commitment that the five hard-hitting judgements of the Supreme Court taking away the constitutional propriety and the rights envisaged in article 16(4)(a) will be put on track. Hence this Bill.

I am not saying that those five hard-hitting judgements are the result of judicial activism. I would rather say that it is the result of non-application of mind by the judicial forum which did not take care of the ground reality. Reservation is not to be perpetuated. It is a temporary phase. Last year itself, in this august House, all the hon. Members cutting across party-line unanimously resolved that for another ten years reservations will continue. But, this factor was not considered at the time of pronouncing this judgement. I only reproduce here a very nice and sarcastic observation made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. While speaking in the Constituent Assembly, he said :

“I do not see how five or six gentlemen sitting in the federal or Supreme Court examining law made by the legislature and by dint of their own individual conscience or bias or prejudice can be trusted to determine which law is good and which law is bad.”

So, in the present case of Virpal Singh Chauhan and Ajit Singh, the Supreme Court pronounced its judgement on 10th October 1995 affecting the rights and interests of the Scheduled Caste people in service. The principle laid

down here is that even if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes candidate is promoted earlier by virtue of reservation or roster and then a senior general candidate is promoted later to the same level, the general candidate would regain his seniority over such earlier promoted Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate. The earlier promotion of the Scheduled Caste or Schedule Tribe candidate in such a situation does not conform upon him seniority over the general candidate even if the general candidate is promoted later to that category.

This is a fallacy. This is the only way we shall have to rectify it. Through this Constitution (Amendment) Bill we have to undo this judgement and make it infructuous and non-existent. That way, this Bill is very important for the greater interest of Dalits of our country.

I would request the hon. Minister to consider two points. Firstly, in the 88th Amendment, that is, in the case of Vinod Kumar, the principle laid down was lower qualifying marks and the lesser level of evaluation in the matter of promotion were not permissible under article 16(4). This august House had to undo that judgement and that judgement is no more effective. But, it is our sad experience that for five or six months this was not circulated to all the Departments concerned. I would request the hon. Minister that immediately after passing this Bill, the circular giving effect to it should be sent to all the Government Departments, including public sector undertakings. Our experience is that in public sector undertakings they do not implement these things on some lame excuse.

Secondly, Sardar Buta Singh rightly mentioned here about R.K. Sabharwal's case involving an amendment to the Constitution.

The vacancy-based roster has been changed into post-based roster. I would request the hon. Minister to review the matter. The Supreme Court verdict is crystal clear. It said that vacancy-based roster should be replaced by post-based roster provided that all backlog vacancies are filled up. But in almost all the Departments, post-based roster has been introduced without filling up the backlog. I would request the Minister to look into this matter..... (Interruptions)

My third point is that, since this is an important Bill which is in the interest of the *dalits*, I hope and expect that all the Members will support this Bill. If they fail to support this Bill, to me they are anti-*dalits*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your leader promoted the third point to you.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (NANDURBAR) : Hon. Madam Chairperson first of all I would like to thank Shrimati Vijay Rajeeji for moving this constitution amendment Bill. This should be made effective from the date of ban on the promotions of the peoples belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This will benefit these classes.

I want to place some points before the Government. This situation has emerged owing to the Supreme Court verdict. Some of the OMs out of the five OMs issued have been withdrawn. I want to say that action should be taken against them for nothing is being done so far and I am distressed for it.

Except five Ministeries of the Central Government, there is a provision of providing 15 per cent reservation for the people of Scheduled Castes and seven and a half per cent for Scheduled Tribes. So far the people of Scheduled Castes have received only 10 per cent reservation in the category 'A' and those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes 3.2 per cent only. Similarly the Scheduled Caste persons got 11 per cent reservation in category 'B' and the Scheduled Tribes got only upto 2 per cent. When in its decision the Supreme Court banned reservation in promotions, the forum of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe MPs passed a resolution in their meeting and their delegation went to the Prime Minister.

I am also a Member of SC/ST Committee. I have seen that there is a no reservation in the nationalised banks and undertaking companies of the Government of India. The same situation prevails in the State Governments and there are problems in the implementation of reservation policy in various Ministers and Departments of the Government of India. ACR's of the last three years are assessed before giving promotion and it is granted only when it is found upto the mark the hon. Minister should also look into it and I also associate myself with the demand of the several members for enacting a Central Act and including it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are supporting the Bill, hence support it.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : I support this Bill.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL) : We

schedule our programme as per the directions of the Chair. Now the voting was to take place at 15.30 hrs. We had also convened a meeting of Petroleum Committee at the same time and this was scheduled 15 days back. What is this system, then we will schedule our programme as per our will.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yadavji, it will be once in ten minutes. Only three to five Members are left. Everyone is speaking for three minutes.

..... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (JAGATSINGHPUR) : Madam I stand to support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This is an amendment to safeguard the interests of the employees belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community as far as promotion is concerned. It is not in respect of promotion all the employees. This is an amendments to that effect only.

This amendment has been brought forward due to the verdict of the Supreme Court given in 1995 and 1996 in respect of the two case. Thereafter an Office Memorandum was issued on 30th January, 1997. For that reason, this has been brought forward.

In Article 16(4), the accelerated promotion has been guaranteed. That was the decision of the Supreme Court given in the case of Shri Virpal Singh Chauhan and Shri Ajit Singh in 1995 and 1996 respectively. But it is not related to accelerated consequential seniority. So, while replying, the hon. Minister will definitely look to this point. In both the cases, the Supreme Court has never discussed clause 4(a) of Article 16. Clause 4 of Article 16 relates to the appointment that includes promotion. But in respect of Clause 4(a), which has been amended and incorporated in the Constitution in 1995, that had not been discussed. Why then on 30th January, 1997 such a derogative and regressive Office Memorandum was issued ? The hon. Minister will have to answer that point. This is my submission. This House deserves an explanation also.

This Bill is regarding accelerated consequential seniority. I am sure, by this amendment, another Office Memorandum has to be issued saying that the consequential seniority of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe employees should be maintained. That is my second point. I have got one or two more points. I shall take one more minute.

By this process, how many employees belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe would be benefited? What would be the additional financial burden from 1995 onwards when it would be given effect to retrospectively?

I want to draw the attention of the House and also the Government that there are some tribals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, like Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Dhanaka, etc. They have not yet been included in the list of tribals. They have not got the benefits even after 54 years of Independence.

In an answer given to my question, I was told that the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has not submitted the names of these tribes. Therefore, they have not been included in that list. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory. It is a part of the Central Government. So, I would request the Central Government to take up this matter immediately.

Last but not least, so far as the people belonging to the creamy layer and the layer of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes are concerned, they should refrain themselves from availing these benefits further. It should go to the lowest of the low among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that we could fulfil the dreams of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (CHIDAMBARAM) : Madam, on behalf of our Party, PMK, and our leader Dr. Ramadoss, we are indebted to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee, and the Government for, at least, having brought forward this amendment to help the poor people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe.

I am called a Scheduled Caste. Dr. Ambedkar called me a depressed man. The Government called me a Scheduled Caste. Gandhi called me a *Harijan*. The other people preferred to call me an untouchable. Some people called me a suppressed one. Now, the present word 'dalit' is a very strong word. In Marathi, it means 'oppressed'. I do not know how these groups of people, that is, those who have been kept out deliberately from the mainstream of society be called by all these means. But our beloved leader, Dr. Ramadoss, calls me '*annachi*'. It means 'elder brother'. This is the difference between other leaders and my leader. After Dr. Ambedkar only our leader calls a man, belonging to a Scheduled Caste '*annachi*', that is, 'elder brothers.

What is the yardstick to measure meritorious or

demeritorious? No one is superior or inferior in the society. Everyone is called equal. Everyone is born equal, lives equal and dies equal. You cannot go on demarcating the merits or demerits.

Heavens would not have fallen had the United Front Government in 1995 and 1997, supported by the Congress Party, brought forward this amendment. At least, now the Government headed by our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Vajpayee, has brought forward this amendment here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, you support it.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY : On behalf of my Party and my leader Dr. Ramadoss, we support this amendment wholeheartedly to help the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Government service.

But some people say that reservation in promotion is a mockery and all that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. There is no time. Everybody is waiting to vote. Please sit down.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY : How did such people's word prevail? Had the hon. Supreme Court listened to that argument, it would not have decided like this. At least, now our hon. Prime Minister is able to do this commendable service to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is here. With the whole support from the august House, this Bill has to be passed unanimously because we have to definitely repay our debt for having committed a sin of keeping these people away from merit or demerit. I thank you on behalf of my leader, Dr. Ramdas, for bringing this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time. Please conclude.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY : He is a non-Dalit leader helping the Dalit people to come up in life and stand on their own. I just conclude my speech with a quote  
.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

.....(Interruptions) \*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (PANDHARPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I congratulate Shri Atalji, I will expose his Cabinet colleagues. Again Shrimati Soniaji. Mulayam

\* Not Recorded.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

Singh ji, Sharad Pawarji and Chandar Sekharji will congratulate me but I will still continue to expose them. Atalji, if you don't take pro-dalit measures then I will call for Ram Vilas Paswanji, Kariya Munda, Satyanarayan Jatiya, Ashok Pradhan and other SC/ST MPs of ruling party besides several others and take action to dislodge your Government and form our own Government. The Members will defect from both the sides to other side.

15.43 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of happiness for us that the Government have brought this 92th Amendment Bill to amend article 16(4)(a) irrespective of which party is in Government it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the interests of the dalits be it the Janta Dal Government, Third Front Government or the NDA Government. The public will oppose the Government which will try to act in contravention of the spirit of the constitution. Shri Paswan was a part of the Government which was in power on 30th January, 1994 and others were also in the Treasury Bench. But I fail to understand why all this happened. Despite the presence of persons like you belonging to that side, the Supreme Court gave its judgement and a bigger conspiracy to do away with the reservation of Dalits was hatched by issuing five OMs within a span of one year. The NDA MP conveyed it to the Prime Minister to undo the damage with the stipulation that if you don't take any step then our people will not elect us next time. Then we all unitedly raised this issue. Only then the MPs of all the parties i.e. Congress, Samajwadi, NCPK, CPI, CPM etc. came into the well. However they did not come when we gave a call to them. They replied that they fear expulsion from their parties if they assist us. I had said that none can expel you from the party until Atalji is here and the question of expulsion does not arise. I also came into the well and then the Government gave the assurance to withdraw the five OM's. I still came into the well and you thought that disciplinary action would be taken against me if I come into the well. Hence you banned the entry into the well and so I did not come into the well. You have done a good thing on this account .....(Interruptions) This bill is a revolutionary Bill for Dalits. It is a matter of pride for us that we are being given legal protection against the judgement of the Supreme Court which had banned reservation in promotions. Hence we should get promotion. The people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should get reservation in each one of the category i.e. A, B,C,D,

and it is not true that we cannot govern. Mr. Speaker is also one among us and he is running the House. Hence we want to say that there should be reservation in the cabinet also and please don't try to change the portfolios of the Ministers who belong to SCs/STs. The Bill brought by you is very important, hence my party strongly and wholeheartedly supports it. This way you will keep on doing well and continue to go on for next three years, else we all will go. Hence you should follow the spirit of live and let live for the remaining three years.

Lastly, I would like to say that I fully support the bill. I would also like to submit that you should also take a decision in regard to the withdrawal of the remaining two Memorandas. You proceed further, we are with you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATMOIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : Sir, I thank hon. Member for taking part in a very lively debate and also thank them for supporting the amendment.

We empathise with the concern hon. Members have shown across the House. I would like to emphasise here the Government's commitment to the welfare and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The House has discussed this issue many times over the past two years. Very recently, it has been discussed over the past four month during the discussion on the Private Member's Bill of Shri Pravin Rashtupal.

The Government has proven its *bonafides* time and time again not just by mere platitudes but by action. We have brought in two Constitution Amendments and intend to shortly issue orders to restart the special recruitment drive in line with this thinking. Today, we have brought the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill for passage before this House.

I will quickly go over to the fact that this Bill deals with the O.M. dated the 30th January, 1997. This is brought about to negate a Supreme Court judgement because it was felt that it had adversely affected the interests of Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the matter of seniority and

promotion to the next higher grade. This led to a lot of anxiety and the Government decided to negate the ill effects of that O.M.

However, just this withdrawal of the circular will not meet the purpose since the judgement of the Supreme Court will remain binding, so an amendment to article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution is required along with making the amendment retrospective. This is what we are not proposing.

Sir, the issues brought out by the hon. Members have been varied and extremely important. I want to thank all of those hon. Members who have made contributions today, especially the eloquent speeches of Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Shri Sanjay Paswan, Shri Buta Singh, Shri Baju Ban Riyan, Shri Rajaiah Malyala, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Mohan Rawale, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Shri K.H. Muniappa, Shri Bal Krishna Chauhan, Dr. V. Saroja, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Verma, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Anand Mohan Biswas, Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Shri Trilochan Kanungo, Shri Ponnuswamy and last but not least Shri Ramdas Athawale.

Sir, the issues that have come up were those that dealt with comprehensive legislation. The fact that the legislatures should not subordinate itself to the judiciary, the progress of increase of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes generally and also in Groups A and B, of course, the two OMs of 2nd July and 13th August, 1997 and the issues of reservation in the Army, private sector and the judiciary have been dealt with again and again over the last four months.

Sir, since these have been discussed at great length in the proceedings and since all of us are equally concerned about protecting the interest of the depressed classes and since I sense a general consensus on what we are about to do, I seek the support of the hon. Members.

Sir, with these few words, I commend this Bill to this august House for passing.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, I may inform the House that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by Division.

15.52 hrs.

Let the Lobbies be cleared –

SECRETARY-GENERAL : The attention of the hon.

Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System :

1. Before division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from their own seats only
2. As may kindly be seen the red bulbs above the display boards on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first going.

(i) One red button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and

(ii) Any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats.

Ayes – green colour

Noes – red colour

Abstention – yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second going sound is heard and the red bulb are off.

IMPORTANT : Hon. Members may please note that the vote would not be registered if both the buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during the division.
6. Hon. Members can actually see their votes on display boards and on their desk unit.

In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. SPEAKER : Members who have not been allotted seat numbers may record votes of their choice through division slips provided by the Division Clerks/Supervisors

16.00 hrs.

They may indicate their name, Identity Card Number, Constituency, State and Date on the slip.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 1**

**16.06 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Acharya, Shri Prasanna  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
 Ahamad, Shri E.  
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angle, Shri Ramakant  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
 Athawale, Shri Ramdas  
 Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
 Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh  
 Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh  
 Baimda, Shri Ramchander  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Ranen  
 Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh  
 Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor  
 Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
 Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.  
 Bhuria, Shri Kantilal  
 Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan  
 Bose, Shrimati Krishna  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 \* Brar, Shri J.S.  
 Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

\* Corrected through slip.



Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gamlin, Shri Jarbom
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Choudhary, Shri Padam Sen	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Giluwa., Shri Laxman
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Goel, Shri Vijay
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Govindan, Shri T.
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Hamid, Shri Abdul
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Handique, Shri Bijoy
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	Hansda, Shri Thomas
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Hassan, Shri Moinul
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji	Jag Mohan, Shri
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar	Jagathrakshakan, Dr.S.
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh	Jain, Shri Pusp
Durai, Shri M.	Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.
Eden, Shri George	Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
Elangovan, Shri P.D.	Jalappa, Shri R.L.
Fernandes, Shri George	Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan	Javiya, Shri G.J.

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Jha Shri Raghunath	Kurup, Shri Suresh
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Jos, Shri A.C.	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Kannappan, Shri M.	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mallik, Shri Jagannath
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khan, Shri Hassan	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sunil	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Meena, Shri Bherulal
Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	* Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Khunte, Shri P.R.	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kriplani, Shri Shrichand	* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Krishnamraju, Shri	Mohan, Shri P.
Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Krishnan, Dr. C.	Mookherjee, Shri S.B.
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.	Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Munda, Shri Kariya
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Muni Lall, Shri

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\* Voted through slip.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
Murthi, Shri. M.V.V.S.	Pathak, Shri Harin
Murugesan, Shri S.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryo
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
** Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
Nishad, Cap. Jai Narain Prasad	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Oram, Shri Jual	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Potai, Shri Sohan
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.
Passi, Shri Raj Narain	Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Rajendran, Shri P.
Patel, Dr. Ashok	Ram Sajivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai	* Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.
Patel, Shri Chandresh	Raman, Dr. (Rajnandgaon)
Patel, Shri Deepak	Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Ramshakal, Shri	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Rana, Shri Raju	Saroja, Dr. V.
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri Y.V.	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rau, Shrimati Prabha	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
Rawale, Shri Mohan	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder
Renu Kumari, Shrimati	Singh, Ch. Tejveer
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Roy, Shri Subodh	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
Sahu, Shri Anadi	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Sai, Shri Vishnudeo	Singh, Sardar Buta
Saiduzzama, Shri	Singh, Shri Bahadur
Sanadi, Prof. I.G.	Singh, Shri C.N.
Sangtam, Shri K.A.	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap
Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh	Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay
Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	Singh, Shri Chhatrapal
Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	Singh, Shri Digvijay

Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Rajo	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Venugopal, Shri D.
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Verma, Prof. Rita
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Subba, Shri M.K.	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra
Swami, Shri I.D.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Thirunavukarasu, Shri	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Thomas, Shri P.C.	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt	Zawma, Shri Vanlal
Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal	
Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	
Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh	
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore	

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

Ayes : 358

Noes : Nil

\* Ayes 358+5 (S/s B.B. Ramiah, J.S. Brar, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Shrimati Ranee Narah also recorded/corrected their votes through slip = 363)

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause-by-Clause Consideration*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 2**

**16.08 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Ahamed, Shri E.

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolor

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

\* Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

Bose, Shrimati Krishna

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

\* Brar, Shri J.S.

Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

\* Corrected through slip.

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Durai, Shri M.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Eden, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Fernandes, Shri George
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gamlin, Shri Jarbom
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Choudhury, Shri Padam Sen	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Giluwa., Shri Laxman
* Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Goel, Shri Vijay
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Govindan, Shri T.
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Hamid, Shri Abdul
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Handique, Shri Bijoy
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	Hansda, Shri Thomas
* Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Hassan, Shri Moinul
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji	Jag Mohan, Shri
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar	Jagathrakshakan, Dr.S.

\* Corrected through slip.

Jain, Shri Pusp	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	Krishnan, Dr. C.
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Krishnaswamy, Shri A.
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Javiya, Shri G.J.	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	Kurup, Shri Suresh
Jha, Shri Raghunath	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Jos, Shri A.C.	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kannappan, Shri M.	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	* Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	Mallik, Shri Jagannath
Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khan, Shri Hassan	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sunil	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Meena, Shri Bherulal
Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	* Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Kriplani, Shri Shrichand	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Krishnamraju, Shri	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal

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\* Vote/Corrected through slip.



Mohan, Shri P.	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai
* Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Muni Lall, Shri	Patel, Shri Deepak
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	* Patel, Shri Mansinh
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.	Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
Murugesan, Shri S.	Pathak, Shri Harin
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryo
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad
* Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Nishad, Cap. Jai Narain Prasad	* Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Oram, Shri Jual	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Potai, Shri Sohan
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
* Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Passi, Shri Raj Narain	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Raman, Dr. (Rajnandgaon)	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Ramshakal, Shri	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Saroja, Dr. V.
Rana, Shri Raju	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rao, Shri Y.V.	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
Rau, Shrimati Prabha	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawale, Shri Mohan	Sharma, Capt. Satish
* Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	Singh, Ch. Tejveer
Renu Kumari, Shrimati	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
Sahu, Shri Anadi	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Sai, Shri Vishnudeo	Singh, Sardar Buta
Saiduzzama, Shri	Singh, Shri Bahadur

\* Corrected through slip.

Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Rajo	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	* Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Venugopal, Shri D.
Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Verma, Prof. Rita
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Subba, Shri M.K.	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha
Swain, Shri Kharabela	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh
Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra
Swami, Shri I.D.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Thirunavukarasu, Shri	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Thomas, Shri P.C.	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt	Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES : Nil

\* Corrected through slip.

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 345

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment to clause 1 of this Bill. The Minister may move the amendment.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 3, –

for "(Ninety-second Amendment)"

substitute "(Eighty-fifth Amendment)". (1)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 3

16.11 hrs.

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

\* Ayes : 345+15 (S/s R.L. Bhatia, J.S. Brar, Manibhai Ramjibhai Chaudhri, Ramanaidu Daggubati, Santosh Mohan Dev, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Kariya Munda, Dr. Ranjit Kumar Panja, Shri Mansingh Patel, Sunderlal Patwa, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri B. Venkateshwarlu, Savshibhai Makwana, Shrimati Ranee Narah also recorded/corrected their votes through slips = 360)

Noes : 1-1= Nil. (Shrimati Ranee Narah changed her vote from Noes to Ayes)

Ahamed, Shri E.

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Azad, Shri Kirti Jha

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

\* Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

\* Corrected through slip.

Bhuria, Shri Kantilal	Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu
Bose, Shrimati Krishna	* Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
* Brar, Shri J.S.	Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	* Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Durai, Shri M.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Eden, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Fernandes, Shri George
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gamlin, Shri Jarbom
Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Choudhury, Shri Padam Sen	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gavit, Shroi Ramdas Rupala
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giluwa, Shri Laxman

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohain, Shri Rajen

Govindan, Shri T.

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

\* Hansda, Shri Thomas

Hassan, Shri Moinul

Hussain, Shri Syed Shah Nawaz

Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar

Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagnnath, Dr. Manda

Jagathrakshakan, Dr.S.

Jain, Shri Pusp

Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.

Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javiya, Shri G.J.

Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.

Jha Shri Raghunath

Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.

Jos, Shri A.C.

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Joshi, Shri Manohar

Kaliappan, Shri K.K.

Kannappan, Shri M.

Kanungo, Shri Trilochan

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Katara, Shri Babubhai K.

\* Corrected through slip.

Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabh bhai

Kaur, Shrimati Preneet

Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khan, Shri Hassan

Khan, Shri Sunil

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.

\* Khunte, Shri P.R.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Kriplani, Shri Shrichand

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Krishnamraju, Shri

Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama

Krishnan, Dr. C.

Krishnaswamy, Shri A.

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kumaraswamy, Shri P.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Lahiri, Shri Samik

M. Master Mathan, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahant, Dr. Charan Das

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Mahto, Shrimati Abha

\* Corrected through slip.

Majhi, Shri Parsuram	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Makwana, Shri Savshibhai	Nayak, Shri Ananta
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar	Nishad, Cap. Jai Narain Prasad
Mallik, Shri Jagannath	Nitish Kumar, Shri
Malyala, Shri Rajaiah	Oram, Shri Jual
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam
Manjay Lal, Shri	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
Meena, Shri Bherulal	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminaryan
Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur	Pandian, Shri P.H.
* Meghwal, Shri Kailash	* Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mohan, Shri P.	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai
Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Muni Lall, Shri	Patel, Shri Deepak
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.	* Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
Murugesan, Shri S.	Pathak, Shri Harin
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryao
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Rau, Shrimati Prabha
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal	Rawale, Shri Mohan
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Pilot, Shrimati Rama	Rawat, Shri Pradeep
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Potai, Shri Sohan	Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
Prabhu, Shri Suresh	Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Pradhan, Shri Ashok	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon.	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Saiduzzama, Shri
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Rajendran, Shri P.	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Raman, Dr. (Rajnandgaon)	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Ramshakal, Shri	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Saroja, Dr. V.
Rana, Shri Raju	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rao, Shri Y.V.	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram



Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh
Shanta Kumar, Shri	Somaiya, Shri Kirit
Sharma, Capt. Satish	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Shashi Kumar, Shri	Sreenivasan, Shri C.
Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan	Subba, Shri M.K.
Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Sing Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Swami, Shri I.D.
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Sardar Buta	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Singh, Shri Rajo	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
* Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Venugopal, Shri D.
Sinha, Singh Yashwant	Verma, Prof. Rita
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh

\* Corrected through slip.

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriseivan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
 Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.  
 Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 352

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI VASHUNDHARA RAJE : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion "That the Bill, as amended, be passed", to vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 4**

**16.14 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Acharya, Shri Prasanna  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba  
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angle, Shri Ramakant  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
 Athawale, Shri Ramdas  
 Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
 Azad, Shri Kirti Jha  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh  
 Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh  
 Baimda, Shri Ramchander  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
 Banatwala, Shri G.M.

\* Ayes : 352+12 (S/s Girdhari Lal Bhargava, J.S. Brar, Ram Tahal Choudhary, Dalit Ezhimalai, Sontosh Mohan Dev, Thomas Hansda, P.R. Kunte, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Dr. Ranjit Kumar Panja, Tarachand Shivaji Patel, Ramjivan Singh also recorded/corrected their votes through slip =364)

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai
Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree	Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Chauhan, Shri Shriram
Barman, Shri Ranen	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh	Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai
Basavanagoud, Shri Kolar	Chinnasamy, Shri M.
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.	Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram
Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya	Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar
Baxla, Shri Joachim	Choudhury, Shri Padam Sen
Begum Noor Bano	Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand
Bhagora, Shri Tarachand	Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Chowdhary, Shri Adhir
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Bhuria, Shri Kantilal	Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu
Bose, Shrimati Krishna	Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
* Brar, Shri J.S.	Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Durai, Shri M.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Eden, Shri George
	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
	Fernandes, Shri George

Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan	Javiya, Shri G.J.
Gadhavi, Shri P.S.	Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.
Galib, Shri G.S.	Jha, Shri Raghunath
Gamang, Shrimati Hema	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.
Gamlin, Shri Jarbom	Jos, Shri A.C.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka	Joshi, Shri Manohar
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Kaliappan, Shri K.K.
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Kannappan, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kanungo, Shri Trilochan
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala	* Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand	Katara, Shri Babubhai K.
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal
Giluwa, Shri Laxman	Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai
Goel, Shri Vijay	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Govindan, Shri T.	Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat
Hamid, Shri Abdul	Khan, Shri Hassan
Handique, Shri Bijoy	Khan, Shri Sunil
Hansda, Shri Thomas	Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar
Hassan, Shri Moinul	Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.
Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	Khunte, Shri P.R.
Jag Mohan, Shri	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal
Jagnnath, Dr. Manda	Kriplani, Shri Shrichand
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.
Jain, Shri Pusp	Krishnamraju, Shri
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Krishnan, Dr. C.
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Krishnaswamy, Shri A.
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

\* Corrected through slip.

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Muni Lall, Shri
Kumaraswamy, Shri P.	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kurup, Shri Suresh	Muraleedharan, Shri K.
Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	Murmu, Shri Rupchand
Lahiri, Shri Samik	Murmu, Shri Salkhan
M. Master Mathan, Shri	Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.
Mahajan, Shri Y.G.	Murugesan, Shri S.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.
Maharia, Shri Subhash	Naik, Shri Ram
Mahto, Shrimati Abha	Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso
Majhi, Shri Parsuram	Narah, Shrimati Ranee
Makwana, Shri Savshibhai	Nayak, Shri Ananta
Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar	Nishad, Cap. Jai Narain Prasad
Mallik, Shri Jagannath	Nitish Kumar, Shri
Malyala, Shri Rajaiah	Oram, Shri Jual
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam
Manjay Lal, Shri	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Manjhi, Shri Ramjee	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.
* Meena, Shri Bherulal	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminaryan
Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur	Pandian, Shri P.H.
* Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mohan, Shri P.	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai
Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Chandresh

\* Corrected through slip.

Patel, Shri Deepak	Raman, Dr. (Rajnandgaon)
Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh	Ramachandran, Shri Ginge N.
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Ramshakal, Shri
Patel, Shri Mansinh	Rana, Shri Kashiram
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Rana, Shri Raju
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji	Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Pathak, Shri Harin	Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar
Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao	Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.	Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana
* Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.	Rao, Shri Y.V.
Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Rau, Shrimati Prabha
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Patwa, Shri Sundar Lal	Rawale, Shri Mohan
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Pilot, Shrimati Rama	Rawat, Shri Pradeep
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Potai, Shri Sohan	Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
Prabhu, Shri Suresh	Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Pradhan, Shri Ashok	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
Pramank, Prof. R.R.	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
* Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Roy, Shri Subodh
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
* Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Saiduzzama, Shri
Rajendran, Shri P.	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

\* Corrected through slip.

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	Singh, Shri Chhatrapal
Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	Singh, Shri Digvijay
Sarkar, Dr. Bikram	Singh, Shri Khel Sai
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shri Prabhunath
Saroja, Dr. V.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Singh, Shri Rajo
Selvaganpathi, Shri T. M.	Singh, Shri Ramanand
Sen, Shrimati Minati	Singh, Shri Ramjivan
Sengupta, Dr. Nitish	Singh, Shri Rampal
Seth, Shri Lakshman	Singh, Shrimati Shyama
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	Sivakumar, Shri V.S.
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh
Shanta Kumar, Shri	Somaiya, Shri Kirit
Sharma, Capt. Satish	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Shashi Kumar, Shri	Sreenivasan, Shri C.
Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan	Subba, Shri M.K.
Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Swami, Shri I.D.
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Sardar Buta	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Thomas, Shri P.C.
Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
Vaiko, Shri  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari  
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra  
Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
Venugopal, Shri D.  
Verma, Prof. Rita  
Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
Virendra Kumar, Shri  
Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
Vyas, Dr. Girija  
Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha  
Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
Yerranna, Shri K.  
Zawma, Shri Vanlal

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 355

\* Ayes : 355+8 (S/s J.S. Brar, Ram Singh Kaswan, Madhusudan Mistry, Bherulal Meena, Kailash Meghwal, Basangonda R. Patil (Yatnal), C.P. Redhakrishnan, Shrimati Vandhara Raju also recorded/corrected their votes through slip)=363.

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, what would be the tentative time for voting for this Bill that is being taken up now ?

MR. SPEAKER : It may be at 7 o'clock.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, it may around 7.30 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, the hon. Prime Minister would not be able to be present during that time because he is hosting a dinner in honour of the visiting Thailand delegation visiting India.

However, 7 p.m. would be all right. But it depends on how much you would like to discuss this Bill.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM) : Sir, this is a Constitution Amendment Bill and everybody will support this. You can take more time.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the voting for the Bill would be at 7 p.m.

16.14 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (NINETY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new article 21A, Substitution of new article for article 45 and Amendment of article 51A).

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN



DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move\* :

"That the Bill further to Amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Just now a very important Bill regarding constitution amendment has been passed by the House. I am here to move a similar important amendment Bill in the House today. It is an historic Bill and if it is passed it will open the doors of alround progress of India and social justice and every boy and girl would get an opportunity to get educated. Today India is the only country among the most populated countries of the world where this system has not been implemented. Recently our neighbouring country Bangladesh had also introduced this system by passing the required law.

India has the maximum number of uneducated boy and girls. There are about 21 crores of boys and girls in our country who are in between the age of 6 years to 21 years and 20% out of them are not covered under the present education system. It is a very big number. It is a curse for our nation and we should free ourselves from it at the earliest. During the last decade i.e. 1991-2001, India has progressed very much in the field of education. Today our literacy rate is about 66% and we are glad to know that if the pace in which we have been going ahead during the last three years is maintained, we may achieve our targets well before our scheduled time.

The present situation has not been there from earlier times in India. I do not want to go into ancient history, when Indian Universities were famous all over the world and people from all parts of the world used to come to India to take education. All these facts are known to this House and the people of this country. But I would certainly like to say that the condition of education has worsened very much in the 50-60 years of British rule. The main reason for the indifferent attitude towards education and particularly Primary education during that period was the British rule. In the year 1931 Mahatma Gandhi in the round table conference had said one thing, which is very important :

[English]

"We have the education of this Future State, that is India. I say without fear of my figures being challenged successfully, that today India is more illiterate than it was 50 or 100 years ago and so, is

Burma because the British Administrators when they came to India, instead of taking hold of things as they were, began to root them out. They scratched the soil and began to look at the root and the left the root like that and the beautiful tree perished. The village schools were not good enough for the British Administrator. So, he came out with his own programme. Every school must have so much paraphernalia. So much building and so forth, well, there were no such schools at all. There are statistics left by the British Administrator which snow that in places where they have carried out a survey, ancient schools have gone by the Board because there was no recognition for these schools and the schools established after the European pattern were too expensive for the people, and therefore, they could not possibly overtake the thing."

[Translation]

By this, he described the situation prevailing at that time. I have a report which is known a Adam's Report, Mr. Adam was a Bishop and lateron he became a Journalist, he said a very important thing :

[English]

"This supposes that there are one lakh such schools in Bengal and Bihar and assuming the population of those two provinces to be four crore, there could be a village schools for every 400 persons".

[Translation]

This situation was prevailing in India just before the Britishers came. Later on the Britisher adopted criterion, on the basis of that he said :

[English]

"Taking therefore, eleven-thirtieth of the above mentioned 400 persons and three-seventh of the result, it will follow that in Bengal and Bihar, there is, on an average, a village school for every 63 children of the school going age."

[Translation]

This was the situation of our country. I do not want to go in to further details. Dr. Dharm Pal ji in his book. 'The Beautiful Tree' has compiled all these things and from which

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

I quote. This book is worth reading for the education its of our country because we know from it as to what was the condition of the schools, at that time, what was the system of education in villages and towns, how the Panchayats were managing the schools and how the specialists were trained in the villages and Towns. By reading this report we come to know that the condition of education in Bengal, Bihar, Madras Presidency Bombay Presidency and Punjab was good just before the arrival of Britishers. But this condition deteriorated later on. The reason for its was the expensive method adopted for education which was not in line with the tradition, culture and needs of our country. Consequent to it, when Britishers left India the condition of education was very bad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of women education was all the more bad. Keeping all these things in view our constitution framers considered on it and made provision in Article 45 that the state shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. Accordingly this work should have been completed by 1961-62 but now it is the year 2001. We could not do anything till date inspite of all efforts or we neglected it and gave more attention towards other developmental work. We did not give much importance to education and neglected it. I do not want to go into the reasons for such situation but I do want to state onething that Government till date has allocated more grants for education than the grants allocated in the First Five Year Plan, I think 7.9 percent allocation was made but today we are unable to allocate more than 4 percent. It is alright that at that time the amount was 100 crores rupees and now it is 20-40 thousand crores rupees but the amount required in accordance with the expansion of our economy was not allocated or the Government was unable to allocate that amount. I do not want to go into the reasons for it. Today the entire nation and this House admit that there is the need for providing compulsory and free education in India. It should be done at the earliest. We should pay heed to it that we could not complete the work even in 50 years which we were supposed to do in 10 years. It is not so that the need for compulsory and free education has been discussed for the first time. Infact during the period of independence struggle all our national leaders, be it Gopal Krishna Gokhale or Mahatma Gandhi or Maharshi Arvind or Dr. Zakir Hussain, all of them imphasised the need for compulsory and free education. In Marathi Daily 'Atmodhar' Mahatma Gandhi had written as under :

[English]

"The fifth requirement of national education is that it should be free"

[Translation]

He wrote further :

[English]

"Lastly, the people themselves must have control over the planning and carrying out of education. In the exercise of this control lies education too. The people will then have faith in education meted out to their children and feel their responsibility towards it."

[Translation]

He said that education must be managed socially and we want to make provision for that. He had pointed out that unless and until we get the consent and cooperation from the society, people will not have any interest in sending their children to the educational institutions. Perhaps late Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the first person who, while speaking over a bill in the year 1911 in Imperial legislative council had said one important thing.

[English]

"My Lord, an American legislator, addressing his countrymen more than half a country ago, once said that if he had the Archangle's trumpet, the blast of which could startle the living of all nations, he would sound it in their ears and say : Educate your children, educate all your children, educate every one of your children'. The deep wisdom and passionate humanity of this aspiration is now generally recognized, and in almost every civilised country, the State today accepts the education of the children as a primary duty resting upon it."

[Translation]

Therefore, he did it from the year 1911. After that this Bill could not be passed in 1916. Then in the year 1916 or 1917 Shri Vithalbai Patel managed to get passed a Bill for the implementation of compulsory and free education in the territory of Mumbai. So, it is an important work which was also carried out during our independence struggle. Further, Shri Gokhale had said in this speech :

[English]

"Turning next to the systems of education adopted in different countries we find that while in most of them elementary education is both compulsory and free, and in a few, though the principle of compulsion is not strictly enforced or has not yet been introduced it is either wholly or for the most part gratuitous, in India alone it is neither compulsory nor free. Thus in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Japan, it is both compulsory and free, the period of compulsion being generally six years, though in some of the American States it is now as long as nine years. In Holland, elementary education is compulsory, but not free. In Spain, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Rumania, it is free, and, in theory, compulsory, though compulsion is not strictly enforced. In Turkey too, it is free and nominally compulsory, and in Russia though compulsion has not yet been introduced, it is for the most part gratuitous."

[Translation]

Since then we had been urging in this regard. In order to elucidate India is backwardness in the field of education, the comparison with other countries was being made while addressing the Basic Education Conference in 1941, Dr. Jakir Hussain had said

[English]

"I think basic education is a task the State must undertake and perform. It is a task so intricate and so vast that private effort by itself cannot organise and control it".

[Translation]

In the same way, Rishi Arvind had said in his essay on national education system;

[English]

"The first problem in a national system of education is to give an education as comprehensive as European and more thorough without the evils of strain and cramming. This can only be done by studying the instruments of knowledge and finding

a system of teaching which shall be natural, easy and effective. The muscles of mind must be thoroughly trained by simple and easy means. Then, not till then, great feats of intellectual strength can be required of them."

[Translation]

It means that he has urged that children should not be burdened so much that their mind may not work. Their mind should be trained in an attractive and easy manner. Then, the children will be able to do great feats from an intellectual point of view. Keeping all these things in view, it is being demanded by the guardians as well as other political parties for a long time. In the agenda of National Democratic Alliance also we have provided that we shall provide compulsory and free education to the children of our country. You may remember that a bill was introduced in Parliament in 1997 in this regard which was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has given some recommendations after considering that bill. I have gone through those recommendations and find a great deal of reality in them.

These recommendations are very important and they should be utilized. They will make the bill complete, effective and in order. It was considered by the Government and the Prime Minister ordered that the said bill should be drafted in a proper way. This task was assigned to some Cabinet colleagues and after the meetings of the said cabinet committee and consultations with the Law Ministry and the Law Commission, the bill has been introduced in the present form. The provision for the Bill was made in Directive Principles (article 45) in the Constitution. The Supreme Court has admitted in its decision in Unnikrishnan ji's case that although this article is Directive Principle, it is as effective as the Fundamental Rights. In a way, the Supreme Court has ruled that education is also a Fundamental Right and Article 45 should be viewed as such. As many as 18 to 19 States have made legislation keeping it in view. But as education is a subject in concurrent list and keeping in view the need of providing education to all persons in the country, it is the duty of the Central Government to implement that system in a proper manner. So, it is very important to introduce and pass this bill.

In the last amendment, there was the provision to scrap article 45 completely and to make education a fundamental right by inserting a new article 21A in the Constitution and some responsibility should be entrusted with the guardians

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

also and those responsibilities should be included in the article dealing with fundamental duties. The Parliamentary Committee considered the matter and it was of the view that article 45 directs the Government to provide education to the children until they attain the age of 14 years. I also agree to the view. In it the children upto the age of 6 years have also been included. If we had accepted the previous bill, we could not have given any direction to the Central or State Government about providing education to the children upto the age of 6(six). I think that it was the lacunae in the previous bill and we thought about it deeply especially after the Parliamentary Committee pointed out it and we decided that it must be incorporated in the bill. We have provided in article 45 for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. It is also necessary to provide instructions in this regard to the Central as well as State Government because if it is not provided, we would not be able to establish full importance of education. I would like to clarify it.

It is not enough to make the child healthy only physically, but it is also necessary to train its mind to work properly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee has allotted only two hours for the consideration and passing of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. You have taken almost half-an-hour already. At the time of giving reply also, you can take some time.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I would conclude in five-seven minutes. The Bill is very important. If the pregnant mother is not looked after properly, if the infant's health is not cared for and proper medicines are not made available to them, the child would not survive upto six years and even if he manages to survive, he would not be able to pursue education. So, it was thought that it is important to provide for early child care.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have many schemes in this regard through which we are implementing it. The Department of Women and Child Welfare is paying full attention in this regard. There is also a scheme of I.C.D.S. for it. We have universalize it now and it has been made available for the entire country. We are constantly in touch with the Planning Commission to provide better nutrition and to increase the immunity level of the children. We have held extensive discussions with the Health Ministry. So, we, in collaboration

with the States are trying our best to provide as much facilities for the children as possible until they complete the age of six years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 12 to 14 crore children between 0-6 years in our country. Therefore, it will be difficult for the States to provide with necessary care and most of the States have expressed their helplessness. So, first we would fulfill the provision for the age group of 6-14 years. Only then we would look into this matter. But, we do not want to leave the matter unimplemented. We are giving our full attention to this matter. It is true that we have not included them under Fundamental Rights but still we accept Directive Principles in that spirit and we shall do whatever is necessary. We have inter-connected many schemes for it. In this context, I think that the Government has accepted the spirit of article 45 in its totality.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being said that if these provisions are included under the Fundamental Duties of the parents, they may be penalized for not doing their duties. I would like to tell that this is not correct.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : I should not interfere. If you do not mind it, I will take a minute. If I speak now itself, it will help you and the House also to correct it. Article 45 says :

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all the children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

The new article which we are trying to introduce in the Constitution now says :

"The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years."

The Government has said that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care. This is an addition. This is good. We welcome it. What is missing is the words "free and compulsory". After all, it is going to remain in the Directive Principles of State Policy chapter. It will not create burden on the State Governments. There is no point dropping these two words "free and compulsory". If you think it proper, then, you may amend it.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have taken the opinion of many educationists regarding the percentage of children aged from zero to six years. You cannot make it compulsory because this is an age in which a child of three or four years is not able to read to write anything. It is not possible to make it compulsory because throughout the world children are prepared for getting formal education, and I have told you about the problem that the State Government are not ready for that. Today we are heading towards making it free, but at present the education of children from six to fourteen years of age is the most important aspect. We are fulfilling that by giving attention to it. By then, these children will grow a bit more and three or four years will pass, then efforts will be made to make more arrangements for this also. However, it is our concern that the children who are going to be educated, are healthy and they have a healthy and sound mind.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no compulsion for education of children from zero to six years of age in any country of the world and neither it is free. Most of them are run with the help of society, community, parents and the Governments. There are about 10 lakh schools and villages in our country in which these arrangements are made by the State Governments and the Central Government. If just writing will do, it is different. We can write it, but it is meaningless because we would not be able to do it now. Till date we had written that we would achieve the target of free and compulsory education within 10 years, but we could not. What to speak of 10 years, it could not be possible even in 50 years. So merely writing is meaningless. This is not possible. So it would be better to do what is possible. Let any Government come, it may be ours or it may be yours, we should work with utmost sincerity. There is unanimity about this that proper attention is to be given to this and we have to do this as soon as possible. I must assure you that there shall be no lapses in this regard and proper attention will be given to the provision of free education and child care for children from zero to six years of age.

We received foreign aid in this, and we are talking from this view point also besides talking to the Planning Commission. We are also urging all the voluntary organisations and corporate houses of this country to come forward with quick aid for this sector. So there is not difficulty in that.

The last thing I have to say in this regard is that whatever funds the Central Government and the State Government, could manage we did manage. The group of experts that we had constituted, has examined all aspects and has recommended to spend Rs. 89-90 crores during the coming 10 years. Even today our campaign of education for all is an ongoing scheme. Hon. Prime Minister is here, I have to thank him that this is the only scheme which, he has urgently said, will continue. The five years plan might have been completed today, but this scheme will continue in the next five year plan. Five Year Plan has not been made yet, but this had been accepted as an ongoing scheme. For this 85% funds are given by the Central Government and 15% by the State Governments. Next time we will give 75% and State Governments will give 25%. In the further next plan we will give 50% and State Governments will give 50% which will continue for ever, to there is no difficulty like this. I must assure you that we are also trying to provide a satisfactory quality as enshrined in our national education policy, and today almost all the States have accepted it that under this 'education for all' campaign, quality of education in the schools will be taken good care of and in the years of come, they will implement this in phases, adequate attention is being given towards this.

I would request you all to pass this provision, this amendment in the article unanimously and help me take the important step towards making India a knowledge society. Only the knowledge societies will be able to compete with the world in the times to come. India's record, India's traditions have been quite great in this respect and if we succeed in making it a well educated and healthy society at the earliest, we will certainly build an able and prosperous nation. We will extend all help in fulfilling the vow taken by the Hon. Prime Minister to make the 21st century India's century. I propose that this bill may be passed unanimously.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This includes the reply also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : No more reply.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (DIAMOND HARBOUR) : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am thankful to the Minister of Human Resource Development for introducing this kind of Bill. It has given us some opportunity to discuss about making the education as a Fundamental Right. It is most unfortunate that after 54 years of our Independence, we are now having some initiatives to make education a Fundamental Right.

[Shri Samik Lahiri]

It was stated in article 45 of our Constitution that free and compulsory education would be provided to all the children up to the age of 14 years within a definite period.

16.44 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

I quote from article 45. It states :

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

But according to this article, if good initiatives had been taken, then, definitely by the year 1960, this dream could have been realised. But it was then deferred to 1970, then to 1980, then again to 1990 and then to 2000. Recently, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Joshi, has declared that India would achieve this target at least by 2010.

In this way, the time is going away. If we look back, there were several Committees and Commissions to look into the different aspects of education right from elementary to higher education. There was no dearth of Committees and Commissions in our country so far as the education is concerned. More than 120 Committees and Commissions have been constituted to look into different aspects of education right from elementary to higher education.

One of the Commissions, the 17 Member Education Commission headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari, which is one of the most important Commissions that was set up long back, submitted its report on 29th June 1966, if my memory is correct. It states :

“The destiny of India is now been stopped in her classrooms. This, we believe is no more rhetoric in a world based on science and technology, it is education that determines the level of prosperity, welfare and security of the people.”

But, even after 54 years of Independence and even after three decades of submission of the report by this Commission, this could not be realised till date.

Now, let us have a look about the strength of our country so far as education is concerned and the place that we are occupying in the world. It has been referred by the hon. Minister, our position is not at all happy. According to the

World Education Report, India shares 32.3 per cent of the illiterates of the world and it has been estimated in the report that India's share of the global illiteracy will go up to 34 per cent in the year 2004.

Sir, we know that India is having a share of the global population of 16.9 per cent only. So, this data is enough to describe the sorry situation of our country so far as education and literacy are concerned. When our position is so bad, if we compare with the countries of the world and if we look into the expenditure on education, that situation is very bad there also. It is even worse.

If I refer to the Human Development Report 1997 – I am referring to 1997 because the Eighty-Third Constitution (Amendment Bill) was under discussion by the Standing Committee, which has been very correctly referred by the hon. Minister – at that time, India's figure on public expenditure on education out of the total expenditure was 11.9 per cent, whereas the world figure was 14 per cent. Even the figure of other developing country like South Africa was 16.99 per cent.

Now, if we look at the public expenditure per student as *percentage of per capita* Gross National Income by India, it is also very low in comparison to the world figure. Where do we stand ? It is only 16.3 per cent in India and the world figure is at 23.3 per cent.

Sir, we are having a big chunk of the world's illiteracy, we are having big chunk of children who are out of school. Therefore we should have more and more expenditure on education. But ironically, the expenditure on education in our country has come down right from the First Five Year Plan to the Ninth Five Year Plan. It has been referred by the hon. Minister also and everybody knows that.

In the First Five Year Plan, the allocation was much higher. It was to the tune of 6.79 per cent of the total plan outlay. It came down and in the Ninth Five Year Plan, it was to the tune of 4.25 per cent only. This resulted in a huge amount of illiteracy, a huge number of illiterates, huge number of out of school children and the position of the education of our country in comparison to other countries is very sorry. It is only because of the neglect that our education has received.

Sir, under this backdrop, when the 83rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the other House, it was referred to the Standing Committee. It was the first initiative in our country to declare education as a fundamental right.

This Bill was introduced by the then United Front Government. Though it had its own lacunae, that was the first initiative in our country even after so many years of our independence. Though the Standing Committee, within the due date, had submitted its Report to Parliament, Parliament could not take it up for discussion because the United Front Government fell down. What had happened after that ? After that, the 83rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill could never see the light of the day. It was gathering dust for years together. In between we have seen the statements of the Union HRD Minister, Shri Joshi, many times. Before every Session of Parliament, we used to see in the newspapers that the Education Minister of our country is committing before the nation that within a short span of time, he is going to introduce the Bill. But for years together, it was not introduced. But, now ultimately, it has been introduced as the 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Though for renaming one amendment has been circulated, let it be placed by the Minister at the time of placing the amendments.

Now, after going through the different aspects of this 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I am very sorry to say that it is indeed a back leap in comparison to the present status. Why I am saying so ? Sir, in Article 45 of the Constitution, which has been very correctly referred to and mentioned by Shri Shivraj V. Patil, it has already been there – up to the age group of 14, free and compulsory education will be provided.

Sir, I would like to refer to the famous judgement of the Supreme Court, that is, Shri Unnikrishnan's judgement, way back in 1993, and I quote :

"It is noteworthy that among the several articles in Part IV, only article 45 speaks in time-limit. No other article does.

Has it made any significance ? Is it a small pious wish even after 54 years of our Independence ?" .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : Sir, I will be concluding my speech shortly. This is a very important Bill. Please allow me some more time.

So, Sir, in that particular judgement, the Supreme Court had conferred the fundamental right to the students, to all the Children up to the age group of 14. Now, in the proposed 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the age group between

0 and 6 has been eliminated. Why is it so ? I would like to know as to what has prompted the Government to decide it.

It has been said, at the time of placing the Bill by the hon. Minister, that for the age group between 0 and 6, he cannot make it compulsory. But why can you not make it free ? The question that is posed by the Minister is this. Where from the money will come ? Sir, even after 54 years of our Independence, we could not realise the dream of the framers of our Constitution. They categorically stated that within 10 years, it would be done. Now, again if you leave it to article 45, it will never be realised. You cannot segregate the age group between 0 and 6. It will never be realised. After 54 years of our Independence, now we could find some time to discuss about making education as a fundamental right. We do not know after how many years again we will find some time to discuss this particular aspect of this Constitution. That is why, I would urge upon you not to leave this age group of 0 to 6. Early childhood care and education are very important. You cannot segregate this from the elementary education. Early childhood care cannot be segregated from the elementary education. This is an integral part of the elementary education and it has been acclaimed everywhere internationally.

You had been in the teaching profession for so long. You have that experience. Even we were a signatory of the UN Charter in the year 1992. There also it has been stated that early childhood care education should be taken care of by the Government. Then, why are you excluding this 0-6 age group? Some suspicion is roaming in and around my mind. Why is this 0-6 age group left out ? May I refer here to this point ? 16,000 schools are being run by the RSS as Saraswati Sisu Vidhya Mandirs. Are you trying to exclude those schools from the arena of the State, and Government control ? Do you want to do that ? That is why it has been excluded ? Let some scientific and realistic explanation come from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : I am concluding. But it is very important. After so many years, we found some time to discuss this fundamental right. So, please do not curb my right to say..... (*Interruptions*) Sir, another important point is the financial aspect of this Bill. If we make it a fundamental right definitely a big amount of money is needed for it. One Committee was set up. Prof. Tapas Mazumdar Committee had indicated that a total amount of Rs. 1,36,92,200 crore

[Shri Samik Lahiri]

is needed. Already you have stated that in the Ninth Five Year Plan the share would be 15:85 ratio. In the next Five Year Plan, it will be 25:75 ratio and in the next Plan to that, it will be 50:50 ratio and from that onwards it will carry on. But some few months are left for the completion of the Ninth Five Year Plan. It means it will start from 75:25 ratio. You have to see this. This is the responsibility of the Government to arrange for the money. This is one of the most important aspects. It has been stated by Kothari and even during placing this particular Bill, you said of the immense importance of imparting elementary education. If I can refer Prof. Amartya Sen and Jhon Dreze, their research papers have stated that if you put five paise in elementary education, you will get 25 paise back in your GDP. Even that financial aspect is also there. So, why are you not arranging that much of money? This is a social investment. But unfortunately, if we look at the Budget of this Government for the last three years, the allocation for education has gone down in terms of percentage. I can quote but I do not want to waste the time of the House. So, I am not going into those figures but it is true. When you need more and more money, when you need to allocate more and more money, you are drastically cutting down your Budget for education. You may say that the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister is not giving enough money to you but it is the problem of your Government and you have to arrange it. Why do you not go in for some alternative arrangement? You are giving so many relaxations to the corporate houses. Why cannot you impose an education cess on the corporate houses and accumulate some amount of money so that this can be met and realised? In that manner you have started accumulating some kind of money for road. So, why cannot you do it so far as education is concerned? It bears immense importance.

Last but not least is this. One of the most important aspects has been stated in the Bill in the last clause that in article 51(a) of the Constitution, after clause (J), the following clause shall be added, "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education." It is whose responsibility? Is it State's responsibility or the guardian's responsibility to provide the opportunity?

**17.00 hrs.**

You have stated here that a person who is a parent or a guardian has to provide opportunities for education. It is the duty of the State. If you make it a Fundamental Right, it becomes the duty of the Government to impart education

to the child. It is not the duty of the parents or guardians. You could say that the duty of the parents would be that they should encourage children to go to school or to get educated but you cannot confer the responsibility upon them. You cannot shy away from your responsibility or you cannot abdicate your responsibility by putting the burden on the shoulders of the parents and guardians. This is another major point where the Government is trying to shy away from discharging its own responsibility. There are the major lacunae. I urge upon the hon. Minister and I urge upon this august House that the lacunae have to be addressed.

This is a very important Bill. After many years, we are discussing this Bill. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister that he should consider it with flexibility. He may please rise above partisan politics, think about the 6.5 crore children who are out of school and think about the poor families. In our country, 35 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. He should think about what is going to happen to them. He has to consider all these aspects. If all these lacunae are not removed, this Bill would be detrimental to their interests and will not be able to serve the purpose of declaring elementary education as a Fundamental Right.

I hope and wish that the hon. Minister would definitely be able to understand and he would be flexible enough to incorporate these points and would be able to plug the loopholes and make this Bill more comprehensive.

With these words, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (VARANASI) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution 93rd Amendment Bill-2001.

Sir, from the very beginning of life education shapes our physical, mental and spiritual development. Education makes people self-reliant and persevering. It is after great efforts that India has been able to increase the number of schools, students and teachers in elementary education today. But despite this, the target of elementary education has not been achieved till now. To overcome this lapse, the hon. Minister has brought this Constitution Amendment Bill and he deserves congratulations for the same. This Government and its Minister of Human Resource Development, hon. Joshi ji who himself is associated with



the field of education, have seen the pitiable condition of education in the country with pain and agony. I do not think it necessary to repeat what my predecessor hon. Samik Lahiri ji has just said. But the persons who were entrusted with the responsibility of elementary education after independence, did not fulfill it. I am not here to make allegations on party lines, but it is a fact. Hon. Lahiriji, the Government, your party has been supporting, did not ever say that a bill for compulsory education should be brought and compulsory education should be imparted. Hon. Lahiriji, there is a Government of your party in the state to which you belong and if you had provided for such education in your States, your speech today would have been exemplary.

'Example is better than precept' – they are doing nothing there. You are criticising for the sake of criticism. This bill has been brought with a good intention. Hon. Joshi ji has initiated a good work. He should be thanked for that.

I would like to tell you the number of schools in 1950-51 so that this may be put on record. In 1950-51 the number of schools was 2 lakh 31 thousand which kept on increasing. Today, in 1998-99 this number has increased four folds to become 9 lakh 30 thousand. Admissions have witnessed six time growth in the elementary education cycle. Admissions have increased from 1.9 crores to 11 crores. This recorded a 13% growth of admissions at the elementary level. Admission of girls have recorded a record increase of 32 times.

It is a matter worth mentioning. Even now there are about one lac such settlements where no schooling facility within a distance of one kilometer is available. The Government have made much efforts in this direction, but the shortcomings that have remained are still challenging us. The House should accept the challenge. The Government have launched a very good scheme in the form of universal education campaign. With the co-operation of the States and through a time-bound system a historical effort has been made to make the primary education universally available. The Department and the Minister deserve thanks and congratulation for it. The way his department started working to and made efforts to impart compulsory education and fixed a target to fulfil the objects of universal education by enrolling all the students by re-enrolling them in schools for drop outs and camps by the year 2003, is a welcome step. All the children will complete their primary education of five year duration by the year 2007. Moreover, all the children will complete their primary

education of eight years duration by the year 2010. Emphasising education for better life, his department has started to pay attention on primary education. It is proving fruitful and for this I thank the Government very much and also appreciate this Government for it.

I want to mention that there is a great need for constructing buildings. And to provide compulsory primary education buildings are much needed. There are many dilapidated buildings all over the country as well as Uttar Pradesh. I want that more amount should be allotted for it so that schools may be built. And the ratio of 75 and 25 between Central and State Governments may also be considered for Central aid. If a State Government is weak like Bihar Government.... (Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.):  
And the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : Government of Bihar is weaker than that of Uttar Pradesh. If I say that, economically Government of Bihar is weaker than that of Uttar Pradesh .... (Interruptions)

.... (Interruptions) \*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Raghuvansh Babu have spoken without permission of Chair so nobody should pay attention to it.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : The ratio of 75 and 25 .... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt each other. Please start your speech.

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : I can reply to an intelligent person but I am going ahead. But I want to say that State of Bihar is economically weaker. So Government should relax the ratio of 75-25 percent but whatever my friend said, that is different, I will not go by it.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : You may add U.P. to it.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, our country has made a marvellous progress in the field of primary education. Even today out of 20 crores children in the age group of 6-14, 4.2 crores children are

\* Not recorded.

[Shri Shankar Prasad Jaiswal]  
not going to schools. The Government have accepted that large number of children are not getting compulsory education. Even today there are one lac such settlements where no school is there within a distance of one kilometer. It shows the number of children lagging behind in availing primary education. I want to tell the hon'ble minister that even today children are picking rags to manage their both ends meet. There are children working in brick kilns and are surviving on begging. How to provide education to these children in the age group of 6-14 years the department of education have discussed it in detail. I would like that such education should be ensured for these children also, so that they may avail education.

Chairman, Sir, the Minister has done a good job. It is a historical effort in the direction of attaining goals of making primary education universally available through cooperation and a timebound integrated system in these States under the universal education campaign. Your effort is highly commendable. The Minister have started a national programme of nutrition aid to strengthen the primary education. Under this scheme mid-day meal....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Government will give its own reply, you please carry on.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, mid-day meal scheme is known as MDM and it was started on 15 August, 1995. Only due to this scheme enrolment in classes 1-5 got increased and reduced the dropout rates. Children inculcated the habit of going school regularly. The amount spent under this scheme falls under the national programme of Primary Education Nutrition Aid. In the year 1995 3.34 crores of children were included in this scheme. In 1996-97 5.57 crore children in 1997-98 9.10 crore children in 1998-99 9.79 crore children, in 1999-90 9.90 crore children and in 2000-01 10.50 crore children were provided mid-day meal. I suggest that extension in this programme is needed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as matter of quantity for children is concerned, it is sufficient. The States which benefited from it were benefitted sufficiently but there are many States which have been distributing foodgrains in place of mid-day meal.

Through you I want to request the Government to ensure such a arrangements so that they may get their meal. You want that I should conclude in short while, I respect you very much. While concluding I want to tell you

that there is a need to work with the thought of "CHAATROH DEVOH BHAVAH". There are private schools and the way they are commercialising the education and earning huge money and they are providing education commercially in these privately owned public schools, many public schools have been opened in big cities. There should be similar course and equal fees. They charge rupees two hundred or three hundred for forms and thousands of rupees for admission. They children are asked in interview whether their parents know English, if the parents do not know English, they are not admitted to school. On the other hand there are schools where we are not able to provide mattresses and black boards. Such types of inequalities are prevailing in our society, hon'ble Minister should consider to remove these inequalities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, concluding my speech I want to say that Government have opened 36000 Rajeev Gandhi Schools. They have opened schools but only one teacher was appointed there. Teachers are VIII class passed. And VIII class passed people were appointed there.....  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : What education one can impart who himself is not educated. While supporting the motion brought here, I would like to say one more thing in the end ..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing of your point will go on record.

.... (Interruptions) \*

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (KHERI) : Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. It is good that the hon'ble Minister has realised that the democracy of 100 crore people of India now cannot be ruled by the baton. Systems are being evolved and a revolutionary enactment is taking India to the threshold of a new age which encompasses the determination to bringing complete change. But it took so long time. The Government was paying too much attention in checking the educational curriculum and saffronisation of the education. The Government paid too much attention to the other necessary issues which were related to the education. This important

\* Not recorded.

constitutional amendment really took a long time. At the time of independence, the policy makers of the Constitution had provided for universal elementary education within ten years. Fifty four years have passed since then. The poor and helpless public have suffered during this period. How much the destiny of India has changed. You have woken up after 54 years. I wish to congratulate you for this act but few memories revive in the mind which make my heart heavy. Today, the situation of India is such that many discrimination have come up like possession of capital and technology by one or the other community. System has become in such away that man has become a victim of man's exploitation. Expected economic growth did not take place.

Such is the situation today, as an Advisor of McKinsey Business Company tells that unless the economic growth rate of India reaches 10%, it would be difficult to keep India united in the present form. There is need to think seriously over the negligence of the education during these 54 years.

Even today, there is 80% dependency on agriculture in our country. People do not know as to how they have to live. Even today, 80% people depend on agriculture and more than half of them are illiterate. The workers cannot safeguard their interests. They do not know about their past and future.

Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you that the mismanagement of the education system has caused the migration of both capital and talent of villages to the cities. 80% of India's population living in villages is deprived of education, life and future. I would say it again that this amendment has really been brought at a very delayed stage. Many Committees and Inquiry Commissions have been constituted for this purpose. I have the facts, Radhakrishnan Commission in 1948-49, Mudliar Commission in 1952, Kothari Commission in 1964-66, National Policy on Education in 1986, Rammurti Committee Report in 1990, UN Convention on rights of the child which India ratified in 1992, Unnikrishnan ji's judgement came in 1994, Saikia Committee's report came in 1997, report of Standing Committee on Human Resources Development came in 1996, Education Minister's Resolution came in 1998. National Committees Report on UEE on mission mode came in 1999, Dakar Declaration took place in 2000. Where was the effort made ? The Constitution of the country had provided free and compulsory education to everyone and elementary education within 10 years. But at the same time the society of the same country has been advocating for thousands of years for denial of education to Shudra people.

Has it cast its shadow ? Why the destiny of India could not achieve its goal in so many years ? Why the people and democracy of India could not reach their destined goal ? It is a very big question which is to be considered by all of us.

Only the illiteracy has caused too much insecurity and injustice today. India is marching towards development today but I would like to make you aware that if you talk about development to a person who is a victim of injustice and insecurity, he starts laughing looking at your face. Such is the situation that there is acknowledgment in the rural areas that an illiterate person suffers all his life. This is the story of 54 years, two generations have gone. We got independence in 1947. We are going to take a new step today for which we have to formulate the outlines of a new future.

The situation of education is not hidden today from anyone. Circumstances are such that the Government is under pressure due to lack of resources. Many hon'ble Members have been trying for many years from the Government to bring this Bill in the House. Around 162 hon'ble members had filled the pledge form across the party lines. It is an universal issue which had consensus. I would like to bring to your notice that the situation of Primary Education is really very bad today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation in Uttar Pradesh is very grave. Thousands of schools are lying empty. There are no teachers I would like to talk about a goal. I went to a village in my constituency. I was a far away area. Old people of that village were very much worried about the education. They told me that the school was built three years ago but no teacher had come there. They were very angry. I asked them that it is comprehensible that the teacher did not come there but for how many days the SHO did not come, they said that SHO comes twice a day. This is the situation. That is why I would like to ask that if we really have the policy and the will power today to take education to villages, as we are saying here ?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the Bill presented here, I would like to inform the House through you that the drop rate is very high in the enrolment. Today, the situation is such that twelve and a half crore students are unable to get enrolled in India. Fifteen crore children are unable to go beyond even the fifth standard, the drop-out rate being very high, especially in the case of girls. It is a matter of great concern. You have provided free and compulsory education in the Bill presented by you but will the goal of the Bill be achieved ?

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the report submitted by the Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Education Department has suggested not only making education free but recommended for providing free mid-day meals, books and uniform also. But you have not included these provisions in the Bill. Therefore, it is an incomplete Bill. Through you, I would like to tell that 39% people in India are living below the poverty line. Resourceful people have no difficulty in providing education to their children. They can spend one lakh rupees on each child in a year but from where the poor will spend. Birth of a child in a family living below poverty line, means an addition to the source of income. Therefore, I say that if you will not give attention towards this point, this Bill will remain incomplete and your intention will not be fulfilled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, education means providing meaningful education, quality education to the student which will help his all-round development but you have not paid attention to this side. Even today, there are schools which impart good education but the condition of our Government Schools is very bad. The condition of Government Schools is not hidden from you. Double Education System is practice. If we are unable to provide quality education and meaningful education to the children of our country, we would not be able to truly fulfill the spirit of the Constitution and meet the objective of this Bill. Even after 54 years of the country's Independence the condition of the poor man is quite bad, in so far as his education is concerned. If the Government is not yet able to bring forward the Bill to provide for compulsory free education to the poor children of the country, it would not ever be able to work for the welfare of the people.

Sir, the Government intends to push through the Bill to provide for compulsory education to children aged between 6 to 14 years, but, I would like to tell for its information that it is a scientific fact that if the mother is suffering from malnutrition, the child she gives birth to cannot be healthy. Now-a-days a large number of mothers are suffering from malnutrition in the country. They do not get food in requisite quantity. Scientists are of the opinion that IQ level of the children born to the mothers suffering from under-nourishment is found to be low. The intellectual capacity of the children also remains low. What could be the reasons for the women to be still living below poverty line and suffering from malnutrition even 54 years after independence. What could be the reasons that they are unable to get stomachful of food as a result of which they

suffer from malnutrition and give birth to under weight babies with low intellectual level in general and unable to develop their potentialities in future. Why do the Government, after all, want to leave out these children? By doing so justice it is not doing justice to them. I would like to say through you that we cannot rest assured by merely leaving this job to the State Government.

You have seen the condition of the States. They don't have enough money to pay salaries to their employees.....  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are deviating from the subject. Please speak on the Bill.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : I have mentioned that the period between birth and upto the age of six years is very important for a child. I had mentioned during the discussion last year that income tax rebate can be given to the house-wives and also to the mothers on account of the fact that they form the basic institute and they serve the nation as well as the family. Can the Government give them rebate? You are spending a lot of money through various schemes but your delivery system has failed. There is a doubt on the accountability of the Government officials, there is a doubt on the resolution of the Government.....  
(Interruptions) We have to think over as to whether we could leave the matter relating to the education and development of the children from their birth upto the age of six years to the State Governments? I urge upon the Government to formulate schemes keeping particularly this age group in view.

Another most important issue is related to the age group between 14 years to 18 years. The age group between 14 to 18 years is most vital. I would like to inform that among the total number of drop outs, girl children are maximum in number mostly in the age group of 14 to 18 years. It is very unfortunate that we are celebrating the International Women Empowerment year and we are unable to safeguard the interests of our sisters in the age-group between 14 to 18 years through Government of India. If we would not be able to provide for this in the new Bill, we would certainly not make justice to them. .... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you please sit down.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : I want to give a suggestion to the Government. .... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. whatever you are speaking is not going on record.

.... (Interruptions) \*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, there are other Hon'ble Members to speak. You have taken fifteen minutes.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (VISAKHAPATNAM) : Sir, the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill is the brainchild of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I congratulate him for bringing out this Bill for education to everybody. Unless we achieve universal education, we cannot eradicate poverty. They are both inter-linked. We feel that no many of the backward States educational facilities are not properly organised. It is because of poverty. Again unless you eradicate poverty, you cannot get people educated. That is why, the provision of amendment of the Constitution and bringing out a new article 21A will put responsibility on the States along with the Central Government. Now, the Union Government want to take the burden of universal education. It is a welcome sign and everybody should welcome it. This Bill seeks to insert a new article and to amend article 51A.

This has been done with a view to providing an obligation to the parents. As they have stated, it is a partnership among the Central Government, the State Government and the parents or the guardians. Unless you bring about a movement in the society, more so in the villages, it is very difficult to achieve the target of universal education at the elementary level in the age group of six to fourteen years.

As many hon. Members have felt, it is a fact that infrastructural facilities like school buildings and teachers are not available in many villages. Both these are indeed very important. Unless you have a building you cannot run a school; similarly, unless you have a teacher, you cannot run a school. Providing school teachers is becoming a problem because it is a financial commitment. To overcome this difficulty, in the past three or four years, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu has appointed more than two lakhs of voluntary teachers.

17.36 hrs.

(SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL in the Chair)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (KHAMMAM) : They are not paying salary to the school teachers.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : I am coming to that. The idea of bringing teachers to schools is very important. He has appointed School Committees. Nobody can deny that. As you know, there are no school committees in many places. He has formed School Committees in every village. These School Committees will take responsibility of the voluntary teachers and the State Government also shares some financial burden. So, the idea is very good. Unless you have teachers to run elementary schools, you cannot make universal education a reality.

There are a good number of educated youths. They are not having any avocation now. Though our Government has promised one crore jobs every year, we could not fulfill it so far... (Interruptions) Please do not disturb me. When your Members were speaking, I never disturbed them. I have heard you patiently and you also must have patience. .... (Interruptions) Certain hard facts are not palatable to some hon. Members. I cannot do anything for that. But facts are facts.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : They have not paid their sweepers also. Ask him whether it is a fact or not. Salaries to the teachers have not been paid for the last two years. What is he talking ? This should not go unchallenged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : This should not go on record. I have not yielded to her to intervene in the matter.

Unless this idea is put into practice in every village, how can you educate children ? You must have teachers, you must have buildings and you must have the will. At least some State Governments have the will to educate people. There may be difficulties because our nation is a poor nation. We cannot provide everything overnight. It comes along with our will to do things. So, you must have the will in the first place. Because of this reason I wholeheartedly welcome this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, though it has been brought forward late. It should have come in 1997 or 1998 itself. But the Government has taken some time to bring forward this amendment – better late than never.

\* Not recorded.

[Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi]

Now we have come to a very good understanding that once this amendment has been made, then they have to pass a Bill again for universal quality education. Quality education still remains an unfulfilled dream. I totally agree with this view. So, quality primary education is a first step in the right direction. An explicit provision should be made in the fundamental rights of the Constitution.

Creation of infrastructure in the field of education should be given the highest consideration. We are very enthusiastic to make right to education a fundamental right and insert it in article 45 of the Constitution. But we could not do much about it in Part-III because it is a fundamental right. So, once it is in the form of an Act, we have to compulsorily implement it.

For this huge funds are required. For ten years, they say there is an allocation of Rs. 98,000 crore. Annually, it comes to Rs. 9,800 crore. Due to inflation it may go up. The Government of India knows its commitment. Once they know the commitment, they can fulfil it. That is why the House should wholeheartedly support this Bill.

There should not be more burden on the State Governments. If there is more burden on the State Governments, they may not be able to do it and this may also go the same way the other schemes have gone. At least, up to fifth class, the Government of India should fund 100 per cent. Then only we can achieve the object of primary education to all children. After achieving this, we can go to high school education. Unless the Government makes primary education compulsory, no village can develop. If I say what they are doing in Andhra Pradesh, some Members may again cry foul. In Andhra Pradesh, we are having Education Committees. If there are any dropouts, the Committee will go to the village and find out the reason as to why they have dropped out. It is very important. Our Chief Minister says that we should create knowledge based society at the earliest to eradicate poverty. We are working with that spirit. So, we welcome this amendment. I would like to reiterate what I have said earlier, that there should not be more burden on the parents, and on the State Governments. The Central Government should take upon the task itself so that we can achieve quality universal education step by step.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL)

: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shiv Sena I welcome the Bill which has been presented by hon'ble Minister to amend the Constitution. Those who have ruled for the last 50 years did hardly anything with regard to the education. Though our Government came to power very late yet it has presented the Bill relating to making compulsory the right to education to all. It has been written in Article 45 of our Constitution –

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

Since then a number of years have passed but this work has not been completed as yet. Now our Government is going to fulfil this task. I, therefore, want to congratulate Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi ji and Atal Bihariji for this. .... (Interruptions) The children used to be kept illiterate in earlier days. In Maharashtra, the famous social reformer Mahatma Phule put his all out efforts to educate people belonging to the Dalits and backward classes. Today is his death anniversary Shivraj Patil ji has earlier been Chairman in Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha and of this House also. He is also aware of this fact. Mahatma Phule said in Marathi and I want to repeat his words here in the House :

Vidheyavina Mati Geli, Mativina Neeti Geli

Neetivina Gati Geli, Gativina Vitt Gele,

Ittke Anarth Eka Avidheyene Kele,

It means that if we would not get education, we would lost all our intellect. If we lose our mind or intellect, we would not gain morality. If we wouldn't have morality, we would lose dynamism and without dynamism a person cannot hold the ground in his life. Why it happened ? It happened because all people could not get education and it is so to this date. Today is the death anniversary of our great social reformer Mahatma Jyoti Ba Phule ji and this Bill has also been introduced today itself. I feel that the manner in which we have given him the honour, I would like to congratulate you for that.

Free and compulsory education shall be provided to the children of age group between from 6 to 14 years, .... (Interruptions) I would take some more time because

[English]

It is affiliated to Shiv Sena.

[Translation]

But it is often seen that where there are teachers, we don't have students and where there are students, we don't have teachers. You must ponder over it also but UNICEF report says that 10 crore children cannot get education in the schools. We are saying this on the basis of newspaper reports. It is often seen in the rural areas that children also go to work along with their father in the fields. Therefore my request to the hon. Minister is that policy of providing eatables to children upto 10 years of age, which was followed upto 1995, should be resumed. At least the children will come to school for food and thus education and meals both can go together. The standard of rural and primary education is not good. The result is that poor don't encourage their children to study. A number of poor families don't send their children to school because of their poverty which deprives them of food. They won't send their children to schools for the sake of increasing literacy.

We spend 3.8 per cent of our GDP on eradicating illiteracy whereas developing countries spend almost 9 percent of their GDP on primary education and they have a good record vis-a-vis primary education. Therefore, I request hon. Minister to increase it by at least 5 percent. Some primary schools don't have even blackboards while in some schools children are taught under trees.

I also request you to give incentives to the Aanganwadi workers, who help rear children, care for the pregnant women. They should be given proper salaries. Under the policy, you are going to spend Rs. 98000 crore and this will take about 10 years, why to extend it to 10 years, it should be started immediately which will result in quick progress. Dr. Ambedkar had said that the facility of reservation should be provided for 15 years but he had also suggested that they should study and get their due. They should study and get their rights by competing with the general category.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. Now please conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I thank you for the opportunity you gave me for speaking. I had to speak more. If you give me permission. I may lay my speech. Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I lay my speech on the table ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright, please do so.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE \* : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 93rd

\* Laid on the Table.

Constitution Amendment Bill regarding providing free and compulsory education to children of the age of six to fourteen years, is a commendable step. Because the matter had been discussed quite often during last fifty years but not concrete action was taken. From this view point, this amendment Bill brought by the NDA Government is an important step.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also important because 90% of the children in our country get enrolled in the schools but 65 percent of them do not complete even class five. Figures also reveal that only 15 children are able to reach class VIII of the 100 who get enrolled in class I. In such circumstances, this step seeking to provide the fundamental right of education seems compulsory.

Government have been wise enough to add financial provisions in the Bill. As per the Bill, Union Government, along with the State Government, would spend Rs. 98000 crore in the coming ten years to reach the target. I would also like to submit to the Government to ensure that State Government do not cite the scarcity of funds as a hinderance. Besides, I would also like to submit that the Government should add some more funds which would be utilised for teachers, people who implement operation blackboard and Aanganwadi workers. In this context, I would also like to mention Operation Blackboard Programme revised under National Policy on Education, 1986. Sir, Operation Blackboard has three Major Components :

Three Important Constituents are :

1. Provision of separate toilets for boys and girls besides a minimum of two classrooms in each primary school;
2. Appointment of at least one more teacher to the existing one in district primary schools; and
3. Providing required STUDY MATERIAL along with furniture for all teachers included under the scheme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been informed that work on these three constituents has been expedited during the year 2000-2001, but it is yet to be completed. For education, these basic facilities are necessary and these should be provided immediately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of food is linked to compulsory education. In our country, most of the children stop going to school because it becomes necessary for

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

them to work to feed themselves. It was in view of this problem that the Government had launched 'Mid-day meal' scheme in 1995. The scheme was formulated for children studying in class I to V. As per figures available, 10.50 crore children were covered under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 and by 7 March, 2001, Rs. 1081.81 crore were spent on the scheme. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that just as the 93rd amendment Bill for providing compulsory education to children of the age of 6 to 14 has been brought, we should also provide the facility of giving mid day meal to children of poor sections.

#### Education :

- Government spends about Rs. 3800 crore annually on education.
- Literacy rate is increasing, but its rate is so slow that the number of illiterates is increasing every year. On international standards. Our percentage is even worse than that of Sri Lanka.

The standard of rural education and primary education is below par. The result is that poor children are not encouraged to go for studies. No poor family would send its children just for the sake of increasing literacy rate. On the contrary, they want to know, whether it would result in some economic benefits. Our primary education system does not have answer to this question.

Primary Education besides having been made compulsory, it should also be devised as how to connect it with employment so as to give the message that even a little education will help in earnings employment oriented education should be made mandatory in the rural areas – experts are of the opinion that the Government attitude is responsible to a great extent, for the dismal condition of the primary education. Government pays more attention to higher education as compared to primary education. The standard of primary education has been decreasing hence we should pay full attention to the primary education.

We spend approximately 3.8 per cent of our GDP for eradicating illiteracy while the countries with a good record of primary education spend approximately 9 percent of their GDP. May be this percentage is slightly more for Government to meet because Government have other priorities before it. Still we should increase our budget for education a little more and try to raise it to 5 percent of our GDP.

SHRI BALKRISHNA CHAUHAN (GHOSI) : Mr.

Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the serious lapses and shortcomings in the Constitution (Ninety-Third Amendment) Bill which has been presented in the House. The Constitution makers incorporated the provision for ensuring free and compulsory education to the children up to 14 years under Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State policy. It was stated that the State shall strive to achieve the same. 52 years in place of 10 have elapsed but except replacing this view to the bracket of children in the age group of six to 14 years, nothing substantial has been achieved. Nothing has been said about the fundamental rights of the children in the age group of zero to six years. The issue of fundamental rights has been raised after 52 years. A Bill to this effect had been brought in Rajya Sabha in 1997 in which Article 21(a) of the Constitution provided that the education for the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years would be a fundamental right. However that was diluted by entrusting this task to the State Government by stating that "State shall enact laws for ensuring the free and compulsory education." This thing takes away the very spirit of fundamental right and now it has been left to the will of the State. By incorporating article 51(a) of the fundamental duties in article 4(1), it has been stated that it shall be the duty of every Indian citizen to educate their children. This has always been a duty but it conveys that the State Government by enacting laws, will ensure that every guardian provide education to their children/wards. The Government can seek the asylum of the Court to ensure the enforceability of this law i.e. it can try the defaulting parents by moving to the Court.

The Government is bringing an amendment Bill seeking to make it mandatory for the parents to make arrangements for the education of the children in the age group of six to 14 years. Indirectly it implies that the parents should make no efforts to educate their children in the age group of zero to six years. There are many such shortcoming in this Bill. This Bill also defy the basic intention of our Constitution makers and the right to get free and compulsory education is nowhere in sight as was cherished by them, whereas these in rampant poverty and in education in the country.

There is a vast number of Dalits and people of weaker sections of society who have no means to get education. It was due to this that the Article 45 was enacted. It only been taken into account after 52 years and still the very spirit behind it has been sidelined. All this is being done to create an impression that the Government is thinking a lot in this regard. However, my submission is that the



Government should reconsider it thoroughly before ensuring its passage because, who will take care of 14 crore children in the age group of zero to six years, they will get an opportunity to get education after six years only. You are making this amendment against the very spirit of the Constitution, hence I oppose it. I submit that the Government should reconsider it. It has already taken four years to bring this Bill, hence better give some more time to redraft it and include it in the fundamental rights.

[English]

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (CALCUTTA SOUTH):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Through this Bill, right to education has been made as a fundamental right for children in the age group of six to 14. I hope that the whole House will wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

Sir, this is a demand, which is pending since long. When we came from the student movement or the youth movement, 'education for all' was our demand from the beginning. Education must be treated as the most important subject in this country and it must be included as a fundamental right.

The Government is bringing this amendment in article 45 of the Constitution and we welcome it. But we have to see the basic problems as to why, in our country, the dropout rate is so high, illiteracy rate is so high, why the school-going children sometimes cannot go to school, and education has become so expensive. If we see at the grassroot's level, we will find that whatever fund that is given by the Government for education has been misused like anything. That is why, my first submission to the Government is this. In article 41, there is a detailed elaboration about right to education and right to work. If we cannot compare and correlate right to education with right to work which is the basic and social problem of this country, then the people would not be able to send their children even though the Government has laws. Though the Government is going to implement the laws, there will be a difficulty from the point of view of the basic principle.

Sir, the Government has brought forward this Bill to provide education as a fundamental right for the children. It is a very good attempt but at the same time, if the Government can amend article 41 also from the directive principles to fundamental rights, then the basic problem relating to right to education would be solved.

Sir, I appreciate my friends who talked about education. It is a fact that parents want their children to go to school but the problem is that they do not have food and shelter in our country even after so many years of our Independence. There are so many villages, where there is no power and where there is no drinking water facility. Though we have so many *Yojanas* and many other schemes, there are houses where people do not get drinking water even from the tubewell. That is the basic problem. So, my request to the Government is, if it is not possible now, to accept the right to work as a fundamental right if we want to implement really and meaningful right to education.

I remember that when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he started National Literacy Mission and the Government gave so much of money to all the States for this National Literacy Mission. But, Sir, I want an investigation from you on this. In the name of literacy, so many States organise their own political programme. I am not mentioning about a particular State. I would like to know as to how many Districts really became literate. Can you tell me? I have seen so many districts where they are not at all literate but the Government gave them awards.

18.00 hrs.

It is not at the time of Rajiv Gandhi's period. But I am telling you about what is going on for a year. I am giving you one example. In West Bengal, there is a district called Burdwan. We have seen it. If you find out the Government's record, you will see that it is not that after you have come. It happened before you have come. They have declared Burdwan district as a hundred per cent literacy achieved district. But if you see the people, 50 per cent of the people are not able to sign. You cannot even get a signature. So, in the name of literacy, some State Governments do this.

**SHRI SUNIL KHAN (DURGAPUR):** It is not hundred per cent. It is 80 per cent literacy rate.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** We will investigate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mamataji, kindly address the Chair.

..... (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You are consuming her time.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:** I am giving you an example. .... (Interruptions)

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:** Guilty mind is always suspicious.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, it is a fact that there are some districts. The fact remains that they declare that these districts have achieved literacy rate but they are not at all literate. I want to see that everybody should be literate. I am not talking against any particular State. I am giving you an example so that he can investigate the matter. If I am wrong, I withdraw my words. If they are right, they have to prove it. The point is that in the name of literacy, this is done.

Secondly, there is Operation Blackboard Programme. But if you see the village, there is no operation and no blackboard. There is neither operation nor blackboard.

Regarding the condition of the school building, I must congratulate the MPs. They are giving funds from the MPLAD programme to those schools and colleges, and not the State Government. As I know, education is the State subject. Yes, it is a State subject. .... (*Interruptions*) I may be wrong.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : I is in the concurrent list.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : But the major responsibility is with the State Government. .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mamataji, kindly address the Chair.

Hon. Members do not disturb her. Please continue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : If it is in the concurrent list, it is all right. The major responsibility lies with the State Governments. They are the implementing authorities. I am talking about the implementing agency and the implementing authority.

Sir, the drop-out rate is so high especially among the girl children. There are so many families. Though we are moving towards the 21st century, we have some social problems. That is why, some family thinks that it is better to arrange their marriage instead of sending them to schools. My request to the Government is that it should be sincere to see that everybody should be educated. Why is this 6-14 age group alone ? I will appeal to you that free education should be up to the college level for the girl children. This message should go to the people that girl child drop-out rate is high. Let the girl children have the facility up to the college level.

To implement this programme, my suggestion would

be to start food-for-work programme for the poor parents who are below the poverty line because they do not have any home, shelter and food. They feel it better to send their children for labour and work. I would appeal if you are sincere, really talk to the State Government and start a scheme, food-for-work, and give food to the parents who are below the poverty line so that they can send their children to the school. At the same time, my request would be that there must be some monitoring or implementing agency. It is a very important subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for your Party is over. Kindly conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why for me ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I wanted her to conclude. She is sitting. Let her conclude. I do not say no. If she is sitting willingly, how can I help ? You please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I do not misuse the time of the House because everybody should speak.

Sir, only a few points are remaining.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to your party is three minutes and you have already spoken for eight to nine minutes.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : For our party, you are giving only three minutes while for others you have allowed 25 minutes. .... (*Interruptions*)

Anyway, thank you very much. My thanks to the Chair for allowing me to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (ALIPURDUARS) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill. Education is a very important subject and the Government have brought this Amendment Bill to have serious discussion on this subject. So on behalf of my party RSP I support this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, free and compulsory education is being proposed. However, the issue of education to the children between 6 to 14 years of age is being discussed and has been incorporated in the present Constitution Amendment Bill. I think that the purpose for which the

hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill is not fulfilled as no provision has been made for the children between 0 to 6 years of age. The result will be that the number of drop-outs will be more. This means there is no provision to provide incentives to those families who do not send their children to schools. It will not be very fruitful if the children between 6 to 14 year of age are only covered unless proper attention is paid to the children between 0 to 6 years of age. Imparting free and compulsory education to children is being discussed. For this changes should be incorporated in the directive principles of State policy so that free education may be provided to the students upto senior secondary level. I would like to suggest that facilities should be provided to the children of poor families otherwise children will not be able to go to school as the families who do not have proper food, drinking water and shelter will not allow their children to go to school. Rather they will employ their children in some work. Otherwise we will not be able to reach the goal of providing free education to children.

So my suggestion is that the hon'ble Minister should ponder over regarding providing free and compulsory education to the children between 0 to 6 years of age so that all the children may get the right to education.

With these words I support this Constitution Amendment Bill.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (NOMINATED) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This important and long awaited amendment making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right is a acceptance by Parliament of an existing legal position.

In the 1990s itself, the Supreme Court in the Unnikrishnan case and in the Mohini Jain case ruled that education is a Fundamental Right and the right is derived from article 21, the Right to Life, because Right to Life presupposes the right to dignity of life and presupposes that apart from necessities we also have opportunities to write, to speak and to communicate.

I think, the age limit is quite arbitrary. Usually, a child enters Class I at the age of five. If we are to include – and I hope you include – non-formal and job-oriented education, you have to extend the age limit to the age of sixteen.

Sir, article 45 of the Constitution has been redrafted and its states :

"The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six."

So, while the State makes a commitment to primary education from the age group of 6 to 14, the State only endeavours to provide early childhood care for children upto age six. Now, this is against the spirit of the Constitution and certainly against the constitutional directives and against the Supreme Court judgements that State that education for all children is a fundamental right. Sixteen crore children will be denied this fundamental right if we do not include this age-limit to come under this category.

Sir, primary education has been called an unfinished business and it will remain unfinished, if we do not address it in its entirety.

Sir, there is an apprehension that parents will be harassed if they fail to send their children to school. I believe that one should consider parental fundamental duty more as a principle, the responsibility of the parental community. The whole parental community should be looked at here and not any individual parent. If we consider it a fundamental duty of the parental community, then it is only fair that the parental community should share a part of the financial burden.

18.12 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

I would very forcefully recommend an Education Cess in the next year's Budget. There is a parallel education structure in our country where the rich get quality education and the poor do not, and this cess would democratic education in the country. Also, the Government should insist that one-fourth of MPLADs funds should be spent on classrooms and on computers. I can spend my money anywhere in India and, Sir, I have given approximately Rs. 3 crore to the building of the classrooms and for computers.

Sir, free and compulsory education should also be quality education. The quality of training of a teacher impacts on the learning process.

It will be a dreadful parody of this Bill if there are lack of classrooms and teachers, who are inducted, as someone said, we have voluntary teachers, who have not got any training, if we teach through an adult literacy programme, or we have untrained teachers on a contract basis and it worse still through correspondence courses. I believe that

[Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix D'souza]

with the decentralisation of education already in place the panchayats should be involved in popularising the scheme and I understand that the Village Education Committees are now responsible for micro-planning and school mapping. Sir, panchayats are also necessary for mobilising community support for this scheme. This is the core strategy of Lok Jumbish and the Shiksha Karmi Project.

Sir, at present, our education budget is top heavy and lop sided. Most of our funds go for higher education and only a small amount of the budget is spent on elementary education. While China subsidise only elementary education, India continues to subsidise higher education. Our universities are continuing to churn our unemployed and unemployable graduates. Incidentally, we have the largest percentage of college graduates in the world and the largest percentages of people who are illiterate. Our elite IITs, for example, at the taxpayer's expenses, educate future American citizens.

Sir, private industry and private educational institutions also have a social responsibility towards providing free education.

Sir, India's ultimate resource is human resources and neglect of education will retard the growth of human prosperity and the country's economy.

Sir, this Bill attempts democratisation of education and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

[Translation]

\*SHRI C. SREENIVASAN (DINDIGUL) : Hon. Chairman Sir, We are now amending our Constitution for the 93rd time and I am happy to participate in this discussion while making education a fundamental right to children from 6 to 14. I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on the 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill.

In order to ensure social justice in a dishevelled society, a popular campaign was led by the Dravidian movement from the last two decades of the past century. Our party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is the rightful heir to the Dravidian Movement has been believes that the key to social justice is education. Dravidian Movement has been insisting upon this right from the beginning. Education was available to a select few down the centuries. It took several centuries to take education to common man. Dravidian Movement played a significant role in a creating an awareness to the masses to pursue education.

\* English translation of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The freedom to the country ensured equality. We clamoured that we have ensured equal opportunity to all the people of the country. But it is only after 54 years of independence that we make right to education a fundamental right. The proposed Constitution Amendment on which we discuss now aims at providing education to all children between 6 and 14 years of age. I hope all the sections of this House would approve this move.

Psychologists say that formative influences on a child below six form the basis for an individual's outlook and attitude and plays a significant role in character formation. When truth remains so, we have not ensured this basic need and necessity to provide adequate care to children below six. I am not very sure about the reasons behind the move to include the care for children below six in the directive principles instead of making that too a fundamental right.

I feel this Constitutional Amendment could have been more comprehensive. It is only when children and growing youth are given proper care, we can hope for a bright future generation. The specific attention could be a very useful investment for the future.

Our founder leader Puratchi Thalaivar MGR and our present leader Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Jayalalithaji have understood their social responsibilities. They introduced and successfully continued the nutrition-noon-meal scheme in all the schools and *balvadis*. The scheme served as a model not only to several States in India but also to UN Organisation which implemented the same in many countries. This ensured attendance in schools and brought about a drastic fall in the drop out rates.

Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi's 'cradle baby scheme' is not only to give protection to girl child apart from ensuring equal opportunity to women but also to provide the basic health care and proper development of baby and mind of the children below six. It is really a revolutionary scheme. The care for children below six is included only in the directive principles. We would have heartily welcomed if the Government sought to make this aspect also a fundamental right of the children.

Article 51A makes it a fundamental duty of the parents or guardians to provide education to children upto 14 years when Government takes upon itself that it will provide free and compulsory education. Only when two hands come together we can clap. Likewise both the Government and the parents must come together to ensure education to

children. This is true. But at the same time it is also necessary for the Government which makes this Constitutional Amendment to allocate adequate funds matching.

I feel that Rs. 980 crore per annum referred to as a recurring expenditure to the exchequer is not sufficient. We must ensure that 6% of our GDP should be set apart for education. We have been talking about it for the past 50 years and more. At no point of time our allocation crossed 3.9% of GDP. Currently it is at 3.4%. This must be enhanced and this legislation must be made a meaningful one.

With this I conclude my speech extending our support to this Amendment Bill on behalf of our party AIADMK.

*[English]*

DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN (TIRUCHENDUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill is an epoch-making Bill, or you can say this is an historically important Bill. I can call it a progressive Bill or a reformative Bill. When I say reformative, I mean, educating people from birth till the age of 14 years would bring about a change in the society itself. It would bring about a change in its thinking and improve quality of life. So, I can aptly call it a reformative as well as progressive Bill. When the society gets reformed, then the country would made progress.

I hope the country would progress as a developed country in the course of time. I do greatly commend Dr. Joshi and his team for this wonderful work. It has been very late. Even then, it is commendable that the Minister has the courage to do this Himalayan task. The Government has to give top priority to it because it involves the whole society as such. It does not say these people or those people. Everybody is entitled to get free and compulsory education. I need not emphasis much on the importance of education. It is fundamental for the development of an individual as well as the country as a whole.

Three important factors are involved in this field. First among them is the Government. When I say Government, it includes the Central Government, the State Government and the local bodies. Secondly there are students, and thirdly there are parents. So, there must be a kind of a holistic approach, an integrated approach. Then only this programme will succeed. The Government has to allot more funds. At least six per cent to seven per cent of the GDP should be allotted for this.

I can cite some examples. In Tamil Nadu, during my leader Dr. Kalaingar's time, as Chief Minister more funds were allotted for education. In Tamil Nadu, in all Governments from the time of Kamarajar, education has been given importance. Particularly our leader Dr. Kalaingar gave importance to children and also to introduction of computer studies in schools. I take this opportunity to mention that in the local bodies, in Chennai Corporation our hon. Mayor Shri Stalin introduced computer education even in the Corporation schools. They have taken innovative measures. That is why Tamil Nadu is much ahead in the field of education.

When we were discussing about the quality of education in a meeting of the Human Resource Development Committee, one of the members referred to an inspection conducted by the members. When the members went on that inspection, they found some schools, where there were teachers who were reading novels or doing other things instead of teaching. When the members went to another school, they found that there were no teachers. They went to another school where they found no students. Finally they visited a school where there were neither children, nor students, nor a building, but there was just a board. If the Government continues to function like this, it cannot ensure quality education to children. There must be commitment and political will on the part of the Government, only then we can achieve this goal. The goal is really great.

I can cite the example of the missionaries. Even 200 years ago missionaries were working in the field of education. They started schools in villages, in the nook and corner of the country. Because schools were there people studied in them and they could improve their lives and they could improve their lives. We need commitment on the part of the Governments - whether they are the Central, the State or the local Governments. I think the Governments alone cannot do this job. They have to actually find some committed NGOs from different parts of the country and depute the task to them. There are may promoters of education and educationists all over the country and particularly in Tamil Nadu. There, the Government must come forward to select NGOs, which are committed to their job. Commitment is very important in this. We have to entrust this matter to NGOs also. We must encourage them. The Government can, at least, allot lands and provide other required things to NGOs and encourage promoters of education. They can really do wonderful jobs. There may

[Dr. A.D.K. Jayaseelan]

be black sheep here and there but generally NGOs are doing a good job.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Do not encourage more NGOs in this scheme. Then the purpose of the NGOs will be fulfilled and not the objective of Parliament.

DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN : If Government takes it up it is better. If it cannot do the job, at least, it can delegate the power to NGOs. If nothing is done, at least, they can do some job there.

Regarding parents I tell you one thing. The Government has to motivate the parents and the students. Actually, everybody is interested in educating their children. But, unfortunately, because of social and economic factors, they are forced to keep their children at home or send them to work in order to earn some money. We have to compensate them. In some States they are providing mid-day meals and things like that. I think we have to go still further. The Government must try to encourage parents also. We must identify people who are living below the poverty line and help them to enhance their own income so that they can spare their children and let them go to school.

Regarding school-going children, I can tell you that sometimes, they carry big loads of books. That load could be minimised and at the same time, they must maintain quality. As Madam just now mentioned, there must be right to work also.

Regarding the period of 'birth to six years', I would say that it is a very important period; it is a formative period intellectually; so, this period must be given importance. The Government should not stop it at the age of 14 years; they must extend it still further and it must be at least up to the age of 16 years. During this period, we must encourage them to do some social work. Some may be encouraged to join defence forces, as the Defence Minister said. So, we should provide more scope for children to join defence forces or to do some social service also.....(Interruptions)

This year is the International Year of Women. Women must be encouraged; there must be free education for women up to college level. Like people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, economically backward people may be there in any community and they should also be helped. I was the Principal of a college and therefore, I knew this. There are economically backward people in all communities who find it very difficult to spend

they do not have money to afford. So, the Government must come forward to help such people who are economically backward, and the Government must take care of the economically backward people also.

So, I would only appeal to the Minister that along with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, even the economically backward people must be helped in such a way that they continue their education at least up to the college level.

I hope that this scheme will be very successful and I congratulate the Minister for this.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (BASIRHAT) : Thank you, Sir. Today is a remarkable day in Indian Parliament.

As education is enumerated in the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution, we are stepping forward to give mass education. Mass education is the pre-condition of development of our country. I convey my thanks to the HRD Minister, Dr. Joshi. I support the Bill with some modifications. I have some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, the insertion of the new article 21A says :

"21A. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine."

My suggestion is this. Why is it only for children in the age group of six to fourteen ? My clear suggestion in this regard for the consideration of the whole House is that it should be between 0-18 years or up to school final examination, whichever is earlier. It should be up to school final examination or up to 18 years of age, whichever is earlier.

The second amendment to article 51A says :

"4. In article 51A of the Constitution, after clause (l) the following clause shall be added, namely :

"(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to this child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."

I would like to ask you as to why you are casting the responsibility on the guardians or parents. It is the duty of the State and it is not the duty of the guardians or the

parents because the subject of "right to education" is enumerated in the fundamental rights of the Constitution. So, duty is cast on the State and not on the guardians or the parents.

I know that the hon. Members would appreciate this point that poor guardians or parents have no financial capacity and they cannot provide or afford to have the cost of education of their children. So, those children, instead of going to primary schools, are going to restaurants, tea stalls and hotels to do work.

Instead of getting education in the primary schools, they are serving tea or coffee, washing cups, serving eatables in hotels. Or, they are serving as maidservants in the houses of upper class people. This is the condition of the lower class people. People belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe community cannot afford expenses for the education of their children. So, the problem of child labour is increasing day-by-day. I would say that it is not the duty of the guardian or the parent but it is right and the duty of the State to bear the expenses for the education of the children. So, it should be deleted. Instead of guardian or the parent, it should be the duty of the State to bear the expenses for the education of children of our country.... (*Interruptions*) I have a few suggestions to make for the consideration of the House as well as of the Minister:

1. Free education should be clearly defined to include fees, uniforms, books, stationery, mid-day meal, transport and facilities for the differently able.
2. Compulsory education should be clearly defined so that the compulsion is on the State and not on the parents to ensure free quality education for all children.
3. Age limit of 6-14 is not acceptable but should be expanded to include early childhood education and up to class 10 certification. Therefore, 6-14 has to be changed to include up to class 10 or up to the age of 18, whichever is earlier. The inclusion of age group zero to six is important because ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education) includes maternity, safe delivery, breast-feeding, infant care neighbourhood support. By the age of three years, centre-based activities need to be considered such as day care centres, creches and support services.

4. Equitable quality has to include at least minimum infrastructure in terms of adequately paid teacher for every class with 1:30 teacher-student ratio; classroom for every grade, appropriate teaching-learning materials, toilets, drinking water, adequate provisions for physical, cultural, aesthetic development apart from 'academic'. As a corollary, there should be no parallel or cheap options currently promoted by various Central and State schemes without these minimum infrastructure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. There are seven speakers. Hon. Leader of Opposition also has to speak. We will have to take up voting at 7 o'clock.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : I will just conclude in a minute.

These are my suggestions. I place my suggestions for the consideration of the House. If only the Government accepts my suggestions, the purpose will be served. Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve our goal. I hope you will accept my suggestions. With these words, I support the Bill with a little modification.

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL (KARAD) : I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one point. Especially in Maharashtra and other sugarcane-growing areas, the sugarcane season lasts for more than 150 to 160 days. Lakhs of labour come from rural areas and stay around the sugar factories. Their job is to cut the sugarcane. Their boys and girls are not getting education because they have to be with their parents at the work place. They have to look after the cattle. An experiment was done in Maharashtra where *Shakkar Shalas*, that is the schools near the fields where they cut the sugarcane, were opened.

So, on the basis of this, in the places like brick-kilns, quarries, etc. where there is labour, if some teaching arrangement is made through employing the local undergraduates and graduates by paying a fixed salary, the problem of teaching those boys and girls will be solved.

Sir, the hilly areas where the dams are created artificially, communication in these areas used to be by road. But, with the creation of dams, it is cut off. Unless and until, there is navigation or some boats are employed, no communication is possible. In the areas where there is ample rain, especially, in rainy season, it is not possible for

[Shri Shriniwas Patil]

the teachers to go to the schools and teach them. If the under-graduate, the B.Ed. and people who have got education after matriculation are given some fixed salary, they could be permanently posted in those areas. One central area can be nominated for opening the school for three or four villages. I hope this alternative arrangement will definitely solve the problem. It will definitely give an impetus to the school education.

Sir, eighteen Sainik schools have been opened for quality education by the Government with people's participation. Earlier, the fees were only Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 and it was within the reach of the common man. But, now, I am told that the fees has been enhanced to Rs. 42,000. It has gone beyond the financial capacity of the parents. At Satara District, the parents are now on hunger strike at the doors of District Magistrate. The Government wants to give quality education. There is dearth of officers in the Army, Air Force and Navy. In order to create opportunities for the students from the middle class or lower middle class or people living below poverty line, the Government should even share the financial burden with the State Governments. If it is done, the problem of quality education will be solved.

I sincerely thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the speech given by Mahatma Gandhi in the Round Table Conference has been referred to at the beginning of the speech to introduce the Bill which has been moved by the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development of a large country of the world having largest illiterate population. As far as I remember the population of India in 1930 was around 30 crore. Presently the illiterate population of the country is 4 crore more than the population of the country at the time of Mahatma Gandhi. The present Bill is like as is called in Sanskrit 'Vishkumbhkam Paragkumbhkam'. It means that the Pitcher is full of poison however at the brink of it there is nectar. At first glance it seems that everybody will get education. However, it is also mentioned in the Bill that it will be the responsibility of the guardian to impart education to their children. Suppose any woman goes to court and pleads that there is no arrangement for education of her children, then the public prosecutor will state that her children have fundamental right of education and it is her responsibility to make

arrangement for their education. If the case is such then why the issue of fundamental right is being brought into the picture by the Government. So the Bill is an exercise in deceit. Does the fundamental rights mean that education will be given even if there is no school in the village. If any rural woman goes to court to complain about the unavailability of education to her children, the public prosecutor will tell that it is the responsibility of the guardian. In this Bill such a provision has been made. They have right to education – Please clarify the point. It is not a progressive Bill. In 1993 in a case Unnikrishnan Vs. Andhra Pradesh Government the Supreme Court had given a judgement under Article 45 and 23 of the Constitution and the over all spirit of the Constitution that children between the ages 0 to 14 do enjoy right to education as fundamental right. Through this Bill the Government is robbing that right of the children. It is a dangerous Bill brought by the Government to rob the fundamental right of education to children between the age of 0 to 6 that was given to them by the Supreme Court.

The people of this country are witnessing the poverty and disparity. Unless there is education mental poverty will not be alleviated. 3.4 per cent of GDP is very meagre. Why do the Government not increase it to six, seven or eight per cent. We used in to chant the slogan of Dr. Lohia 'Rashtrapati ho ya Bhangi ki Santan, Sab ki Shiksha ek Saman.' The Children of rich people go to expensive school like DPS and expensive public schools. The children of common people study in such schools which have neither building nor blackboard and teachers. They have no proper place to sit.

Sir, I would like to give a reference in this regard. Today it has been published in Rashtriya Sahara. .... (*Interruptions*) History and mythology are a witness to the fact that in Bihar five year old child of Queen Madalsa had got enlightenment and you are preventing six year old children from getting education. This Bill is robbing the right of education. Prof. Anil Gopal is an educationist. He says that the Bill to rob the right of education should be rejected. He is of the opinion that it means that as per the census of 2001 nearly 16 crore children falling in the age group of 0 to 6 year will lose the right to education that was given to them through a judgement of the Supreme Court in 1993. At the end he says that till date no Government have made any official estimate about the expenditure on care and Primary education of the children of the age group 0 to 6 year. Such an estimate was made and submitted by Acharya Ram



Murthi in 1990. However the Government never pondered over the report. It is evident that 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill has been drafted to comply with the guidelines of international Monetary Fund and World Bank. Over all the main objective of the Bill is to rob the fundamental right to education of the children which was given to them through the judgement of the court in Unnikrishnan case so that constitutional responsibility of the Government may be lessened. Fortunately the common people have started understanding the hidden agenda of the Government and there is a strong demand for redrafting the Bill. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What you want to say, you give that paper. It will be presumed to have been read.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : The question is not only whether the educated society and the poor public will support the Bill ? .... (Interruptions) Thousands of people had come to Delhi and are agrieved to know as to what will be done through 93rd Amendment Bill .... (Interruptions) What will be your reply after reading this news item. However I think that you might not have taken pains to read the news item.

They ignored the recommendations of Acharya Rammurti Committee, New Education Policy of 1986 and also the recommendations of Kothari Commission. Through this bill, the Government are depriving education to children. Therefore, I oppose this bill as name of the Members of Parliament has agreed to Governments's view in regard to 0-6 years age group of children. All Members have stated that this point should not be included in the Bill. The Government should clarify whether the bill would be brought again or the present Bill would be revised, whether children in the age group of 0-6 years will be on the mercy of RSS for education at Shishu Shiksha Kendra will be taught Talibani education.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (SIRSA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill. During discussion it was mentioned that education should be our fundamental right. In 1951, the literacy rate was 16% which have gone upto 65% at present. Despite this, the education has not spread in our country as it should

have been. Education is necessary for the economic and social development of the country. In our country out of 20 crore children, 7 crore did not get the primary or middle school education. The Government is making efforts to provide basic education to all children but I would like to submit the Government that even after their long efforts since 1947 this has not been achieved. Various committees were constituted which put forward their recommendation but no positive steps have taken to implement them. Saikia Committee has recommended in its report that Rs. 40,000 crore should be provided for primary education during the next 5 years. I do not think it has been done. Majumdar Committee recommended an amount of 1 lakh 37 thousand crore rupees for primary education in the country during the next 10 year but no arrangement has been made for it. During the previous budget the Finance Minister announced 'Shiksha Guarantee Yojna' and estimated an opening of about 9 lakh primary schools by the end of 9th Five Year Plan. But I think the plan has not yet taken off. If we see the responsibility of parents in context with the conditions of our people in villages and jhuggi-cluster, then through this bill it would not be possible to improve the education status. Such parents are more concerned about earning livelihood. They expect their child of 10 or 12 years to work in field or some hotel to earn some additional income for the family.

We formulate big plans but there are so many schools in the country without building. Such schools are running in jhuggi-clusters. Many schools are without the facility of drinking water and even toilets. Few years back Operation Black Board was started which was a cheap and good plan. Even after the good efforts of the Government, it could not reached the Government schools and the plan failed.

People of Delhi are decent and aware. The status of primary and middle schools during 1998-99 reveals that 14 lakh 68 thousand 361 admissions took place but by the time such students reached the middle school their number reduced to only 6 lakh 23 thousand 315 which is just half. Statistical data of the whole country presents the same scenario. Out of the registered 17 crore children in Primary Schools only 6 crore 78 lakh reached the middle school level.

It is the responsibility of the Government to take care of the health and security of citizen. In foreign countries 6 to 7% of GDP is spent on education whereas in our country it is only 3-4%. There is a regular demand for opening a primary school in each village. We have one teacher for 70

[Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora]

children. How can he teach them properly ? There is a need to open new schools. The annual rate of opening of new schools is 6 thousand whereas 180 lakh children became eligible for admissions in such school. The number of schools are less as compared to the number of children. Parents are made responsible through this Bill to give education to their wards. My suggestion is to first improve the social and economic conditions of the parents and to make education more meaningful otherwise children would not get better quality of education. Quality of education is deteriorating and unemployment is on rise. The poor people of jhuggi cluster be made aware so that the dream of the Government or the opposition may be realised. Education should be spread out.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, investment in education is the best investment for a nation. It is tragic that while the frontiers of knowledge are expanding at an incredible speed, we, in our country, are still grappling with the terrible problem of illiteracy.

Sir, education is necessary not only for the development of the personality and the latent potentialities of an individual, but it is also necessary for sustenance and growth of a democratic polity. We cannot conceive of a welfare State that lacks in its primary duty or function to provide education to its children.

The founding fathers of the Constitution realised the paramount importance of education and provided that children, until they complete the age of 14, will have free and compulsory education. Unfortunately, this provision appeared in Part IV, which contains Directive Principles of State Policy and are not enforceable by law. Therefore, there was no guarantee of enforcing this right of the child against the Government.

Nevertheless, our courts have not been lagging behind. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a child has a right to free education until he completes the age of 14 years. This is, particularly, so when the Supreme Court gave its judgement in Unnikrishnan vs. the State of Andhra Pradesh in AIR 1993 SC 2178. It was therefore, made clear that the State is under a constitutional mandate of provide free and compulsory education to children until they complete the age of 14 years.

Therefore, let us not be under any illusion or misunderstanding that it is only today and with this Ninety-

Third Constitution (Amendment) Bill that an initiative is being taken to provide the right to free and compulsory education as a fundamental right. It has already been recognised by the Supreme Court in the various judgements and particularly in the one quoted by me.

Sir, when one goes through the provisions of the Bill, one begins to wonder whether the Bill establishes the fundamental right to education or whittles down the right of children to education. It is, unfortunately, the latter. Latter is the case. It has already been pointed out that the Bill leaves out the fundamental right of the children, recognised by the Supreme Court, to education, the children who are in the age group of zero to six.

Now, the Supreme Court recognises the right of the children to free education even before the age of six and here today we are having a Bill that debar those children below six years of age and provides that only students of six to fourteen years of age will have the right. This is a serious shortcoming. It is, really speaking, an attack on the right of the children to free education as established and recognised by even our Apex Court.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, it is well known that the non-formal education of the children start today at the age of three or four years. Therefore, I say that this is an important shortcoming of the Bill which has to be rectified if we are to uphold the right of the children to free education.

The concept of free and compulsory education is not defined in the Bill. It needs serious consideration. In the first place, free education cannot mean merely exception from payment of tuition fees and other school charges usually levied by the schools. Free education must also include free supply of textbooks, stationery, other study materials, at least, one meal a day, transportation charges, uniforms, and several other necessities. Parents may be too poor to afford, to provide uniform, to provide our costly textbooks and such other things which are necessary in order that the child may have proper education.

Secondly, Sir, this word 'compulsion' needs to be properly defined. The word, 'compulsion' is not to be related to the student or the parents. Parents cannot be penalised for being too poor to send their children to school. The word, 'compulsion' has to be understood in relation to the State and the obligation of the State to provide for free education.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, then the quality of education cannot be ignored. There must be specific provision to say that the education provided must be a reasonably satisfactory quality.

This question of 14 years has also to be understood. Our founding fathers said that free and compulsory education is to be .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Now, it is the time for voting.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I will conclude my speech as early as possible. After all, I have six amendments and I must be able to explain those amendments to this House.

Sir, as I was saying that the founding fathers thought of 14 years of age because in those days, the formal certification of completion of school was at the Seventh standard. Seventh standard marked the completion, the formal certification of the completion of school studies. So, it means six plus seven, 13 years. Today, our educational pattern is different. We have certification of completion of school studies at the Tenth standard. If formal education starts at six, then six plus ten, free education must be guaranteed at least up to the age of 16 years, if not more.

Sir, my another amendment to the Bill says that the Bill must come into force not later than one year after it gets the assent of the President. The Bill says that it will come into force after the assent of the President at any time, at the whims and fancy of the Government when the Government issues the notification. Therefore, this right of the child is at the mercy of the Government when it might notify. Article 45, in the directive principles, provided for 10 years within which the arrangement must be made.

But then no attention was paid to 10 years and even after the Golden Jubilee of our Constitution, article 45 has remained a pious and fond hope. Therefore, I say that in order to see that the right is not an illusory right, the shortcoming must be removed.

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (AMETHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome on behalf of the Congress Party this Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is making education a fundamental right. However, I would like to point out a few lacunae, which are inherent in this Bill, and I shall confine myself strictly and briefly to them.

A year ago I had written to the Prime Minister expressing

my concern on the danger of placing all the onus and responsibility of education on the parents. Now this law is meant mostly to empower the very poor and the oppressed. Yet the Bill places all the responsibilities on these parents, especially through clause (k) in article 51A. The main responsibility for providing education should be on the State rather than on parents since most of them in any case have to struggle for their living. For instance, why should an illiterate landless labourer be deemed to have committed an offence under this law if he is prevented by some practical difficulty from sending his child to school? This I believe is a major lacuna which must be addressed.

In this context, the word 'compulsory' in the proposed article 21A does not go with the spirit of the Fundamental Right. It denotes enforcement. While the citizens in the group of 6-14 year shall have a fundamental right to free education, the State should have a corresponding responsibility to provide the facilities for such education. This, I believe, must be made clear in the Bill.

19.07 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The other very important point is about the quality of education which is imparted. There is no point really in making education a fundamental right if its quality is poor, if its quality is not adequate and not good. The National Policy on Education launched during the Prime Ministership of Rajiv Gandhi made it very clear that education must be of a satisfactory quality. I, therefore, strongly feel that there should be a reference to quality in the Bill which is in front of us.

While speaking of quality, I would also like to refer to the issue of content which is most important, which has become most important today in view of the recent alarming attempts to revise school syllabus in a rather underhand manner for propagating a particular ideology. It has become extremely necessary to spell out the content of the education offered to our children. The content must be secular and in keeping with the tenets of our Constitution.

In one of my earlier communication to the Prime Minister, I had pointed out that article 45 under the Directive Principles should not be deleted. I am glad that this suggestion has been taken into account.

The Government has accepted that the interest of children from zero to six years of age would be addressed.

[Shrimati Sonia Gandhi]

While the original article 45 spelt out a time period for fulfilling the responsibility of providing universal education, the modified article does not do so. I would like to, therefore, through you, urge the Government to spell out the time by when education up to the age of six would be provided universally.

Equally important, I believe, is the question of the Centre's responsibility for providing education. Although all of us know that Education is a State subject, I believe, it would not be realistic for the Centre to expect the States to shoulder this onerous responsibility of discharging a Fundamental Right all by themselves. I believe that all initiatives and the entire onus at the moment have been placed with the States. The Centre's role, its responsibility and obligation, therefore, require a clear definition in the law.

19.11 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The Bill also says that the cost would be Rs. 9,800 crore per annum. If we are really serious about fulfilling the objectives of this Bill, the actual provision of these resources must be guaranteed. Ideally, the cost should really be shared by the Centre and the State Governments and the administrative responsibility for implementation should be left to the States. It is, therefore, necessary to spell out the manner in which the funds are to be spent and the organisations through which the money would be spent. The arrangements and methods for funding should be incorporated in the appropriate law. In view of these concerns, I strongly urge the Government to bring clauses for regulating the funding and also the quality and content of education in keeping with the principles of our Constitution, either in this Bill or in an appropriate law.

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR) : Before the hon. Minister replies, I have got a technical point.

Article 21A is being sought to be added now put the hon. Minister may kindly go through article 21. It says :

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law."

So, this article cannot come in there. It is against the scheme of things. Therefore, may I suggest that article 24 is the best place where this clause could be added. Article 24 says :

"No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment."

This new article could, therefore, be inserted prior to article 24 or after that. That is the best place and proper place according to the scheme of our Constitution, where this clause could be added. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this. Article 21 might be the correct place to add this new article according to the interpretation of the Supreme Court but when you take into consideration the whole scheme of the Constitution, article 24 is the most appropriate place where this could be included. Otherwise, this will not go with the scheme of the Constitution.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outside I would like to thank all the hon'ble Members especially leader of opposition who participated in this discussion and expressed their concern and extended suggestions regarding this problem. They have also mentioned about the benefits likely to be made to the country through this Bill. Hon'ble leader of opposition has expressed some concerns and stated that these should be included in the Bill appropriately. I am grateful to her for supporting this Bill. She has also mentioned about the doubts and shortcomings noticed by her. First of all, I would like to clarify that this Bill has been drafted on the basis of objectives of National Education Policy of 1986, recommendations of Consultative Committee of Parliament and the recommendations of Akeb Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of hon'ble Shri Janardhan Reddy and also the suggestions were taken from Law Commission. Therefore, there is no scope of doubts in this regard. I have already stated that she was not present there at that time. One more opportunity to clarify all those doubts will be given when Central Law would be formulated in this regard. A law would be enacted with the concept of all members. We would try to enact the law in consultation with the concerned political parties as early as possible as some preparations in this regard have already been made. We would take no time to implement that law because that law would be applicable to all the States equally and decide a universal policy for primary education and to promote education for the prosperous future of the country. N.E.P. is

the national policy approved by the Parliament. I have deeply gone through it and there is no question of difference of opinion as the entire country has accepted it. That is why, we are proceeding on that basis.

A point was raised as to how the funds would be allocated to various States. The policy which is applicable to distribute funds for 'Shram Shiksha Abhiyan' would be adopted in this regard. Funds would be given through the committees constituted by States. Funds will not be disbursed by any private agency or the agency not included in the societies constituted by the States. Such arrangements have been made. Arrangements made for Shram Shiksha Abhiyan are being provided to panchayats also and the teachers in Shram Shiksha Abhiyan are appointed in the open meeting of panchayats. Even there is no committee for that or any other such provision. The people of the village select their teachers in an open meeting by sitting together. If need be it can be made more transparent. If any other suggestions are made to make the 'Shram Shiksha Abhiyan' more transparent that would definitely be considered and provisions would be made to give more powers under the Panchayati Raj. This is because out of many points that were raised, there was also the one stating that teachers do not go there and they are seldom found there. So this has been done taking account of all those things. I shall illustrate all those things one by one.

The hon. Leader of Opposition raised the point about the fundamental duties and asked as to why such a provision has been made in Article 51(A). As a matter of fact the consus is that this is duty like any other duty which envisage that we should respect our national flag or we should not do anything which amounts insult to the woman folk. Similarly, this is also a duty of the parents to give education to their children. But this should not be constructed as punishment, so far there is no provision of punishment under Article 51(A). That is why penal provision has been made now keeping in view all the points. Although 19 States have already made legislations in this regard having penal provision. Penalty ranges from 50 paise to Re. one at places Rs. 200.00 varying from place to place. I have seen that there are penal provisions. However, while making central legislation we will take all the care that parents are not unnecessarily harassed or penalised under any of its provisions. Besides, measures and provisions suggested by you will also be included. We wanted to make parents aware that it is also their duty. This will not be a wrong thing. We are trying at community, society and village level

that such arrangements should be made to ensure that no children are left illiterate in their areas. They should be persuaded to achieve this objective. We are now trying to include all such provision in this act. I want to assure you on behalf of the Government and the Ministry that we do not intend to penalise or harass anybody.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it will come to you and it will also be referred to the Standing Committee. If there is any lacuna in it, it will be looked into.

This is not related to syllabus, and this has also been discussed in the House. I would like to tell you that the Prime Minister and the Government have made it clear that they would never go beyond the answer objectives of the N.E.P. I have repeatedly stated that this syllabus will promote harmony of all religions and secularism. When these books are brought out and if anybody points out which is country to these objectives will be deleted. We do not have any reservations about it. This is our firm resolve that we would not allow anything to be included in the curriculum which creates any ill feeling in the impressionable minds of children against any caste, community, language or region, we would never like our tender brains to be exposed to any complicating concepts. However, we would not like to ban any book for the grown ups though several books have been banned before us but we would not like to ban any prescribed book of syllabus and I would like that every Government should follow this policy. Every Government irrespective of the political party they belong to, should work in a cohesive manner and shape the education policy which caters to our needs and promotes harmony among the citizens.

World is moving ahead faster, all the countries have resolved such matter. We all should come together to resolve such issues which create tensions and unitedly march ahead as a nation state so that 21st century belongs to India.

One more issue has been raised and this issue was raised by many Members I would not name all of them. But it has been said why it is only for the children who are beyond six and why full rights were not given and why it was not fully changed. Several times this issue was deliberated upon. The State Governments also discussed. The Cabinet Committee report is available with me which was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Janardan Reddy in 1992 who is also present here. He has mentioned the following about Article 45 in the report.

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

[English]

"According to the NPERC, Articles 39(f), 46 and 47 of the Constitution lend support to its interpretation. Consequently, the NPERC recommended that the scope of Article 45 should be enlarged to include ECCE, that is Early Child Care in Education."

"While making a departure from an interpretation which was held all along, it would be necessary to consider the implications of the new interpretation. The nation as a whole and the State Governments in particular are still struggling for the achievement of universal elementary education for six to 14 years age group. Accordingly, it implied additional responsibility of compulsory and free ECCE for the 0 to 6 group and would impose an unrealistic target which would be difficult, rather, *ney* impossible to achieve in the foreseeable future. The NPERC itself, in para 5.11.0, noted the magnitude of resources needed for the universalisation of ECCE and concluded that Government cannot considerably mobilise such vast resources."

[Translation]

So he has said after that.

[English]

"We feel that it would not be prudent to set higher goals and policies than what is feasible. Therefore, we feel, it is premature to include ECCE in article 45 and suggest that Government should instead vigorously strive for achieving goals laid by the POA. We strongly recommended that while expanding the coverage, particular attention should be paid to the under-privileged communities as suggested by the programme of action and reiterated by the NPERC."

[Translation]

But despite that we have included. Elementary child care Education in Article 45 knowing fully well the difficulties in resource mobilisation for the purpose. I can tell you how much time it will take as per the situation that stands today. The population of children in the age group of 0 to 6 years is 15 crore 78 lakh as per the 2001 census. 26 percent of that i.e. 4 crore 30 lakh children are living below the poverty line. The programmes which we have managed to launch,

the I.C.D.S. and D.W.C.D. programmes are benefiting 2 crore 96 lakh children in all. The gap in the category of those living below the poverty line is 1 crore and thirty three lakh.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE) : What will happen to those that are going on ?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : We are doing that. We have also extended the I.C.D.S. for them. We have universalized it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Funds should also be increased.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : We are increasing the funds too and we have also written to the Planning Commission. We also need your help. Your Government should also increase the funds.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : They have also increased.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : If they have increased, that is good. We have made an appeal to the States and many of the States have extended their cooperation. Let the Government of West Bengal also help and let them also increase some amount. This is what I want to say to them through you.

As I had also stated in the morning that we are invariably taking up the matter with the Ministry of Health, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance in order to make the I.C.D.S. programme more effective so that all the villages should be covered under it. So far we have been able to cover quarter to six lakh out of eight lakh schools under it. We are trying to cover all these schools during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Every village and every slum has to be covered so as to make all arrangements for such children. I wish the house should extend full support from this point of view. With your good wishes we will certainly be get through.

A point has been mentioned about the Mid-Day-Meal. I and our Government fully agree that for sending the children to the schools two things are required. The first is that the children and their mothers should be healthy. The health of expectant mothers should also be all right, only then the things will improve on the health front. For this purpose a nutrition mission has been set up. We have also asked the Planning Commission to arrange more funds for providing nutritious food to the pregnant mothers, lactating

mothers and infants and for their immunization. I hope the way the Planning Commission is extending its support to us we will be able to provide more nutritious food to the children. In so far as the question for making the basic arrangements for the children are concerned, we are trying to make certain arrangements for the same.

As regards the question of drop out, I agree that we should provide mid day meal and we are making every effort in that direction. Till now we are providing foodgrains and it is the duty of the State Government to provide it in the form of meal. I am happy to say that some State Governments i.e. Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat etc. have done good work in this regard... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.N. SINGH (MACHHLISHAHAR) : The position in Uttar Pradesh is very bad.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Yes, Sir, the position is bad in many States.... (*Interruptions*) You have also contributed in worsening the position in Uttar Pradesh and we are trying to improve the situation in the State. We are launching a scheme under which it should be the concerted effort, of the Union Government, State Government and the panchayats to provide cooked meal to the children. I would like to request all hon'ble members and leaders that they should fully concentrate on this in the States rules by their respective parties. Required schemes involving lesser expenditure should be formulated for this purpose. We have prepared ready to eat food which is being sent to the far flung areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, North East and Uttaranchal. Packed food items which do not perish for four to six months are being provided in these areas nutritious food items are source of energy for the children. All sorts of schemes are there. The departments of biotechnology has been asked to carry out research on such food items which could provide nutrition to the children.

Sir, the question of providing books and uniform free of cost was raised here. In several States books and uniform are provided free of cost to the girls belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and a demand is being made to extend this benefit to all the girl students. We have formulated a scheme in this regard which is under consideration of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The scheme envisages that education should be free not only upto the primary level but up to graduation level and vocational courses like medical and engineering for the girls belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should also be free. State Governments are being

consulted in this regard and components are being determined. It is our endeavour that we must do as much as we can with the resources at our disposal. Being a student of science, I believe that as long as health facilities are not available to our entire population and we are not fully literate, India cannot make a place for itself in the world in the 21st century. We should learn something in this regard from our neighbour China. China made tremendous efforts for education and health care of its children during the last twenty to twenty five years. It is a serious issue and today the House had taken a revolutionary step by supporting this Bill. I am grateful to all the hon'ble leaders and members of this House. The hon'ble Members have supported the Government in taking this important step and I hope that we would be able to translate into action. With these words I move that this Bill be passed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : Sir, through this Bill has been welcomed by the leader of our party, our party and several other hon. Members, however it is necessary to clear our doubts and apprehensions in regard to it. This being a voluminous Bill, it is difficult to allow it passage without clearing the apprehensions in our records.

Sir, my first suggestion is that as regard Child Education, the Bill should not have anything less than the guidelines amounting from the judgement of the Supreme Court Judge, Justice Unnikrishnan case. If there is anything less than that in this Bill, then it will definitely be a retrograde step. Hence there is a need to ensure that the provisions seeking to attain the objectives underlines in the verdict of the Supreme Court should be retained and not omitted by the legislature in the Bill. I want to seek an assurance from the House that nothing less than that will be acceptable to the House.

Secondly, I want to seek an assurance for making, all the necessary arrangements i.e. enacting necessary laws and effective administrative measures for providing quality education.

Thirdly, I want to say that many of the presents donot educate their children owing to poverty. The Government must assume the responsibility of educating the children in such families. I want to seek your assurance on the account that the children will not be deprived of education due to poverty. This will go a long way in enhancing the scope of this Bill, else we will end up offering lot less than what has been given by the judiciary National Education Plan and also that has been provided under article 45 of our

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

constitution. Hence I want to seek an assurance from you that if needed, you will not hesitate to change the laws.

SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever we are doing today, for exceeds what has been given through the judgement delivered by hon. Unnikrishnanji and there will be more also. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : See, if anyone is playing politics in it. You will accuse us and in turn, we will accuse you of doing so. ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I assure that there are no political compulsions behind it. This is the unanimous view of the country. The intention of the Government is clear and they want to do as much as possible. Besides here is no question of doing anything less than what has been done through the Unnikrishnanan judgement. The entire House and the public will witness our progress in this regard and your apprehension is baseless. The beginning of amending article 45 was not made by us but by the Government which you were supporting. The bill to amend article 45 has its genesis in that regime and it was considered by the Cabinet Committee afterwards. We modified it as per the recommendation of the committee and none including CAS recommended for putting child education under Article 45 but we did so for we are determined to educate children in the age group of zero to ten.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, I may inform the House that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by division.

19.40 hrs.

Let the Lobbies be cleared –

The Lobbies are cleared.

The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration”.

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 5

19.41 hrs.

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Acharya, Shri Prasanna  
 Adhi Sankar, Shri  
 Aditya Nath, Yogi  
 Advani, Shri L.K.  
 Ananth Kumar, Shri  
 Angle, Shri Ramakant  
 Argal, Shri Ashok  
 Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita  
 Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat  
 Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh  
 Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh  
 Baimda, Shri Ramchander  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
 Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barman, Shri Ranen  
 Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh  
 Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
 Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Behera, Shri Padmanava  
 Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhuria Shri Kantilal



Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Brar, Shri J.S.	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Durai, Shri M.
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Eden, Shri George
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Fernandes, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chikhhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Giluwa., Shri Laxman
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Goel, Shri Vijay
Dahal, Shri Bhim	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Govindan, Shri T.
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal

Hamid, Shri Abdul	Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar
Handique, Shri Bijoy	Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali
Hansda, Shri Thomas	Khanna, Shri Vinod
Hassan, Shri Moinul	Khunte, Shri P.R.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.
Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	Krishnamraju, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.
Jag Mohan, Shri	Krishnan, Dr. C.
Jagnnath, Dr. Manda	Krishnaswamy, Shri A.
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jain, Shri Pusp	Kumar, Shri Arun
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Kurup, Shri Suresh
* Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Javiya, Shri G.J.	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Jos, Shri A.C.	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kannappan, Shri M.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	* Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Mallik, Shri Jagannath
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khan, Shri Hassan	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sunil	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Meena, Shri Bherulal	Pandian, Shri P.H.
Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur	Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar
* Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mohan, Shri P.	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	* Patel, Shri Chandresh
Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Patel, Shri Deepak
Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh
Muni Lall, Shri	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Pathak, Shri Harin
Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantryo
Murugesan, Shri S.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil, Shri Jaysingrao Gaikwad
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Patil, Shri Shrinivas
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Oram, Shri Jual	Potai, Shri Sohan
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
Premajam, Prof. A.K.	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Rajendran, Shri P.	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Raju khedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Ramaiah, Dr. B. B.	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Raman, Dr.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.	Saroja, Dr. V.
Ramshakal, Shri	Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rana, Shri Raju	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rao, Shri Y.V.	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawale, Shri Mohan	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Subba, Shri M.K.
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh Rajkumari Ratna	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Sardar Buta	Swami, Shri I.D.
* Singh, Shri Ajit	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Shri Balbir	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chhattrapal	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
* Singh, Shri Rajo	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
* Singh, Shri Rampal	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
* Singh, Shri Sahib	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Venugopal, Shri D.
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Verma, Prof. Rita
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	* Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 \* Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 340

Noes : 2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 -Insertion of new Article 21A.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, there are amendments given by three hon. Members, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, Shri Samik Lahiri and Shrimati Renuka Chowdhary. I would request them to move their amendments if they want.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI) : I beg to move:

**Page 2, line 3, -**

for "of the age of six to fourteen years" substitute "until they complete the age of fourteen years" (2)

**Page 2, line 3, -**

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Ayes-340+11 (S/s Satyanarayan Jatiya, Savshibhai Makwana, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Chandresh Patel, Ajit Singh, Rajo Singh, Rampal Singh, Sahib Singh. V.Vetriselvan, Sharad Yadav also recorded/corrected their votes through slips=351)

Noes - 2-2=Nil.(Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Rajo Singh changed their votes from Noes to Ayes)

for "fourteen" substitute "sixteen" (3)

Page 2, after line 4, insert

"Provided that in making any law to provide for free and compulsory education under this article, the State shall not -

(a) make it obligatory upon any educational institution not maintained by State or not receiving aid out of State funds to provide such free and compulsory education to more than ten per cent of its students in every class; and

(b) enforce any penal sanctions on a parent or guardian." (4)

Page 2, after line 4, insert -

"Explanation - In this article, "free and compulsory education" -

(a) shall mean and imply the obligation on the part of the State to provide the education;

(b) shall include exemption from payment of tuition fees and other usual school charges and free supply of text books, stationery other study materials, uniforms and at least one meal and provision for free transportation wherever necessary; and

(c) shall mean provision of reasonably satisfactory quality of education" (5)

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (DIAMOND HARBOUR) : I beg to move :

Page 2 -

for lines 2 to 4, substitute -

"21A. The State shall ensure provision of free, equitable and quality education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." (9)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (KHAMMAM) : I am not moving my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No.9 moved by Shri Samik Lahiri to the vote of the House.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : Sir, I want division.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, I shall put amendment No. 9 to vote.

The question is :

Page 2, -

for lines 2 to 4, *substitute* -

"21A. The State shall ensure provision of free, equitable and quality education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." (9)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 6**

**19.48 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

\* Barman, Shri Ranen

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

\* Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhuria Shri Kantilal

Brar, Shri J.S.

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

\* Corrected through slip.

Chowdhary, Shri Adhir

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra

Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dudi, Shri Rameshwar

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Eden, Shri George

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Galib, Shri G.S.

Gamang, Shrimati Hema

Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Govindan, Shri T.

Hamid, Shri Abdul

Handique, Shri Bijoy

Hansda, Shri Thomas

Hassan, Shri Moinul

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Jalappa, Shri R.L.

Jos, Shri A.C.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat

Khan, Shri Sunil

Krishnadas, Shri N.N.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Lahiri, Shri Samik

Makwana, Shri Savshibhai

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Meena, Shri Bherulal

* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh
Mohan, Shri P.	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
* Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Singh Rajkumari Ratna
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Singh, Sardar Buta
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Singh, Shri Balbir
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji	* Singh, Shri C.N.
Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao	Singh, Shri Khel Sai
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad
Patil, Shri Shrinivas	Singh, Shrimati Shyama
Pilot, Shrimati Rama	Sivakumar, Shri V.S.
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Premajam, Prof. A.K.	Subba, Shri M.K.
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Rau, Shrimati Prabha	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhan	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	* Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Sangtam, Shri K.A.	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Sen, Shrimati Minati	<b>NOES</b>
Seth, Shri Lakshman	Acharya, Shri Prasanna

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\* Corrected through slip.

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\* Corrected through slip.



Adhi Sankar, Shri	Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai
Aditya Nath, Yogi	Chinnasamy, Shri M.
Advani, Shri L.K.	Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar
Ananth Kumar, Shri	Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand
Angle, Shri Ramakant	Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
Argal, Shri Ashok	D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix
Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita	Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu
Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.	Dahal, Shri Bhim
Baalu, Shri T.R.	Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
Bainda, Shri Ramchander	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
Bais, Shri Ramesh	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip	Durai, Shri M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree	Fernandes, Shri George
Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Behera, Shri Padmanava	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Giluwa., Shri Laxman
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Goel, Shri Vijay
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Shiram	Jag Mohan, Shri

Jagannath, Dr. Manda  
 Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.  
 Jain, Shri Pusp  
 Jaiswal, Dr. M. P.  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad  
 Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murti Manohar  
 Joshi, Shri Manohar  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kannappan, Shri M.  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri Arun  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 \* Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
 \* Meghwal, Shri Kailash  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lal, Shri  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri

Oram, Shri Jual	Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Raman, Dr.
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Ramshakal, Shri
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Rana, Shri Kashiram
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Rana, Shri Raju
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Passi, Shri Raj Narain	Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra	Rao, Shri Y.V.
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Patel, Dr. Ashok	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Patel, Shri Chandresh	Rawale, Shri Mohan
Patel, Shri Deepak	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Patel, Shri Mansinh	Rawat, Shri Pradeep
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada
Pathak, Shri Harin	Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.	Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
Ponnuswamy, Shri E.	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Potai, Shri Sohan	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Prabhu, Shri Suresh	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Pradhan, Dr. Debendra	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Pradhan, Shri Ashok	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	Saroja, Dr. V.
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Shanmugam, Shri N.T.  
 Shanta Kumar, Shri  
 Shashi Kumar, Shri  
 Sikdar, Shri Tapan  
 Sing Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari  
 Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder  
 Singh, Ch. Tejveer  
 Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan  
 \* Singh, Shri Ajit  
 Singh, Shri Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Chhatrapal  
 Singh, Shri Digvijay  
 Singh, Shri Prabhunath  
 Singh, Shri Radha Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Rajo  
 Singh, Shri Ramanand  
 Singh, Shri Ramjivan  
 Singh, Shri Rampal  
 Singh, Shri Sahib  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Swami, Shri I.D.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.

Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukarasu, Shri  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaiko, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Venugopal, Dr. S.  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 104

NOES : 239

*The motion was negatived.*

\* Ayes -104+6-1(S/s Ranen Barman, Joachim Baxla, Madhusudan Mistry, C.N. Singh, Ram Murti Singh Verma and Smt. Raneer Narah also recorded/corrected their votes through slips Shri Manjay Lal changed in vote from Ayes to Noes) =109  
 Noes - 239+3 (S/s Manjay Lal, Ajit Singh and Kailash Meghwal also recorded/corrected their votes through slips=242).

\* Corrected through slip.

MR. SPEAKER : His Amendment was negatived. The lobbies are already cleared. I shall not put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

**Division No. 7**

**19.50 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Behera, Shri Padmanava

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)

\* Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai

\* Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh

Chauhan, Shri Shriram

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai

Chinnasamy, Shri M.

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

\* Corrected through slip.

Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Giluwa, Shri Laxman
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Goel, Shri Vijay
Dahal, Shri Bhim	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Govindan, Shri T.
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Hamid, Shri Abdul
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	Handique, Shri Bijoy
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Hansda, Shri Thomas
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.	Hassan, Shri Moinul
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar	Jag Mohan, Shri
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Durai, Shri M.	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Eden, Shri George	Jain, Shri Pusp
Elangovan, Shri P.D.	Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.
Farook, Shri M.O.H.	Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
Fernandes, Shri George	Jalappa, Shri R.L.
* Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan	Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Gadhavi, Shri P.S.	Javiya, Shri G.J.
Galib, Shri G.S.	Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.
Gamang, Shrimati Hema	Jos, Shri A.C.
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar
Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka	Joshi, Shri Manohar
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Kaliappan, Shri K.K.
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Kamal Nath, Shri
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Kannappan, Shri M.
Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala	Kanungo, Shri Trilochan

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Mallik, Shri Jagannath
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand
Khan, Shri Hassan	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khan, Shri Sunil	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	Meena, Shri Bherulal
Khanna, Shri Vinod	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Khunte, Shri P.R.	* Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Krishnamraju, Shri	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.	* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Krishnan, Dr. C.	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.	Mohan, Shri P.
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Kumar, Shri Arun	Mookherjee, Shri S.B.
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Kumarasamy, Shri P.	Munda, Shri Kariya
Kurup, Shri Suresh	Muni Lall, Shri
* Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Lahiri, Shri Samik	Muraleedharan, Shri K.
M. Master Mathan, Shri	Murmu, Shri Rupchand
Mahajan, Shri Y.G.	Murmu, Shri Salkhan
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	Murugesan, Shri S.
Maharia, Shri Subhash	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.
Mahto, Shrimati Abha	Naik, Shri Ram
Majhi, Shri Parsuram	Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso

\* Voted/Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Potai, Shri Sohan
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Oram, Shri Jual	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Premajam, Prof. A.K.
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
Passi, Shri Raj Narain	Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Rajendran, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra	Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
Patel, Dr. Ashok	Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli
Patel, Shri Chandresh	Raman, Dr.
Patel, Shri Deepak	Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.
Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh	Ramshakal, Shri
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Rana, Shri Kashiram
Patel, Shri Mansinh	Rana, Shri Raju
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji	Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar
Pathak, Shri Harin	Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.	Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana
Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.	Rao, Shri Y.V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Patel, Shri Shriniwas	Rau, Shrimati Prbaha
Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh
Pilot, Shrimati Rama	Rawale, Shri Mohan



Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	Sing Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder
Renu Kumari, Shrimati	Singh, Ch. Tejveer
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Sahu, Shri Anadi	Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan
Sai, Shri Vishnudeo	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
Sanadi, Prof. I.G.	Singh Rajkumari Ratna
Sangtam, Shri K.A.	Singh, Sardar Buta
Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh	* Singh, Shri Ajit
Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	Singh, Shri Bahadur
Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	Singh, Shri Balbir
Sarkar, Dr. Bikram	Singh, Shri C.N.
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap
Saroja, Dr. V.	Singh, Shri Chhatrapal
Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh	Singh, Shri Digvijay
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Khel Sai
Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.	Singh, Shri Prabhunath
Sen, Shrimati Minati	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Sengupta, Dr. Nitish	Singh, Shri Rajo
Seth, Shri Lakshman	Singh, Shri Ramanand
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	Singh, Shri Ramjivan
Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh	Singh, Shri Rampal
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	Singh, Shri Sahib
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad

\* Corrected through slip.

Singh, Shrimati Shyama  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 \* Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Swami, Shri I.D.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukarasu, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaiko, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateswarlu, Shri B.  
 Venugopal, Dr. S.  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Verma, Prof. Rita

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 341

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3 – Substitution of New Article

for article 45

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Ayes :341+9 (S/s Ajoy Chakroborty, Nandkumar Singh Chauhan, Ram Mohan Gadde, Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Ajit Singh, Ramji Lal Suman, Ram Murti Singh Verma also recorded/corrected their votes through slips=350).

MR. SPEAKER : There are four amendments to this clause given notices of by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, Shri Samik Lahiri and Shrimati Ranuka Chowdhury. I shall first call Shri G.M. Banatwalla. Shri G.M. Banatwalla, are you moving your amendment No. 6 ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 7, —

*after "provide" insert "free"* (6)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samik Lahiri, are you moving your amendment No. 10 ?

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : I am not pressing and not moving it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimti Ranuka Chowdhury, are you moving your amendment Nos. 14 and 15 ?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : No. I am not pressing.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment No. 6 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The Lobbies are already cleared. I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

**Division No. 8**

**19.58 hrs.**

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Noor Bano

Behera, Shri Padmanava

\* Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh

Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan

Brahmanaiah, Shri A.

Brar, Shri J.S.

Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy

Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh

\* Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

\* Corrected through slip.

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Fernandes, Shri George
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	* Galib, Shri G.S.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
* Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Giluwa, Shri Laxman
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Goel, Shri Vijay
Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Govindan, Shri T.
Dahal, Shri Bhim	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Hamid, Shri Abdul
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Handique, Shri Bijoy
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Hansda, Shri Thomas
Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	Hassan, Shri Moinul
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz
Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar
Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji	Jag Mohan, Shri
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Dudi, Shri Rameshwar	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh	Jain, Shri Pusp
Eden, Shri George	Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.
Elangovan, Shri P.D.	Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad
Farook, Shri M.O.H.	Jalappa, Shri R.L.

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\* Corrected through slip.

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\* Corrected through slip.

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
 Javiya, Shri G.J.  
 Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.  
 Jos, Shri A.C.  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kaliappan, Shri K.K.  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Kannappa, Shri M.  
 Kanungo, Shri Trilochan  
 Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
 Katara, Shri Babubhai K.  
 Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal  
 Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai  
 Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat  
 Khan, Shri Hassan  
 Khan, Shri Sunil  
 Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali  
 Khanna, Shri Vinod  
 Khunte, Shri P.R.  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnamraju, Shri  
 Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 \* Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh  
 Kumar, Shri Arun  
 Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya  
 Kumarasamy, Shri P.  
 Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 M. Master Mathan, Shri  
 Mahajan, Shri Y.G.  
 Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
 Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
 Maharia, Shri Subhash  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Mahto, Shrimati Abha  
 Majhi, Shri Parsuram  
 Makwana, Shri Savshibhai  
 Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar  
 \* Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
 Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
 \* Meghwal, Shri Kailash  
 \* Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 \* Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 \* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mollah, Shri Hannan  
 Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lall, Shri  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 \* Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri  
 Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Deepak  
 Patel, Shri Dharam Raj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Mansinh  
 Patel, Shri Prahlaad Singh  
 Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patel, Shri Shriniwas  
 Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh  
 Pilot, Shrimati Rama  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra  
 Pradhan, Shri Ashok  
 Pramanik, Prof. R.R.  
 Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa  
 Premajam, Prof. A.K.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
 Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb  
 Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh  
 Ram Sajivan, Shri  
 \* Ram, Shri Braj Mohan  
 Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli  
 Raman, Dr.  
 Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.  
 Ramshakal, Shri  
 Rana, Shri Kashiram  
 Rana, Shri Raju  
 Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar  
 Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa

Sengupta, Dr. Nitish

Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana

Seth, Shri Lakshman

\* Rao, Shri Y.V.

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh

Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh

Shanmugam, Shri N.T.

Rau, Shrimati Prbaha

Sharma, Capt. Satish

Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

Shashi Kumar, Shri

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

Rawat, Shri Pradeep

Sikdar, Shri Tapan

Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri B.V.N.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender

Singh, Ch. Tejveer

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Renu Kumari, Shrimati

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Singh Rajkumari Ratna

Sahu, Shri Anadi

Singh, Sardar Buta

\* Sai, Shri Vishnudeo

\* Singh, Shri Ajit

Sanadi, Prof. I.G.

Singh, Shri Bahadur

Sangtam, Shri K.A.

Singh, Shri Balbir

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh

Singh, Shri C.N.

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed

Singh, Shri Chhatrapal

Sarkar, Dr. Bikram

Singh, Shri Digvijay

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila

Singh, Shri Khel Sai

Saroja, Dr. V.

Singh, Shri Prabhunath

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Singh, Shri Rajo

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.

\* Singh, Shri Ramanand

Sen, Shrimati Minati

Singh, Shri Ramjivan

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Singh, Shri Rampal  
 Singh, Shri Sahib  
 \* Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad  
 Singh, Shrimati Shyama  
 Sinha, Shri Manoj  
 Sivakumar, Shri V.S.  
 Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh  
 Somaiya, Shri Kirit  
 Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar  
 Sreenivasan, Shri C.  
 Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava  
 Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 \* Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Swami, Shri I.D.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukarasu, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 \* Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaiko, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Venugopal, Dr. S.

Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman  
 Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

#### NOES

C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram  
 Venugopal, Shri D.

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

\* Ayes: 319+19 (S/s Tarachand Bhagora, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, G.S. Galib, Faggan Singh Kulaste, Jagannath Mallik, Kailash Meghwal, Ram Nagina Mishra, Madhusudan Mistry, Shripad Yasso Naik, Braj Mohan Ram, Y.V. Rao, Vishnudeo Sai, Ajit Singh, Ramanand Singh, Tilakdhari Prasad Singh, Ramji Lal Suman, Braja Kishore Tripathy, Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty and Shrimati Jayawanti Mehta also recorded/corrected their votes through slips=338)

Noes : 13-7=6. (S/Shri Braj Mohan Ram, Ramanand Singh, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Jagannath Mallik, Vishnudeo Sai, Y.V. Rao and G.S. Galib changed their votes from Noes to Ayes).

\* Corrected through slip.



AYES : 319

Noes : 13

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

---

*Clause 4 – Amendment of article 51A*

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment to this clause given notice of by Shri Samik Lahiri. Shri Samik Lahiri, are you moving your amendment No. 11 ?

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : I beg to move :

Page 2 –

for lines 11 and 12, –

*substitute* "(k) to inspite and encourage every child between the age of six and fourteen years to receive education, if such citizen is a parent or guardian of the child." (11)

20.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 11 to clause 4 moved by Shri Samik Lahiri to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

---

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put clause 4 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 9

20.01 hrs.

**AYES**

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya

Baxla, Shri Joachim

Begum Nour Bano

Behera, Shri Padmanava

Bhagora, Shri Tarachand

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhuria Shri Kantilal

Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
* Brar, Shri J.S.	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
* Chandel, Shri Suresh	Durai, Shri M.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Eden, Shri George
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Fernandes, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chaudhri, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	* Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala
Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand
Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	Giluwa,, Shri Laxman
Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	Goel, Shri Vijay
Dahal, Shri Bhim	Gohain, Shri Rajen
Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	Govindan, Shri T.
Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal
Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Hamid, Shri Abdul

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\* Corrected through slip.

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\* Corrected through slip.

Handique, Shri Bijoy	Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali
Hansda, Shri Thomas	Khanna, Shri Vinod
Hassan, Shri Moinul	Khunte, Shri P.R.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.
Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	Krishnamraju, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.
Jag Mohan, Shri	Krishnan, Dr. C.
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Krishnaswamy, Shri A.
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jain, Shri Pusp	Kumar, Shri Arun
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Kurup, Shri Suresh
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Javiya, Shri G.J.	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Jos, Shri A.C.	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Joshi, Dr. Murlil Manohar	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kannappan, Shri M.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbbhai	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Hassan	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Khan, Shri Sunil	Meena, Shri Bherulal
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur

* Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	Passi, Shri Raj Narain
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay
* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra
Mohan, Shri P.	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Patel, Dr. Ashok
Mookherjee, Shri S.B.	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Patel, Shri Deepak
Munda, Shri Kariya	Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh
Muni Lall, Shri	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patel, Shri Mansinh
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Pathak, Shri Harin
Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao
Murugesan, Shri S.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Naik, Shri Ram	Patil, Shri Shriniwas
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Potai, Shri Sohan
Oram, Shri Jual	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Premajam, Prof. A.K.
Panja, Dr. Ranjit Kumar	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.

\* Corrected through slip.

Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Rajendran, Shri P.	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
* Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Raman, Dr.	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
* Ramshakal, Shri	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Saroja, Dr. V.
Rana, Shri Raju	* Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Sen, Shrimati Minati
* Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri Y.V.	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rau, Shrimati Prabha	Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
Rawale, Shri Mohan	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Subba, Shri M.K.
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh Rajkumari Ratna	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Sardar Buta	Swami, Shri I.D.
* Singh, Shri Ajit	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Shri Balbir	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chhattrapal	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Rajo	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Shri Sahib	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Virendra Kumar, Shri
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma
Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Sreenivasan, Shri C.	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman
Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

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\* Corrected through slip.

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

*Amendment made :*

Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra

Page 1, line 3 –

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

for "(Ninety-third Amendment)"

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

substitute "(Eighty-sixth Amendment)" (7)

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

(Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi)

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Yadav, Shri Sharad

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES : Nil

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

Division No. 10

20.04 hrs.

AYES : 340

AYES

Noes : 1

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted.**Clause 4 was added to the Bill.**Clause 1 – Short title and commencement*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, after line 5, insert –

"Provided that the date of such notification shall not be later than one year from the date on which the assent of the President is obtained." (1)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 1 to clause 1 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lahiri, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI : No, I am not pressing; I am not moving.

\* Ayes : 340+10 (S/s J.S. Brar, P.S. Gadhavi, Kallash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Dr. Bolla Bulli Ramalah, Ramshakal, S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao, Harpal Singh Sathi, Ajit Singh, Suresh Chandel also recorded/corrected their votes through slips)=350  
Noes : 1-1=0 Nil (Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao changed his vote from Noes to Ayes)

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angle, Shri Ramakant

Argal, Shri Ashok

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

Baal, Shri T.R.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh
Barman, Shri Ranen	Chowdhary, Shri Adhir
Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh	Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.	D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix
Baxla, Shri Joachim	Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu
Begum Noor Bano	Dahal, Shri Bhim
Behera, Shri Padmanava	Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri
Bhagora, Shri Tarachand	Das, Shri Nepal Chandra
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Bhuria Shri Kantilal	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari
Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.
Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal
* Brar, Shri J.S.	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji
C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar
Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh
Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya	Durai, Shri M.
Chandel, Shri Suresh	Eden, Shri George
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Elangovan, Shri P.D.
Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni	Farook, Shri M.O.H.
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	Fernandes, Shri George
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan
Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.
Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	Galib, Shri G.S.
Chauhan, Shri Shriram	Gamang, Shrimati Hema
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal
Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Chinnasamy, Shri M.	Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

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\* Corrected through slip.



Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh
Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand	Katara, Shri Babubhai K.
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai
* Giluwa, Shri Laxman	Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat
Goel, Shri Vijay	Khan, Shri Sunil
Gohain, Shri Rajen	Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar
Govindan, Shri T.	Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali
Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal	Khanna, Shri Vinod
Hamid, Shri Abdul	Khunte, Shri P.R.
Handique, Shri Bijoy	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.
Hansda, Shri Thomas	Krishnamraju, Shri
Hassan, Shri Moinul	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Krishnan, Dr. C.
Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	Krishnasamy, Shri A.
* Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Jag Mohan, Shri	Kumar, Shri Arun
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Jain, Shri Pusp	Kumaraswamy, Shri P.
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	Kurup, Shri Suresh
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Javiya, Shri G.J.	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Jos, Shri A.C.	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Kamal Nath, Shri	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Kannappan, Shri M.	Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Maihotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar

\* Corrected through slip.

Mallik, Shri Jagannath  
 Malyala, Shri Rajaiah  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Manjay Lal, Shri  
 \* Manjhi, Shri Ramjee  
 Meena, Shri Bherulal  
 Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur  
 \* Meghwal, Shri Kailash  
 Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 \* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal  
 Mohan, Shri P.  
 Mollah, Shri Hannan  
 Mookherjee, Shri S.B.  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Munda, Shri Kariya  
 Muni Lal, Shri  
 \* Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Muraleedharan, Shri K.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Murmu, Shri Salkhan  
 Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.  
 Murugesan, Shri S.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.  
 Naik, Shri Ram  
 Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Nayak, Shri Ananta  
 Nitish Kumar, Shri

\* Corrected through slip.

Oram, Shri Jual  
 Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Pandian, Shri P.H.  
 Panja Dr. Ranjit Singh  
 Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Passi, Shri Raj Narain  
 \* Paswan, Dr. Sanjay  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Patel, Dr. Ashok  
 Patel, Shri Chandresh  
 Patel, Shri Deepak  
 Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Mansinh  
 Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh  
 Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji  
 Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao  
 Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.  
 Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patel, Shri Shrinivas  
 Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh  
 Pilot, Shrimati Rama  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
 Pradhan, Dr. Debendra

\* Corrected/Voted through slip.

Pradhan, Shri Ashok	Reddy, Shri B.V.N.
Pramanik, Prof. R.R.	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
* Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender
Premajam, Prof. A.K.	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana
Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	Renu Kumari, Shrimati
Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb	Sahu, Shri Anadi
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo
Rajendran, Shri P.	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh	Sangtam, Shri K.A.
Ram Sajivan, Shri	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh
Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda
Ramaiah, Dr. B.B.	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed
Raman, Dr.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram
Ramachandran, Shri Ginge N.	Saroj, Shrimati Sushila
Ramshakal, Shri	Saroja, Dr. V.
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh
Rana, Shri Raju	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.
Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	Sen, Shrimati Minati
Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish
Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Seth, Shri Lakshman
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid
Rau, Shrimati Prbaha	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram
Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.
Rawale, Shri Mohan	Shanta Kumar, Shri
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Sharma, Capt. Satish
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Shashi Kumar, Shri
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar
Reday, Shri A.P. Jithender	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan

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\* Corrected through slip.

Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Sreenivasan, Shri C.
Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	Subba, Shri M.K.
Singh, Ch. Tejveer	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.
Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil
Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	Swain, Shri Kharabela
Singh Rajkumari Ratna	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Singh, Sardar Buta	Swami, Shri I.D.
* Singh, Shri Ajit	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.
Singh, Shri Bahadur	Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai
Singh, Shri Balbir	Thirunavukarasu, Shri
Singh, Shri C.N.	Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal
Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Digvijay	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Singh, Shri Khel Sai	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh
Singh, Shri Prabhunath	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Vaiko, Shri
Singh, Shri Rajo	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri Ramanand	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.
Singh, Shri Ramjivan	Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.
Singh, Shri Rampal	Venugopal, Dr. S.
Singh, Shri Sahib	Verma, Prof. Rita
* Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh
Singh, Shrimati Shyama	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Sinha, Shri Manoj	Vetriselvan, Shri V.
Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.
Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.
Somaiya, Shri Kirit	Virendra Kumar, Shri

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\* Corrected through slip.

Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma

The Lobbies are already cleared.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

The question is :

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh

Division No. 11

20.06 hrs.

Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra

**AYES**

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Adhi Sankar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

Advani, Shri L.K.

NOES : Nil

Ananth Kumar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

Angle, Shri Ramakant

AYES : 335

Argal, Shri Ashok

Noes : Nil

Arya, Dr. (Shrimati) Anita

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.

*The motion was adopted.*

Baalu, Shri T.R.

*Clasue 1 as amended, was added to the Bill.*

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh

Bainda, Shri Ramchander

Bais, Shri Ramesh

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister may move "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I beg to move :

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the motion "That the Bill, as amended, be passed", to vote of the House, I would like to say that being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Ranen

\* Ayes : 335+11 (S/s J.S. Brar, Laxman Giluwa, C.K. Jaffer Shariel, Ramjee Manjhi, Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, K.H. Muniyappa, Dr. Sanjay Paswan, V. Sreenivasa Prasad, Ajit Singh, Tilakdhari Prasad Singh also recorded/corrected their votes through slips) = 346.

Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Begum Noor Bano  
 Behera, Shri Padmanava  
 Bhagora, Shri Tarachand  
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Bhuria Shri Kantilal  
 Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh  
 Biswas, Shri Ananda Mohan  
 Brahmanaiah, Shri A.  
 Brar, Shri J.S.  
 C. Suguna Kumari, Dr. (Shrimati)  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh  
 Chakarvarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chandel, Shri Suresh  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
 Chaubey, Shri Lal Muni  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
 Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai  
 Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Shriram  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chikhhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajibhai  
 Chinnasamy, Shri M.  
 Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
 Chouhan, Shri Nihal Chand  
 Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh  
 Chowdhary, Shri Adhir  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka  
 D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix  
 Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu  
 Dahal, Shri Bhim  
 Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri

Das, Shri Nepal Chandra  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.  
 Diler, Shri Kishan Lal  
 Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dudi, Shri Rameshwar  
 Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh  
 Durai, Shri M.  
 Eden, Shri George  
 Elangovan, Shri P.D.  
 Farook, Shri M.O.H.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan  
 Gadhavi, Shri P.S.  
 Galib, Shri G.S.  
 Gamang, Shrimati Hema  
 Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
 Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar  
 Gautam, Shrimati Sheela  
 Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala  
 Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand  
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
 Giluwa., Shri Laxman  
 Goel, Shri Vijay  
 Gohain, Shri Rajen  
 Govindan, Shri T.  
 Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal  
 Hamid, Shri Abdul  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Hansda, Shri Thomas  
 Hassan, Shri Moinul

Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	Kumar, Shri Arun
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Jag Mohan, Shri	Kumarasamy, Shri P.
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Kurup, Shri Suresh
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna
Jain, Shri Pusp	Lahiri, Shri Samik
Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	M. Master Mathan, Shri
Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.
Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das
Javiya, Shri G.J.	Maharia, Shri Subhash
Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari
Jos, Shri A.C.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Majhi, Shri Parsuram
Joshi, Shri Manohar	Makwana, Shri Savshibhai
Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar
Kamal Nath, Shri	Malik, Shri Jagannath
Kannappan, Shri M.	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah
Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	Manjay Lal, Shri
Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee
Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbai	Meena, Shri Bherulal
Khan, Shri Abul Hasnat	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur
Khan, Shri Hassan	* Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Khan, Shri Sunil	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti
Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	* Mistry, Shri Madhusudan
Khanna, Shri Vinod	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal
Khunte, Shri P.R.	Mohan, Shri P.
Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	Mollah, Shri Hannan
Krishnamraju, Shri	Mookherjee, Shri S.B.
Krishnamurthy, Shri K. E.	Moorthy, Shri A.K.
Krishnan, Dr. C.	Munda, Shri Kariya
Krishnaswamy, Shri A.	Muni Lal, Shri

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\* Corrected through slip.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.
Muraleedharan, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Murmu, Shri Rupchand	Patel, Shri Shriniwas
Murmu, Shri Salkhan	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh
Murthi, Shri, M.V.V.S.	Pilot, Shrimati Rama
Murugesan, Shri S.	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Potai, Shri Sohan
Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Naik, Shri Ram	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra
Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Pradhan, Shri Ashok
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.
Nayak, Shri Ananta	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Premajam, Prof. A.K.
Oram, Shri Jual	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.
Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Rajbangshi, Shri Madheb
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Pandian, Shri P.H.	Rajendran, Shri P.
Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Rajukhedi, Shri Ganjedra Singh
Passi, Shri Raj Narain	Ram Sajivan, Shri
Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	Ram, Shri Braj Mohan
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	* Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli
Paswan, Shri Ramchandra	Raman, Dr.
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.
Patel, Dr. Ashok	* Ramshakal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chandresh	Rana, Shri Kashiram
Patel, Shri Deepak	Rana, Shri Raju
Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh	Rao, Shri Ch. Vidyasagar
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar
Patel, Shri Mansinh	Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana
Patel, Shri Tarachand Shivaji	Rao, Shri Y.V.
Pathak, Shri Harin	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantao	Rau, Shrimati Prbaha
Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh

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\* Corrected through slip.



Rawale, Shri Mohan	Sikdar, Shri Tapan
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Singh Deo. Shri K.P.
Rawat, Shri Pradeep	Singh Deo. Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari
Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder
Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	Singh, Ch. Tejveer
Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad
Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan
Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh
Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	Singh Rajkumari Ratna
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Singh, Sardar Buta
Renu Kumari, Shrimati	* Singh, Shri Ajit
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	Singh, Shri Bahadur
Sahu, Shri Anadi	Singh, Shri Balbir
Sai, Shri Vishnudeo	Singh, Shri C.N.
Sanadi, Prof. I.G.	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap
Sangtam, Shri K.A.	Singh, Shri Chhattrapal
Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh	Singh, Shri Digvijay
Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	Singh, Shri Khel Sai
Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	Singh, Shri Prabhunath
Sarkar, Dr. Bikram	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Saroj, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Rajo
Saroja, Dr. V.	Singh, Shri Ramanand
* Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh	Singh, Shri Ramjivan
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Rampal
Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.	Singh, Shri Sahib
Sen, Shrimati Minati	Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad
Sengupta, Dr. Nitish	Singh, Shrimati Shyama
Seth, Shri Lakshman	Sinha, Shri Manoj
Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	Sivakumar, Shri V.S.
Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh
Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Somaiya, Shri Kirit
Shanta Kumar, Shri	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar
Sharma, Capt. Satish	Sreenivasan, Shri C.
Shashi Kumar, Shri	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava
Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar	
Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan	

\* Corrected through slip.

\* Corrected through slip.

Subba, Shri M.K.  
 Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand  
 Swami, Shri I.D.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.  
 Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai  
 Thirunavukarasu, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt  
 Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand  
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran  
 Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vaiko, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
 Venkataswamy, Dr. N.  
 Venkateshwarlu, Shri B.  
 Venugopal, Dr. D.  
 Verma, Prof. Rita  
 Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh  
 Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
 Vetriselvan, Shri V.  
 Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.  
 Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wanaga, Shri Chintaman

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar  
 Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri K.

NOES : Nil

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction \*, the result of the division is :

AYES : 346

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, it is a matter of great satisfaction that we have passed two very important Constitution (Amendment) Bills today. This has been because of the sincere co-operation extended by every hon. Member of this august House. I express my thanks to the hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition, all leaders and whips of parties, and indeed every Member of the House.

20.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 29, 2001/ Agrahayana 8, 1923 (Saka)*

\* Ayes 346+5 (S/s Kailash Meghwal, Madhusudan Mistry, Ajit Singh, Digvijay Singh, Tilakdhari Prasad Singh)= 351.

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