

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 20, 2001/Kartika 29, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. After the Question Hour, I will allow you to raise your issues.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmer has been ruined...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it after Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, I will allow you to raise your issue after the Question Hour. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have received your notice. I will allow you to raise your point after Question Hour. Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not disturb the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 21 — Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav you can raise it after Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, I am appealing you to resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What will you do by sitting in Lok Sabha. The farmer is being ruined...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will be given an opportunity after Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have received your notice also. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, what will we do by sitting here....(Interruptions) Farmer has been ruined and forced to commit suicide. The next crop will be destroyed...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, the BJP leaders are trying to threaten the secular fabric of this country...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 21 — Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, will you take up this issue after the Question Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us complete the Question Hour first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rameshwar Dudi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinay Katiyar, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you speak after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, you must compensate the losses suffered by the farmers...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No please take your seat. I am on my legs.

[Translation]

How can you raise it in Question Hour?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, it is not right, you speak after the Question Hour...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions) * *

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you sit down, ten minutes have passed.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What will we do sitting. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should say something on it...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I request you to sit down now and let the hon. Members ask the Questions during Question Hour. Now, let the Question Hour continue. You raise this subject at 12 O'clock...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Thereafter, will it be taken on priority basis?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, it is not right, you speak after the Question Hour.

* Not recorded.

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in J&K

+

*21. SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists activities and suicidal attacks in J&K have increased during the last three months and particularly after the September 11, 2001 blasts in America;

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

(c) the number of civilians/security personnel/militants killed/injured in each of these incidents;

(d) the details of loss of the Government/public property suffered in each of these incidents;

(e) the number of terrorist organizations and their members active in the State and the number of infiltrators killed during this period;

(f) the action taken by the Government to check their activities;

(g) whether the Prime Minister has sought US intervention in the matter;

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and the outcome thereof; and

(i) the other steps taken by the Government to deal with terrorism in the State?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (i) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Terrorist violence in J&K has generally remained at the same level in the last few months, however, the security have been applying continuous pressure on the terrorists and have achieved significant successes by killing 616 terrorists from August to October 2001.

(b) and (c) As reported by the J&K Government, the total number of terrorist related incidents during August to October 2001 were 1365 in which 273 civilians, 163 security forces and 616 terrorists (of whom 184 were foreign mercenaries) were killed.

Major terrorist incidents in J&K after 11 September 2001 are indicated below:-

(i) Attack on SOG Camp, Handwara

Nine SOG personnel were killed and 11 others injured in a Fidayeen attack on SOG Camp, Handwara, Kupwara on 17.09.2001. One Fidayeen terrorist was also killed.

(ii) Attack on State Assembly in Srinagar on 1.10.2001.

In a major assault on the symbol of democracy, terrorists launched a fidayeen attack on the State Assembly in Srinagar killing 39 persons and injuring 80 others. The terrorists initially blew up a car comb at the gate of the Assembly premises. Later on 3 terrorists holed up inside the assembly premises were killed in a fierce encounter with the security forces. Altogether 4 terrorists were killed. The terrorist outfit, JeM claimed the responsibility for the attack.

(iii) Unsuccessful Attack on Air Force Base Station (In J&K)

Four LeT terrorists wearing Khaki uniform opened indiscriminate fire at the security guards at the entrance gate of Air Force Station, Avantipura (Pulwama) on 22.10.2001 in their unsuccessful bid to enter the campus. The sentries retaliated killing all the four terrorists. One sentry and one civilian were also killed and three security force personnel and one civilian got injured in the exchange of fire.

(iv) Attack on Police Station (In J&K)

One JeM terrorist entered the bathroom of PS Chadoora (Budgam) on 26.10.2001 and started firing, causing injuries to two CRPF personnel, including a SI. Army/CRPF cordoned the area and killed the terrorist in the encounter.

(v) Misuse of Religious places by militants

During an operation carried out by Army/Police, one militant holed up in a mosque in village Panzan, Chadoora (Budgam) on 29.10.2001 was killed and 01 AK Rifle with 04 Magazines were recovered. The slain foreign militant had sought shelter in the mosque. The security forces, maintaining restraint carried out the operation for about 48 hours to avoid damage to the religious place.

(vi) Attack on Army Camp, Anantnag:

Four Army Jawans were killed and five others injured when a fidayeen group attacked 36 RR camp at Peth Dayalgam (Anantnag) on 3 November 2001. One LeT terrorist was killed after encounter.

(vii) Attack on Army convoy at Chenab bridge at Maltra, Ramban:

Ten army personnel and four civilians were killed and 29 army personnel and 3 civilians injured when terrorists threw grenades and fired upon army personnel at Ramban suspension bridge on 18 November 2001. Two terrorists were also killed in the ensuing fire fight. LeT outfit has owned the responsibility for the attack.

(d) Such information is not compiled by the Government of India. However, as reported by the State Government, the destruction of Government/public property by the militants during August to October 2001 is as given below:-

Destruction of property by militants

	Government buildings	Educational buildings	Bridges	Hospitals
August to October 2001	4	0	0	0

(e) The major Pak ISI sponsored Pak-Islamic Jehadi terrorist outfits are Hizbul-Mujahideen (HM), Lasker-e-Toiba (LeT), Harkatut-ul-Mujahideen (HUM), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Al-Umar-Mujahideen (AUM), Al-Badr and Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front (JKIF) etc. Available estimates place the number of terrorists active in the State of J&K as between 3000 and 4000.

A large number of the terrorists active in the State of J&K have infiltrated from Pakistan and PoK. Even indigenous terrorists receive training in camps mostly based in Pak/PoK and infiltrate back into the State. During August to October 2001, 616 militants were killed.

(f) To contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, inter-alla, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional frame-work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved

technology, weapons and equipments for security forces; and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The State Police in consultation with other security forces have evolved certain standard practices for the field units of security forces for responding appropriately and effectively to fidayeen attacks.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the United Headquarters in the State and Operation Groups at various levels.

Apart from the above measures militant outfits, namely JeM, LeT, HM, HUM, AUM and JKIF have since been declared as terrorist organizations on 24.10.2001 under Section 18 of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance 2001 (No. 9 of 2001).

(g) and (h) Government has not sought the intervention of any country in solving the problem of cross border terrorism in J&K. However, Government has used every opportunity to apprise the international community including the United States, of Pakistan's support to and sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. Following the fidayeen attack on 1st October 2001 on J&K Assembly building in Srinagar, the Prime Minister had conveyed to the United States and other friendly countries, the sense of anguish felt by the people of India at this terrorist attack.

On 12th October 2001, the United States placed Jaish-e-Mohammed the group which had claimed responsibility for the incident, on the list of terrorist organisations of the US Department of Treasury under the Presidential Executive order of 23rd September 2001.

(i) The Central Government in concert with the State Government is continuing with its multi-pronged strategy to curb militancy/terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. This strategy, besides having a security dimension, also concentrates on accelerating economic development and redressing genuine grievances of the people. The Government has also kept its doors open for talks with all those in J&K who eschew the path of violence.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance to Terrorists

+
*25. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist activities in the country, especially in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States are funded from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of countries providing such assistance; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such assistance received by the terrorists/terrorist outfits in the country?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) According to available information, subversive and terrorist organizations operating in J&K and the North Eastern States are being provided financial assistance by Pakistan and their other sympathetic groups based abroad. The Pakistan's ISI, is by all accounts, the main source of clandestine funding. A number of overseas fundamentalist organizations are also providing financial aid.

The Enforcement and Security agencies are constantly making efforts to contain such clandestine activities through sustained vigilance and operations against various secessionist and militant organizations in different parts of the country. All relevant inputs in this connection are shared with agencies/departments concerned from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER: We can combine Q. Nos. 21 and 25 together because they are of similar nature. Shri Rameshwar Dudi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to check the growing terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrorism has not increased in Jammu and Kashmir but the level of security forces and army...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record except the Minister's reply, nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions) *

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: I will give you the figures...(Interruptions)

[English]

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. What are you doing.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: I am telling that the level of terrorism has remained the same. Military has also get some success. The terrorists have tried to change their strategy and instead of cautions now they are targeting security forces. If you take the total figures of past 2-3 months including the target incident which took place in 18th then it will be revealed that never before so many militants have been killed there has been more than 600 killings. Army has met with success in reducing terrorism, however, it is also true that the level of militancy has not gone down. Army also changes its strategy whenever the militants bring changes in their strategy and the success rate of army has also been encouraging.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a bomb blast has taken place in the premises of Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly...(Interruptions). Now the bomb blast remains to take places here in Delhi in Lok Sabha...(Interruptions). You will merely keep on preparing strategy.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: You did not notice that three unsuccessful attacks have taken place...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to reply to the mark supplementary only.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI: Besides, what arrangements you have been making to counter the Taliban abductors who are taking shelter in Pakistan and therefore they are infiltrating in Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: It is the problem of Pakistan and not ours to check the infiltration by Talibanis from Afghanistan in Pakistan. We are concerned with checking the infiltrations in our territory. We have made full arrangement to check the infiltration of militants or terrorists across the LoC or international border. The levels of infiltration is quite low even now and the mention made by the hon. Member about the Afghan absconder is the headache of Pakistan and not ours.

SHRI RAMESHWAR DUDI: What steps are being taken by you to stop the recurrence of such events as the killing of civilians two days ago. The same fugitives from Afghanistan who have been entering Pakistan are infiltrating Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Four civilians were also killed in the grenade attack on army which took place in 18th. Foreign mercenaries are involved in this act. However, the absconding of the Taliban militants to Pakistan is the problem of Pakistan and not of India. It is the responsibility of Pakistan to check it...*(Interruptions)* The Afghan fugitives are not involved in the incident that took place on 18th. The responsibility for this incident has been taken by Lashar-e-Toiba.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has accepted during his reply to original question that the terrorist organisations are being funded from abroad. The report published on the third page of the newspaper 'Pioneer' dated 7th October which also refers to Syria and Osama-Bin-Laden and our Intelligence Agencies have also accepted this fact. I would like to know as to what steps and efforts have been made by the Government of India and diplomatic level to stop the funding of terrorist organisations in Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern States from abroad and what is the impact thereof? FCRA law was enacted in 1976 to regulate the entry of foreign exchange in the country. However, as per our estimate, approximately one to four thousand crore rupees are being received by these terrorist organisations.

Can this money not be checked by FCRA, and what steps are being taken by the Government to check such kind of money.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: The money allocated for reorganisation, administration, education, economic development and cultural activities comes under the purview of FCRA and there is a well-defined method to avail these funds.

However, the organisations which misuse such funds and do not maintain proper accounts are prosecuted and

deregistered. Further allocation of funds for such organisations is prohibited. During the last three years 950 such institutions were derecognised and action was taken against ten institutions in the last one year. Under FCRA there is a provision for prosecution, sealing the account and confiscating the property. Besides, the allocation of money is also stopped and care also taken to check the acceptance of funds from other illegal sources like hawala by entrusting the work to our intelligence agencies and the action was taken against them accordingly.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory reply. Funds to the tune of one thousand crore to five thousand crores are being made available to these terrorist organisations which is quite a big amount. The efforts being made by the Government in this direction are not satisfactory. Will the Government take any action to completely stop the availability of foreign funds to these terrorist organisations. Do the Government intend to take any such action?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised two different issues. The money which come into the country through FCRA is received from regular sources and is obtained by some organisations and a proper monitoring or audit is also done as regards its proper utilisation. As has been told by the hon. Minister of State that all these organisations do not ensure the proper and lawful utilisation of these funds, then action is taken against the erring organisations and it may be derecognised also. The money received by the terrorist organisations is not through FCRA but through hawala or other channels which are not legitimate. Hence, the sources of funding have to be identified and once their identification is made, action is taken against those. Today, I would like to apprise you that lately the Jammu & Kashmir Police alongwith the central agency have done a lot of investigation in this matter. They have gathered very important information and the action is being taken on the basis of it.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the terrorist organisations get funds from the ISI or the organisations having links with it abroad. Merely framing a law can not check the inflow of the money, we have made a lot of efforts in this regard. To cite an example even today the terrorist organisations and the fundamentalist outfits have been running madarsas on Indo-Nepal border. Approximately, so much madarsas are on Sidarhnagar including 126 smaller madarsas. 300-400 madarsas are running at Rajasthan border. Similarly such madarsas are running at 686 kilometre long Bihar border. Running of these madarsas need a lot of funds

which is being received from abroad. The activities in these madarsas makes us feel that our borders are insecure and the illegal crossing across the borders is quite common. Suggestion is that area within the 10 kilometres of the border is declared as no man's land then our border may become secure. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken by the government in this regard. It is absolutely necessary to do it to check the smuggling of drugs etc., which is the major source for generating funds for the terrorist organisations.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Indora, this Question is regarding foreign assistance to terrorists.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking about terrorists and I want to say that the funds comes from across the border and our borders are not secure. What steps government propose to take to secure our borders and to check the inflow money from abroad to arrest the terrorist organisations?

Besides, I would also like to know as to what the government is going to do in regard to the madarsas.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. member that it is not right to say in general terms that all madarsas have been getting the funds from abroad. Our Ministry of Education also provides assistance to ensure proper functioning of madarsas and the assistance given recently to modernise the education system and introduction of computer education etc., is an example of it. However, monitoring is done in regard to the madarsas which creep up suddenly on the borders and the necessary steps are taken. As for the creating a no man's land is concerned, this issue has been examined. It is not easy to do yet fencing has been installed across a long length of our borders in Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir due to which smuggling and infiltration has been checked and a lot of change has taken place in the situation. Previously, when the fencing work was being undertaken across the Kashmir border, Pakistan resorted to firing to halt the work but still the fencing is going on.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. As has been told by our Minister of State for Home Affairs that now Pakistan is not helping the terrorists, General Musharraf of Pakistan has termed the Kashmiri militants as freedom fighters and terrorism as a part of freedom struggle. We always want the setting up

and continuation of good relations between India and Pakistan. However, the thing that Pakistan is not supporting the terrorists now does not seem to be true because our soldiers at the borders are losing their lives in conflict with the infiltrators. There is a clinching evidence to show that the captured weapons and arms which have also been shown on T.V. belong to Pakistan. I would like that the hon. Home Minister instead of the Minister of State give his statement in this regard, so that doubts and confusion prevailing in the House may be cleared and healthy relations between India and Pakistan may be maintained. Terrorists can not enter into the thrive in our country if the Pakistan stops sponsoring them. The real protector and sponsor of terrorism are settled in Pakistan. I would like to know as on what basis of hon. Minister for Home Affairs is saying that Pakistan is no longer providing support to terrorism.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: I do not say so.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No, you have said if you have not said so, I will withdraw my words. You have said that Pakistan is not supporting them. I would like the hon. Minister of Home to clear our doubts of Pakistan strikes and maintains good relations with India. I will congratulate you first of all.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one in our country and in the House should be mistaken to assume that the Pakistani attitude towards Jammu Kashmir or the issue of sponsoring terrorism in our country has changed after 11th September.

At the outset in the reply, The Minister of State for Home Affairs has stated that the scenario in Jammu and Kashmir has not changed and terrorism is still continuing there. Security forces are more successful in checking activities of terrorists. An hon'ble member has raised a question whether the Government is vigilant about the current situation prevailing in Afghanistan and the consequences of which can be seen in Pakistan also where chaos can take place. In such circumstances more and more terrorist and fugitives can enter our country but the Government is fully cautious in this regard. There is no scope for complacency. We are tackling the problem of terrorism in the same manner throughout the country including Jammu and Kashmir with full force at our command...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I want to know what Pakistan is doing?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have stated that there is no change in the attitude of Pakistan except the statement given by it regarding the attack on Assembly on 1st

October. For the first time Pakistan has condemned the attack on Assembly and publically accepted that it is a terrorist attack and condemned the incident. Earlier Pakistan was calling terrorists activities in Jammu & Kashmir as freedom struggle or 'Jehad'. Except that statement, I have not noticed any change in their attitude. Though Pakistan associated itself in the global war against terrorism after September 11 attack on WTC yet there is no change in its attitude towards India and Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In view of the fact that Government is still in agreement with the position that Pakistan is very actively supporting the terrorists to create trouble in India, why has the Government of India, during the course of several interactions with the visiting dignitaries, failed to effectively convince them to bracket the operation of Pakistan with terrorism vis-a-vis Jammu and Kashmir? Why has the Government of India also failed, till this date, to bring the Lashkar-e-Toiba and a few other outfits in the banning list? Several interactions have taken place, but till this date Lashkar-e-Toiba has not yet been banned in any manner. So, will the Government tell us what are the difficulties they are experiencing in this matter.

[Translation]

Our Government offered help after the September 11th incident without being requested to do so and asked them to ban Lashker-e-Toiba in lieu of the same. However, America is taking help from Pakistan but it is not understood as

[English]

why your diplomacy failed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: It is all their doing. They have ruined it totally...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very serious issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct, it is a serious matter.

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incidents of 11th September in United States of America had aroused world opinion in a direction in which we had been striving for the last over one decade. Though the response has been positive, it is somewhat feeble. The

incidents of 11th September have radically changed the situation so far as international opinion is concerned. We have been able to drive home the point that we had been making all these years that as far as India is concerned, our Western neighbour has been the principal source of terrorism. Some of the organisations that have been named by the hon. Member have been taken cognisance of. While U.K. has banned them, United States of America has frozen their assets. All these necessary steps are being taken by them under their own law.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Lashkar-e-Toiba has not yet been banned.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know that. It is for them to decide. So far as we are concerned, I think, that India's efforts on diplomatic level have been remarkably successful. For obvious reasons, for reasons of geography, they have been very keen that Pakistan should be on their own side. But at the same time, steps taken in regard to these organisations are evidence that India's efforts have succeeded...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Let them officially demand a ban on the Lasker-e-Toiba...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. It is not your job.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Several security force personnel and civilians are mercilessly killed by the terrorists. I would like to know from the Government the type of assistance the Government is providing to the families of the security forces and civilians. Even a lot of private properties are damaged. What type of assistance the Government is providing to them?...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In all such matters, compensation and *ex-gratia* payment are made to those how lose their lives — both the security personnel as well as the civilians. Whatever is given by the State Government is compensated by the Centre...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Question (d) is:

"The details of the loss of the Government/public property suffered in each of these incidents."

It is unfortunate that the answer of the hon. Minister says: "such information is not compiled by the Government of India." Is it necessary that only the State Government should compile the information? Why not the Government of India make a compilation of these damages so that an assessment could be done? If it is done, special focus could be kept on Jammu and Kashmir regarding loss of lives as well as Government and public properties.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I think this is a suggestion. These are matters of details. Therefore, if a specific question is asked in that regard, the answer would be given.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: I have asked a specific question. The information is not compiled by the Centre. I would like to know whether compilation of information will be done by the Centre or not...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After the attack on the Assembly building of Jammu and Kashmir, our hon. Prime Minister immediately wrote to the President of the United States of America. The reply of the hon. Minister has stated that the hon. Prime Minister conveyed to the United States and other friendly countries about the sense of anguish felt by the people of India at this terrorist attack. Why has the hon. Prime Minister felt that the President of the United States of America should be informed? What has the hon. Prime Minister written in his letter to the President of the United States of America? Has the hon. Prime Minister of India sought assistance from President Bush to tackle terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir? We know that the United States of America has assisted and helped the terrorist activities in our country. In spite of that, why has the hon. Prime Minister of India felt that the President of the United States of America should be informed? We demand that the letter, which was written to the President of the United States of America, should be laid on the Table of the House. What was written in that letter? What request was made? Why was the President of America requested for assistance to tackle terrorist activities in our country? What is the response from the President of America?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Firstly, I would like to emphasise that no assistance was sought from the United States of America when this letter was written to the President of America. Hon. Members would recall that, after the incidents of 11th September, when India announced that it is good that the U.S.A. and several countries of the world have awoken to the global challenge of terrorism, they are trying to forge a global response.

The United States of America seem to be going out of its way to woo Pakistan to join that alliance. We could understand their compulsions...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: For their own interest.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Only a little while ago, another hon. Member was referring to the fact that it seems that we have not been able to convince the U.S.A. that Pakistan also has been guilty of promoting terrorism in the last couple of decades. In this case, it was a very specific, outrageous incident that occurred in Srinagar. It was an attack on the representative forum of the people just as the attack in the U.S.A. was on the commercial centre, the Army centre and the White House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: The attack would have taken place at Capitol Hill also.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes. Similarly, the attack in Srinagar was very significant. Therefore, the Prime Minister thought it proper to draw the attention of the U.S.A. that so far as our interest is concerned, we are very much concerned with what Pakistan is doing because *Jaish-e-Mohammad* had at that time owned responsibility for the happening in Srinagar. The same is also referred to in this letter. I am sure that when the Prime Minister deals with his visits abroad, he may refer to it. But so far as the Government is concerned, if the Speaker so directs, I have no objection and I would be willing to lay this letter on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 22 Shri Mohd. Shahabuddin - not present. Shrimati Kanti Singh - not present. Now, Q. No. 23.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the letter of authorization under rule 49 has been given to your office. Hon'ble lady member Shrimati Kanti Singh has authorized me to ask the question in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Authorization will not do in the House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the rules clearly state that if a Member is not present in the House and authorises another Member to ask the question put down in one's name then that Member should be given the permission to ask the question provided a written communication authorising another Member has been sent.

MR. SPEAKER: Such a practice is not prevailing in this August House.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, it may not be in the practice but it is under the rules. You please see the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let me see the rules.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an hon'ble Member authorizes another hon. Member to ask the question, then that Member should be given the opportunity to ask that question. It is provided under rule 49 ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is very clearly stated in the Rule 49...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute, please. What is your point of order?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: My point of order is this. Rule 49 authorises a Member — for unavoidable reasons if he is unable to be present in the House - to raise the issue which has been put down in his name. Therefore, it would be perfectly in order for Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to be authorised by you, Sir, to ask a question which is significant. The Minister is present. It affects 30 lakh elected representatives in the *Panchayati Raj* institutions. I would request the Speaker to be liberal in interpreting Rule 49 to permit the question to be raised so that the Minister is able to answer a question which affects no less than 30 lakh elected representatives of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see the rules.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to ask that question, what happened to that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If time is available then this question may be taken up...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If time is there, in that case it can be taken up as the last question in the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: How can it be a last question? This is very wrong...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: In the last.

[English]

Let me examine the rule position also.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clearly stated in the book "Directions by the Speaker" also that under rule 49 if a Member is not able to be present in the House then that Member can authorise another Member to ask the question and that Member would be permitted to do so. The letter of the hon. Member in this regard has already been sent to your Secretariat. You can verify it. We would like that the rule should be followed.

[English]

National Old Age Pension Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government are implementing the National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the benefits being provided under the scheme; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries, as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Centrally Sponsored National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) is administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 75/- per month is made available to old and destitute persons aged 65 years and above.

The State-wise number of beneficiaries reported by the States/Union Territories, as on 16th November 2001, are indicated at Annexure.

ANNEXURE*State-wise number of Beneficiaries under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)*

(As on 16.11.2001)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Beneficiaries Reported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	468000
2.	Bihar	271304
3.	Chhattisgarh	72544
4.	Goa	2201
5.	Gujarat	5834
6.	Haryana	14698
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21517
8.	J & K	12107
9.	Jharkhand	23249
10.	Karnataka	32572
11.	Kerala	34575
12.	Madhya Pradesh	354915
13.	Maharashtra	88408
14.	Orissa	416171
15.	Punjab	37309
16.	Rajasthan	55672
17.	Tamilnadu	314362
18.	Uttar Pradesh	980345
19.	Uttaranchal	40167

1	2	3
20.	West Bengal	95318
21.	A & N Islands	0
22.	Chandigarh	0
23.	D & N Haveli	0
24.	Daman & Diu	241
25.	NCT Delhi	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0
27.	Pondicherry	0
Sub Total		33,39,509

North Eastern States

28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1063
29.	Assam	86551
30.	Manipur	5593
31.	Meghalaya	8860
32.	Mizoram	9050
33.	Nagaland	8106
34.	Sikkim	10104
35.	Tripura	58676
Sub Total		188003
Grand Total		35,27,512

SHRI A BRAHMANAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that in rural areas, agricultural workers or small farmers, after retirement due to old age, have no social security. This is not only the fate of agricultural labourers, but also of the small farmers who have no economic means and they face severe hardships. So, it is necessary to have a pension scheme for old-aged people in rural areas. Moreover, due to increase in unemployment in rural areas, old-aged people, especially agricultural labourers, are suffering very much and the Government is aware of it. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether small farmers having less than 5 acres of dry land or 2¹/₂ acres of wet land will also be eligible for the National Old Age Pension Scheme.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Old Age Pension Scheme is mainly meant for destitute people living in rural areas without proper income

to take care of themselves. They must be above 65 years and they must have little or no regular means of subsistence from their own sources, but what the hon. Member is saying is about small farmers whose land holdings are comparatively less. As of now, the National Old Age Pension Scheme does not cover those categories of people, which are mentioned by the hon. Member, because we take care of those people who are destitutes, who have no other means of livelihood and there is nobody to support them. Keeping this in mind, we have formulated this scheme and even to take care of these sections of the people we are not able to meet the requirement sufficiently. That being the case, I do not think it is possible to extend this scheme to those sections as mentioned by the hon. Member.

SHRI A BRAHMANAIAH: Sir, every section of the society is getting pension now except farmers. Even lawyers have a Pension Fund. The situation of small farmers is no different from agricultural labourers. For example, after the death of an agricultural labourer or a small farmer, the widowed wife has no livelihood except begging. So, in view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider covering such widows of agricultural labourers or small farmers under this scheme.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the House is well aware of the fact that pension is specially designated to particular sections like Government employees or employees of public sector undertakings. Now, when the hon. Member suggested and also talked about the plight of small farmers who have less land holdings, I think, he has got in mind the plight to agricultural labourers who are mostly depending on very meagre land. Though it is not concerned to my Ministry, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is a scheme, which has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister recently and that is called *Khet Mazdoor Beema Yojana*. That scheme takes care of those sections, which are mentioned by the hon. Member. As far as our National Old Age Pension Scheme is concerned, this scheme does not cover those sections of people.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that both old Age Pension Scheme and Pension for destitutes are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In Madhya Pradesh these Schemes had been received three times. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister and the House also that many irregularities had taken place in these Schemes due to political reasons, therefore, its review was appropriate. However, a big anomaly has

been found during the review undertaken recently. In Adivasi areas, young people migrate to other places for earning livelihood. However, their old parents who are left behind and who do not have any land are being deprived of this pension. Their names have been deleted from the list of beneficiaries. Even Panchayat institutions do not have any right to take any decision in this regard. Once the name of a beneficiary is deleted from the list, it is difficult to add it again. Therefore, I would know from the Government whether positive and practical attitude will be adopted towards the people who are left behind at their native places when their children migrate to other places in search of employment.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, as far as the people who are living in their native places and have no other livelihood are concerned, their cases will be considered under the scheme. As mentioned by the hon. Member, in some cases, the parents are living away from their children and have also gone for migration in search of employment. These cases can be considered positively.

With regard to the persons who have no other income and suddenly expire, there is already a provision under the National Family Benefit Scheme. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is given to the widow of that person who is helpless and who is not having any source of regular income.

With regard to these migrations, I shall keep in mind the suggestions given by the hon. Member. We will be advising the States to take care of those sections on a preferential basis with regard to their present plight.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister knows pretty well that originally the State Government of Andhra Pradesh started the scheme for the retired agricultural families where there is no support for them to live. Later on, the Government of India came forward to introduce that scheme. They are paying at the rate of Rs. 75. How did the Government of India come to that number? Are you giving it to the applicants recommended by the State Government? In what way have you decided the number?

Secondly, the Minister has been touring Andhra Pradesh. He comes from that State. Has he come to know about the complaints that the beneficiaries are not getting the pension regularly? What are the steps that the Government of India is trying to take in the matter?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this scheme has come into operation in 1995-96. The criterion is that a numerical ceiling has been fixed for each State keeping

in view the total number of persons who are living below the poverty line and who are aged above 65 years. That number has been fixed after a study. That ceiling is being followed even today.

With regard to the question about how do we fix the exact number of each State, the answer lies in what I have said just now that a numerical ceiling has been fixed for each State.

He has asked the third supplementary about the complaints. I have been going around the country. I am happy to inform the House that during the last one year of my taking over this responsibility, I have covered almost all the major States in the country and had interaction with them. Here and there, the complaints were that the people were not getting the old-age pension in time because it was given in two instalments. We have been trying to impress upon the State Governments to give it in more instalments so that the people could get it on a regular basis. We have told them that this money can be sent by money order or given through a bank. Now, the *Gram Sabha* can also give it openly through the village officers designated by the District Administration.

Revival of IPC

*26. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revival of sections 61 and 62 of IPC is being finalized;

(b) if so, the time by which an Amending Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament to this effect; and

(c) if not, the other measures proposed to be taken to plug the loopholes in the present Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to revive sections 61 and 62 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The Law Commission of India in its 166th Report recommended enacting a legislation titled "The Corrupt Public Servants (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1999" for forfeiture of ill-gotten properties. The Report has been examined in consultation with legal experts and it has

been felt that an enactment of a separate legislation for confiscating the illegally acquired assets of public servants may not be the solution to the problem. Rather, it would be more appropriate to strengthen the anti-corruption law by plugging its loopholes as well as by amending the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 suitably to make it more deterrent and thereby achieve the deserved objective. The matter is being processed accordingly.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question regarding the corruption has been asked. The Government have said that there is no such proposal under its consideration to amend the provisions of the Act of 61 and 62 of IPC. However, the Government have accepted that when the proposal to enact legislation titled 'The Corrupt Public Servants (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1999' for forfeiture of ill-gotten property, was put before the Government after consideration felt that instead of enacting a separate legislation in this regard the existing clauses of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 should be amended. Corruption is rampant all over the country and the people are victim to corruption. The Bill regarding the amendment in the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 is under the consideration of the Government. My question is that when will you introduce the amendment bill in the House and get it passed?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: So far as the incorporation of the suitable provisions in the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 are concerned, the Department of Legal Affairs has been requested to take further necessary action in this matter on priority basis.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to know as to whether the Government propose to enact legislation for the preparation of property directory like the telephone directory of the public servants, big businessmen and important leaders having details about their property so that the Government may take action against the corrupt people who have illegally acquired property?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, there is no proposal and this question does not arise. Though the provisions of the Acts of 61 and 62 of IPC are not there and the provisions were repealed in 1921, the Criminal Law (Ordinance) 38 of 1944 is still being used by the

CBI for prosecuting public servants. So far as the attachment of property is concerned, it can be attached. Even after the attachment of the property after the conviction of public servants, the property can be forfeited and confiscated. This provision is there.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why have you blocked that bill. Why you are not introducing the bill in the House?

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, there have been serious difficulties with regard to persons who have been found to be corrupt and who have been in high offices in banks and other places; that, because of the difficulties to book a public servant, there are difficulties in the matter of booking them; that, those who have been practising corruption would not be booked after retirement. There have been umpteen number of cases when the Law Commission considered the definition of public servants and the difficulties being faced by banks and such other bodies for taking steps against corrupt people, who have retired after committing grave offences and indulging in corruption.

May I know from the Government, whether the Government has applied its mind to the several recommendations by important Committees that the corrupt people, who are described as public servants, could not be punished because they held high positions?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Law Ministry is looking into all these suggestions and recommendations of this Committee.

Ban on Terrorist Outfits

*27. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organizations banned by the Union Government for fanning religious fundamentalism and terrorism in the country during the last one year along with life span of the ban;

(b) the names of religious organizations being considered to be banned, as on date;

(c) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments and Memoranda

from various political/social organizations for banning organizations involved in spreading religious fundamentalism and communal tension in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these measures are likely to help in combating terrorism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the last one year following organizations have been banned by Government of India for fanning religious fundamentalism or terrorism under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The ban is for a period of Two Years subject to the confirmation of Tribunal.

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Date of Notification of Ban
1	2	3
1.	Achik National Volunteer Council	16.11.2000
2.	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council	16.11.2000
3.	National Socialist Council of Nagaland including all factions wings and front organizations	27.11.2000
4.	National Democratic Front of Boroland	23.11.2000
5.	United Liberation Front of Assam	27.11.2000
6.	Deendar Anjuman	28.04.2001
7.	Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)	27.09.2001
8.	All Tripura Tiger Force	03.10.2001
9.	National Liberation Front of Tripura	03.10.2001
10.	People's Liberation Army (PLA)	13.11.2001
11.	The Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)	13.11.2001
12.	The United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	13.11.2001

1	2	3
13. The People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak		13.11.2001
14. (PREPAK)		13.11.2001
15. The Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)		13.11.2001
16. The Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)		13.11.2001
The Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)		

Under Section 18 of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTO), 2001 the Central Government have declared the following organizations as terrorist organizations on 24.10.2001:

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalisatan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Toiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammed/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Hizb-ul Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment.
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu & Kashmir Islami Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kanleipak Community Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura

21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman.

(b) to (d) The Government receives, from time to time, requests and suggestions from State Governments and other quarters to ban organisations which, in their perception, are indulging in the spread of religious fundamentalism and/or disrupting communal harmony in the country. All these requests and suggestions are examined on merits of each case and on the basis of available evidence, and disposed of accordingly.

(e) The imposition of ban on the above organizations under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and declaring terrorist organizations under Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 would enable the law enforcement agencies to deal effectively with the organizations/individuals which are indulging in activities prejudicial to the security of the country, including disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the society.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Hon. Speaker Sir, I want to know the number of persons belonging to the banned organisations who have been arrested since the imposition of the ban; and whether there has been any practicable lessening of terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, this information is not readily available. We will have to collect this information and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: I would like to know whether the Central Government proposes to ban PWG and Janashakti to control the terrorist activities throughout India. Sir, you know that recently in Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao's brother-in-law also had been kidnapped by the extremists. About this, please answer whether the Central Government proposes to ban PWG and Janashakti to control the terrorist activities throughout India or not.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: This matter is under consideration of the Home Ministry already. We are considering it very seriously.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: How much time will you take?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: No time limit can be fixed for such purposes. The matter is expeditiously and very speedily being considered.

[*Translation*]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the courage shown by the Government of India and the Minister of Home Affairs that the terrorist organizations have been banned by the Government at opportune time. Besides, this through you I would also like to know about the terrorist organisations banned in India which are also banned by the US Administration and Britain. Please tell us about those organisations?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Under the POTO the Government of India have banned two terrorist organisations Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba while the USA has banned Jaish-e-Mohammad and Britain have banned both Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1 or 2 terrorist organisations related to Pak occupied Kashmir and Pakistan have been banned. The terrorists get training there and operate in our country. Everyday our 5-10 soldiers are being killed. Presently more jawans are being killed than were killed in 1965, 1947, 1971 and 1999. From 1998 till now 24,000 jawans have been killed. Pakistan know that it cannot win in direct war. Through you I would like to know from hon'ble Minister as to how long will we wait and count the dead bodies of our soldiers? Will we depend on America? Will we attack them only after the signal from America? Today our people are being killed. We have to decide. Everyday 5-10 people are being killed. Why are you not attacking the training camps of those terrorist organisations which are located in Pak occupied Kashmir and Pakistan?...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I can understand the agony of the hon'ble Member and it is not only his agony rather it is the agony of the entire nation. It is a fact that more soldiers have been killed in proxy war of terrorism that in direct war fought with Pakistan. But the number that the Member has suggested is not correct. Altogether nearly 8000 security...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: 24000 soldiers have been killed...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Rawale ji, what are you doing?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am talking about security forces. The number of civilians killed in separate one, which is more. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that during the Kargil conflict to there was pressure on the Government to cross LoC and attack Pakistan in retaliation. However after taking different

aspects into consideration it was decided to beat Pakistan in Kargil conflict without crossing the LoC and we succeeded in our mission. I am confident that we will win the war of terrorism against us without attacking the enemy state...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: They are killing our Jawans on our land. We should fight on their land...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering or will consider to impose ban on Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad for creating communal hatred. These organisations are creating communal hatred and thereby threatening the very unity of our country.

12.00 hrs.

Will the Government, therefore, consider a ban on these organisations?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Member must be aware that in 1993 the Government had banned the Bajrang Dal. Under the Unlawful Activities Act, it is obligatory for the Government when it bans any organisation to refer the matter to a judicial tribunal. The issue was referred to a judicial tribunal and the judicial tribunal said that this ban was not correct and it was struck down...(*Interruptions*) I would nevertheless like to assure the House that if any organisation, irrespective of its ideology and irrespective of its associations, indulges in any terrorist or pro-terrorist or anti-national activity the Government would not hesitate to ban it.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has given information about the way the Government is acting to curb terrorism. Is the hon. Minister aware that there are attacks on India's economy by circulating fake currency like this one? This is a Rs. 1,000 currency note. It is practically difficult for anybody to decide whether it is a fake note or a genuine one. Is there any action that the Government is taking to control this type of a menace?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: How will he check the terrorism when he is not able to check the flow of fake currency?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, circulation of fake currency to damage our economy is the part of the strategy of the proxy war waged by own neighbour. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance together are solving out the problem. Several people have been arrested at various places and the action has been taken against them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, a point of order was raised by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, According to rule 49:

"When all the questions for which oral answers are desired have been called the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him."

I think, the rule is very clear.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Financial Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

*22. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial powers given under the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 to the Panchayati Raj Institutions have not been given effect to by the States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the proper implementation of the financial powers by the States/Union Territories; and

(d) the other steps the Government propose to take to ensure the implementation of the Panchayati Raj system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) According to Article 243-G of the Constitution of India, the State Legislatures have been vested with powers to enact laws to endow

the Panchayats with Powers and authority to enable them to function as effective institutions of self-government. The devolution of powers upon Panchayats is a continuing process and the States/UTs have developed powers upon Panchayats in varying degrees.

2. The Central Government have been advising the States/UTs, through high-level Meetings, as also through correspondence with the Chief Ministers and State Ministers in charge of Panchayati Raj to devolve powers to Panchayats and have been following up this matter. A Conference of Ministers of Panchayati Raj of the States was held at New Delhi in July, 2001 when it was, inter alia, resolved that the States and Union Territories would devolve powers upon Panchayats in respect of the 29 subjects listed in the 11th Schedule to the Constitution and issue executive instructions devolving specific executive powers upon each tier of Panchayats, by the end of March, 2002.

Review of New Curriculum by NCERT

*23. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received a spate of representations in regard to review of the new curriculum by NCERT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether any panel of academicians and experts has been formed to select curriculum for NCERT books; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The Union Government have not received a spate of representations in regard to the review of the new curriculum of the NCERT. However, two letters expressing certain concerns on the new curriculum developed by the NCERT have been received. It has been observed therein that there is a deviation from the National Policy on Education, 1986 in the development of curriculum and textbooks by the NCERT, and also that the same is being done with secrecy. It has also been observed that

the matter has not been discussed in the Central Advisory Board of Education and in the State Education Ministers' conference.

The NCERT curriculum framework has been prepared after extensive consultation and there is no deviation from the National Policy on Education, 1986. Its core and secular values have been fully retained in the curriculum. After preparation of the curriculum framework, NCERT develops subject-wise syllabi. The syllabi are sent to all the Central and State School Boards of Education who may adopt or adapt as per their requirements. The NCERT also develops textbooks. The textbooks are prepared through an established practice under which NCERT draws upon inputs and expertise from academicians including subject-area experts. There is no fixed panel of experts. It also involves practising teachers having knowledge and experience in subject areas of the textbooks. When textbooks are finally printed, the names of experts associated with development of the textbooks are mentioned on them. The State Governments may adopt or adapt or may have their own textbooks.

[Translation]

National Slum Policy

*28. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a National Slum Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Slum Policy has been drafted;
- (d) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (e) the date by which the said Policy is likely to be finalized;
- (f) whether a two pronged strategy is likely to be adopted to tackle the problems of slums and their dwellers;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) the States and cities likely to be covered under the new policy and the financial implication involved therein;

(i) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has opposed the new slum Policy; and

(j) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry has prepared a draft "National Slum Policy", however, the same has not been finalized so far. The draft policy has been circulated to all the States/UTs for their comments/observations, which are still awaited. Being a National Policy, it will be applicable to all the States/UTs.

(f) to (h) The Government has recently decided to launch a new scheme titled "Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana" (VAMBAY) with a two pronged strategy viz. (1) to provide shelter or to upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums with a view to achieving the goal of "housing for all" as outlined in the National Housing and Habitat Policy and (2) to provide sanitation facility to the slum population in the form of community based toilets under 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' as a sub-component of the scheme. The new scheme will cover all the urban areas in States and Union Territories. An annual grant of Rs. 1000 crores has been announced which is to be matched equally by HUDCO as a loan component.

(i) No, Sir.

(j) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Navodaya Vidyalayas

*29. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities in the use of assistance being provided to the Navodaya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of complaints received by the Union Government so far in this regard;
- (d) whether the Mid Day Meal provided in these schools is of inferior quality;
- (e) if so, whether the Union Government have sent any team to examine the quality of the food provided under the Mid Day Meal Scheme;

- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
 (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No complaints have been received about irregularities in the use of grants released to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(d) to (g) The scheme of Mid Day Meal is primarily meant for primary classes and is not being implemented in Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti since the admissions in Navodaya Vidyalaya start from 6th Class only. However, free boarding and lodging is provided to the students of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

[*English*]

District Primary Education Programme

*30. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in which the Union Government have introduced District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), State-wise, particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand these projects to other poor and educationally backward districts; and

(c) if so, the details of programme of the Government in this regard during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) At present 271 districts in 18 States, including 16 districts of Orissa are covered under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). The names of the States/districts covered under the programme are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) During the current financial year, DPEP has been expanded in 9 additional districts of Rajasthan, 8 districts of Orissa and 6 districts of Gujarat. Government of India has now launched a new scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a holistic and integrated programme for achieving the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) within a time bound framework. SSA will cover all the districts in the country. It has, therefore, been decided that there would be no further expansion of DPEP.

Statement

[*Particulars of States & Districts covered under DPEP*]

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of districts covered under DPEP	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	9	Darrang, Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Morigaon Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Barpeta, Sonitpur
2.	Haryana	7	Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Sirsa, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh
3.	Karnataka	17	Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur/Koppal Bellary/Davangere, Bidar, Gulbarga, Mysore/Chamarajnagar, Bijapur/Bagalkot, Bangalore (Rural), Dharwad/Gadag/Haveri
4.	Kerala	6	Kasaragode, Malapuram, Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Palakkad

1	2	3	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	33	Betul, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Guna, Mandsaur/Neemuch, Panna, Raigarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol/Umaria, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Mandla/Dindori, Seoni, Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena/Sheopur, Vidisha, Jhabua, Datia, Khargone/Badwani, Dewas, Shajapur, Khandwa, Damoh
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	Bilaspur/Janjgir/Korba, Rajgarh/Jashpur, Rajnandgaon/Kawardha, Surguja/Koria, Bastar/Dantewada/Kanker, Raipur/Dhamtari/Mahasamunda,
7.	Maharashtra	11	Aurangabad, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani/Hingoli, Bid, Dhule/Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Jalna
8.	Tamil Nadu	7	Dharmapuri, Cuddalore/Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur
9.	Andhra Pradesh	19	Karimnagar, Kurnool, Nellore, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Chittoor, Cuddappah, Guntur, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasham, Rangareddy, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam
10.	Gujarat	11	Banaskantha/Patan, Dang, Panchmahal/Dahod, Kutch, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar, (Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh-Funded under State Sector)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Chamba, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour
12.	Orissa	16	Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Gajapati, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar Boudh, Koraput, Malkangiri, Sonapur, Kandhamal, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Mayurbhanj
13.	West Bengal	10	Bankura, Birbhum, Cooch Beehar, Murshidabad, South Paraganas Jalpaiguri, Malda, Purulia, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur
14.	Uttar Pradesh	54	Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Gonda/Balrampur, Badaun, Kheri, Lalitpur, Pilibhit, Basti/Sant Kabir Nagar, Moradabad/Jyotiba Phule nagar, Shahjahanpur, Sonbhadra, Deoria, Hardoi, Bareilly, Firozabad, Rampur, Bahraich/Shravasti, Barabanki, Agra, Azamgarh, Balia, Bijnaur, Bulandhshahar, Etah, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhanasi, Kanpur Dehat, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Baghapat, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Padrauna, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareilly, Sultanpur, Unnao,
15.	Uttaranchal	6	Bageshwar, Hardwar, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi.

1	2	3	4
16.	Bihar	20	Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Rohtas, Kaimur, Vaishali, Gaya, Darbhanga, Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj, Bhojpur, Buxar, Munger, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Bhagalpur, Banka.
17.	Jharkhand	7	Chatra, West Singhbhum (Chaibassa), Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Hazaribagh, Koderma, Ranchi.
18.	Rajasthan	19	Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bundi, Karauli, Swaimadhampur, Hanumangarh
Total Districts covered		271	

Disinvestment of PSUs

*31. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings selected for disinvestment of Government's major share holdings so far;

(b) the details of amount realized so far through the disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) whether the Government have decided to continue this disinvestment process further; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The number of enterprises, including subsidiaries, for which disinvestment has been approved by the Government and is currently under implementation is 30. These are: Air India Ltd. (AI), Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. (CMC), Engineering Project (India) Ltd. (EPIL), Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL), Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) — Phase I, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), Hindustan Salts Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL), HTL Limited, Indian Airlines Ltd. (IA), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL), India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC), IBP Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd., Jessop & Co. Ltd. (JCL), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL), Minerals and

Metal Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL), NEPA Ltd., Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL), Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL), State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC), Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL), Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL), Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. (ICVL), Maruti Udyog Ltd., MECON Ltd., National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (HCIL). In addition, disinvestment was completed, as per earlier targets in 41 companies shown in the statement enclosed.

(b) A statement indicating the Year-wise and PSU-wise details of the amount realised through disinvestment during the period 1991-92 to 2000-01 is annexed. In addition, an amount of Rs. 207 crore has been realised so far during the year 2001-02 from disinvestment in HTL Ltd. and CMC Ltd.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Out of the 30 companies listed under (a), Government has recently identified 13 companies with tight time-frame, to be disinvested during the current year. These 13 undertakings are: Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), CMC Ltd., IBP Co. Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL), India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. (ICVL), Jessop & Co. Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd., NEPA Ltd., HTL Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL). Disinvestment transaction has already been completed in respect of HTL Limited and CMC Limited. Action has also been finalised in respect of certain hotels under ITDC & Hotel Corporation of India.

Statement*Year Wise PSUs-wise details of amount realized through disinvestment since 1991-92*

Amount in Crores of Rupees

S.	Name of the Company	1991-92	1992-93	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andrew Yule	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	—	—	48.270	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bharat Electronic Ltd.	—	—	47.169	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	—	8.21	301.336	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	—	331.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochem Ltd.	—	45.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	148.80
7.	CMC Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	659.10
9.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Fertilisers & Chem. (Travancore) Ltd.	—	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	HMT Ltd.	—	23.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—	8.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Hindustan Organic Chem. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Hindustan Petroleumm Ltd.	—	331.85	563.111	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	—	81.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Indian Railway Contt. Company Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	—	15.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Madras Refineries Ltd. (Chennai Petroleum Corpn. Ltd)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509.33
22.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	—	—	1322.168	135.899	—	910.00	—	—	—
23.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	National Aluminium Ltd.	—	244.20	0.096	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	National Fertilisers Ltd.	—	0.72	0.283	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	—	17.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.	—	70.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	—	30.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	—	28.076	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	State Trading Corpn.	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	—	700.10	22.661	13.303	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	—	—	—	—	379.67	—	783.68	75.00	—
33.	Container Corpn. of India	—	—	99.714	14.118	—	—	221.65	—	—
34.	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	1033.646	—	—	—	1208.96	162.79	—
35.	Oil and Natural Gas Corp.	—	—	1051.516	5.156	—	—	2484.96	296.48	—
36.	Engineers India Ltd.	—	—	67.527	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	—	—	194.120	—	—	—	671.86	945.00	—
38.	India Tourism Dev. Corp.	—	—	51.985	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Kudremakh Iron Ore Comp. Ltd.	—	—	11.399	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Modern Food Industries Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.45	—
41.	BALCO (Financial restructuring) Disinvestment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244.52	551.50
Total		3038.00	1912.51	4843.077	168.476	379.67	910.00	5371.11	1829.24	1868.73

as in 91-92 the shares were sold in bundles the amount realized PSU wise is not available.

[*Translation*]

New Revolutionary Schemes for Searching Sports Talent

*32. DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce new revolutionary schemes for searching sports talent at grass-root level to develop their skills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Water Conservation Scheme

*33. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a scheme for encouraging conservation of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where this scheme has been launched;
and

(d) the budgetary provisions made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Rain water harvesting as well as conservation of water is one of the main activities of various ongoing watershed development programmes of different Ministries/Departments. The current year's budget allocation for the main watershed development programmes of the Department of Land Resources is Rs. 800 crores.

[English]

Disinvestment of CMC and HTL

*34. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to scale and handover management of Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL);

(b) whether the Government had followed their own guidelines in regard to CMC that there should be at least three bidders for any disinvestment in these cases;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) Yes, Sir. The management control of CMC Ltd. and HTL Ltd. was handed over to the respective strategic partners on 16th October 2001.

(b) to (d) Government did follow the disinvestment guidelines, these do not specify that there should necessarily be at least three bidders for disinvestment in a PSU.

[Translation]

Changes in Guidelines for Implementation of PMGSY

*35. SHRI NANDKUMAR SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes have been effected in the guidelines issued by the Government in regard to the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) whether some State Governments are violating the guidelines issued by the Government in the construction of roads under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to monitor the work pertaining to construction of roads under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Appropriate instructions/clarifications in respect of the Guidelines for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are issued, from time to time, to facilitate effective implementation of the Programme. No specific instances of violation of the Guidelines in the construction of roads under the Scheme have so far come to light.

2. The programme involves a three-tier Quality Control structure, to ensure adherence to prescribed norms in the construction of Rural Roads under the PMGSY, with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations being responsible for the first two tiers and independent Monitors being engaged by the Ministry as the third tier of the Quality Control structure.

3. It will be the prime responsibility of Executing Agency at the District Level, as the first tier, to ensure that the work done conforms to the prescribed specifications. Periodic inspections of works are to be carried out by competent supervisory Authorities and by officers of Quality Control Units, set up by the State Government, as the second tier of the Quality Control structure. The independent Monitors will also carry out random inspection of works.

[English]

Introduction of Astrology and Vedic Courses In Universities

*36. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that UGC has directed the universities to start courses on Astrology and vedic rituals and have allocated funds for this purpose;

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

(c) whether such courses have already been started in the universities;

(d) if so, the details of Universities where these courses have been started; and

(e) if not, the year from which these courses are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, the Commission has not directed any of the universities to start courses on Astrology and Vedic Rituals. The UGC had floated the scheme for opening of Department of Jyotir Vigyan for voluntary acceptance. The UGC approved starting of the B.A./M.A. and Ph.D. course of Jyotir Vigyan in some select universities out of a larger number that had applied for the same. A list of the 18 selected universities, which have agreed to start the course, is enclosed as statement.

The UGC had approved the starting of this course in Jyotir Vigyan from the academic session 2001-2002. Some of the universities like Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati; Jiwaji University, Gwalior; Vikram University, Ujjain; Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra; Lucknow University, Lucknow; and SASTRA, Thanjavur, have already started this course and others are in the process of starting the course. The UGC has allocated Rs. 3.00 crores for this purpose during the year 2001-02 and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been released to each of the selected institutes.

The UGC has not yet approved the proposal of any university for starting courses in Vedic Rituals or Paurohitya.

Statement

List of 18 universities selected by University Grants Commission for starting of the degree courses in Jyotir Vigyan

1. Kurukshetra University
2. Himachal Pradesh University
3. Jiwaji University
4. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith

5. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya
6. Madurai Kamraj University
7. Vikram University
8. Ranchi University
9. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya
10. Punjab University
11. Shanmuga Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy (SASTRA) (Deemed University)
12. Saurashtra University
13. University of Mysore
14. Rajasthan University
15. BIT, Mesra
16. University of Jammu
17. Lucknow University
18. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra

Bangladesh Infiltrators

*37. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infiltration by Bangladeshis in the country is continuously increasing;

(b) if so, the number of Bangladeshis infiltrated in the country during the last three years;

(c) the estimated number of Bangladeshi nationals illegally living in the country at present, State-wise;

(d) the measures taken to deport these foreign nationals back to their country during the said period;

(e) whether the Government have held any negotiations over this issue with the Government of Bangladesh during the said period; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a continuous influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh. It is difficult to make a realistic estimate about the number of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(d) The powers to identify, detect and deport foreign nationals residing illegally in various parts of the country have been entrusted to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Instructions are, therefore, issued to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations from time to time to detect and deport Bangladeshi nationals staying illegally in the country.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has taken up the question of illegal immigration of Bangladeshi nationals into India with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels. The official stand of the Government of Bangladesh has been that there are no Bangladeshi illegal immigrants in India.

Introduction of Bill to Make Education a Fundamental Right

*38. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make education a fundamental right;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the Constitution of India for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a bill in this connection is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) to (d) The Constitution (Eighty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1997 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28th July, 1997 to make right to free and compulsory education for children from 6-14 years of age a Fundamental Right. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD. The Committee tabled its report in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 24th November, 1997 in which it made certain suggestions regarding the Amendment Bill. Subsequently, the 165th Report of the Law Commission

also looked into the issue of making elementary education free and compulsory.

Based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, and the report of Law Commission, this Ministry prepared a revised Draft Constitution Amendment Bill, 2001. Government propose to withdraw the Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1997 and introduce the revised Constitution (Ninety third Amendment) Bill, 2001, in the winter session of Parliament.

[Translation]

Activities of SIMI

*39. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Members of SIMI are making efforts to form another organisation after imposition of ban on it;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the formation of another organisation by SIMI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) There is no specific information with the Government of India that the activities of SIMI are trying to regroup under the cover of another organisation. However, a watch is being kept by the law enforcement agencies on their activities.

[English]

Foreign Assistance for Primary Education

*40. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether international bilateral and multilateral organizations have provided assistance for the development of primary education;

(b) if so, names and other details thereof; and

(c) the details of distribution of the amount for the last three years?

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

(b) and (c) Government of India is running a number of programmes with cooperation from external agencies

for the development of primary education. These programmes are District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Lok Jumbish Project, Shiksha Karmi Project and the Joint GOI-UN Programme (Janshala). Project-wise funds tied-up with the external agencies and expenditure incurred/reimbursement received during last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

The funds tied up with External Funding Agencies upto 31.3.2001, Expenditure incurred and Reimbursement received in respect of Primary Education Projects during the last three years (1998-99 to 2000-2001)

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	External Funding Agency	Particulars	DPEP	Lok Jumbish	Shiksha Karmi	Janshala	Total
1.	World Bank	Funds tied-up	4767.00	—	—	—	4767.00
		Expenditure	2017.70	—	—	—	2017.70
		Reimbursement	1696.83	—	—	—	1696.83
2.	European Commission	Funds tied-up	623.00	—	—	—	623.00
		Expenditure	270.70	—	—	—	270.70
		Reimbursement	182.49	—	—	—	182.49
3.	Department for International Development (DFID) - UK	Funds tied-up	627.00	200.00	120.00	—	947.00
		Expenditure	231.87	76.66	19.17	—	327.70
		Reimbursement	189.43	38.33	9.58	—	237.34
4.	UNICEF	Funds tied-up	36.00	—	—	—	36.00
		Expenditure	13.97	—	—	—	13.97
		Reimbursement	12.84	—	—	—	12.84
5.	Govt. of Netherlands	Funds tied-up	90.00	—	—	—	90.00
		Expenditure	67.69	—	—	—	67.69
		Reimbursement	57.25	—	—	—	57.25
6.	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	Funds tied-up	—	132.62	36.10	—	168.72
		Expenditure	—	33.94	12.75	—	46.69
		Reimbursement	—	16.97	6.38	—	23.35
7.	5 UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO & ILO)	Funds tied-up	—	—	—	90.00	90.00
		Expenditure	—	—	—	19.04	19.04
		Reimbursement	—	—	—	19.04	19.04
Total		Funds tied-up	6143.00	209.28	156.10	90.00	6598.38
		Expenditure	2601.93	110.60	31.92	19.04	2763.49
		Reimbursement	2138.84	55.30	15.96	19.04	2229.14

[Translation]

Encroachment of Land at Tuglakabad Fort

231. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2329 dated August 07, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the CBI has completed its investigation in the matter;

(b) if so, the findings of the CBI and the action taken by the Government on the CBI report;

(c) the reasons for not removing encroachment from the complete fort land;

(d) the details of revenue officials found involved in sale/purchase of fort land and action taken against them;

(e) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' regarding selling of Tuglakabad Fort land by a mafia gang; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The sale of land and unauthorised construction/encroachment at Tuglakabad Fort was referred to the CBI for investigation on 8.12.2000. The CBI registered the case vide PE dated 1.2.2001 and subsequently converted it to a regular case vide RC-DA1-2001-A-0037 on 15.5.2001. The progress of investigation as reported so far is as follows:

Subsequent to registration of the RC, the CBI identified 62 persons which included officials and non-officials. CBI also observed that some public servants namely S.D. Mishra, ACP and 19 others entered into criminal conspiracy with private persons with the object to grab Government land cause wrongful gains to the private persons/themselves and loss to the Government.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has reported that the matter is subjudice at present.

(d) Subsequent to the registration of the case, searches were carried out by CBI at the official and residential premises of 10 accused persons namely S/Shri (1) Shish Pal, MLA (2) V.K. Malhotra, SHO,

(3) Rati Ram Patwari, (4) Suresh Patwari, (5) Subhash Pahalwan, (6) Prakash Kangar, (7) Raja Ram, (8) Bhim Mandar, (9) Karambir and (10) Ramesh Kumar. During searches documents relating to sale and purchase of land and GPAs pertaining to Tuglakabad Fort Area land were seized. Other incriminating documents have also been seized during the searches.

(e) and (f) In the absence of date of publication of news-item in the 'Dainik Jagran' it has not been possible to given facts mentioned therein.

[English]

Assessment of Vocational Education

232. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 504 dated 28.8.2001 regarding assessment of vocational education and state:

(a) whether the strategies for 10th Plan have been submitted to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the enhanced amount of Rs. 40.70 crore was spent during this year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group to evolve a strategy for implementation of Vocational Education during the 10th Plan. The Working Group has since submitted its report to the Planning Commission. The report was discussed in the Steering Committee meeting of Planning Commission on 6.11.2001.

(c) The amount of Rs. 40.70 crore was released as is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Name of the State Government/Agency/ purpose	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Haryana	94.28
Kerala	1362.22
Uttar Pradesh	808.96

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	467.80
Assam	28.56
Karnataka	263.25
Goa	10.00
Manipur	98.33
Jammu & Kashmir	916.55
Non Governmental Organisations	19.55
Evaluation of the scheme	0.50
Total	4070.00

Militant Activities in North-East

233. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel and civilians killed by ULFA ultras in the North-East during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) the compensation paid to the kins of deceased during the said period;

(c) the steps taken to bring ULFA activists to the mainstream in North-East; and

(d) the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) According to available information, the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has killed 96 personnel of the security forces and 249 Civilians in the State of Assam during the last three years. Details are as follows:

Year	No. of Security Forces Killed by ULFA in Assam	No. of Civilian killed by ULFA in Assam
1999	29	55
2000	34	141
2001	33	53
Total	96	249

Information in respect of other North Eastern States is being collected.

(b) An ex-Gratia grant paid to the next of the kin of the victims of extremist violence is reimbursed by the Central Government to the State Governments of the North Eastern States according to the following scale:-

(a) Rs. 1 lakh for civilian

(b) Rs. 2 lakh for policeman

(c) and (d) The Government has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the path of peace and togetherness to give up violence and come forward for talks within the framework of the Indian Constitution. This applies in equal measure to the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). However, the ULFA has not responded to the offer of the Central Government for peace talks so far.

[Translation]

Activities of TRIFED

235. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind setting up of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited;

(b) the details of the activities performed by the said Federation in Jharkhand during the last three years; and

(c) the activities proposed to be performed by the Federation during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was set up 06-08-1987 for ensuring a fair economic price to the tribals through marketing of forest produce with a view to ending exploitation, in close liaison with the State level Cooperative Corporations/Federations. The details of the objectives of TRIFED are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The details of activities performed by TRIFED are as under:

Year	Quantity of MFP/SAP procured (in MTs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1998-1999	2.89	0.87
1999-2000	281.19	17.66
2000-2001	1176.26	158.74

The main items procured are chironjee, mahua flower, tamarind seeded & ragi.

(c) In the current financial year, the federation proposes to procure the following commodities from the State of Jharkhand:

Sl. No.	Commodity	Quantity (in MTs)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Lac Seed	100	50.00
2.	Back Gram	200	30.00
3.	Lobia	300	24.00
4.	Niger Seed	1000	130.00
5.	Ragi	200	12.00
6.	Red Gram	1000	120.00
Total		2800	366.00

Statement

Objectives of TRIFED

- (i) To organise and plan the growth and development of natural products and their trade on rational, scientific and commercial basis in the interest of the tribal population in the country;
- (ii) To strive to ensure higher earning and larger employment opportunities for the tribal population by formulation of suitable economic schemes based on natural products;
- (iii) To ensure full utilisation of natural products available in the tribal areas including farm and forest produce by exploring new uses for the products and by improving their marketability through organised effort;
- (iv) To boost up the economic and commercial viability of the TDCCs, FDCs and other State level agencies dealing with procurement, processing and marketing of natural products

by providing marketing support to them with a view to achieve the above objectives;

- (v) To arrange finances for itself and its supported activities with the above and in view; and
- (vi) To identify items of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in different States to be brought under the ambit of the cooperative marketing and make recommendations for fixation of minimum prices of such MFP in the tribal areas by each State.

Training Programme for NGOs by NIRD in States

235. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of training programmes organized by the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) in various States, particularly in Bihar, for the benefit of NGOs during each of the last three years, year-wise and the current year;

(b) the programme-wise number of NGOs which participated in these programmes and the number of people benefited therefrom, programme-wise; and

(c) the results achieved from these training programmes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) conducts training programmes for the entire country and the programmes are generally conducted at the Head Quarters in Hyderabad or in its regional centre at Guwahati. Only on specific request, programmes are conducted in a particular State. In the last 3 years no exclusive training programmes have been conducted for NGOs in any of the States. No specific programmes for NGOs have been conducted in Bihar during the period under reference.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Implementation of Schemes for Women and Child Welfare

236. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare and launch a special action plan to expedite implementation of the schemes for women and child welfare in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons necessitating such action plan;

(c) whether he has recently visited the North Eastern States to check the implementation of women and child welfare schemes in the region; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, a meeting to review the progress of implementation of the schemes for women and child welfare in the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim was held at Guwahati on 5th October, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Women & Child Development). As a result, the Department of Women and Child Development has prepared a proposal for construction of 3110 Anganwadi Centres as per the felt needs of these States.

Unauthorised Constructions and Commercialisation of Buildings

237. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 3468 dated 14.8.2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that large scale unauthorised constructions in violation of building bye-laws have also taken place in South Extension Part-I and II and Lajpat Nagar and large number of showrooms are operating from the residential buildings; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against them?

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

[*Translation*]

Protection of Tribal Culture In Gujarat

238. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented in Gujarat to protect the tribal culture and make them self-reliant;

(b) the achievements made under the schemes being run by the Government through Non-Governmental Organisations in the State during the last three years in the areas of Health, Employment and Education, district-wise; and

(c) the details of conditions laid down at present which restrict entry of tribals to the jungles and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants to support Tribal Research institutes in various States including Gujarat under Centrally sponsored Scheme of Research & Training on 50:50 matching basis between State and Centre to strengthen the efforts of the State Government for protection of tribal culture and other research activities on tribal subjects. During the year 2000-01 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh was released to Tribal Research & Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.

(b) During the last three years an amount of Rs. 80,10,177/- was released to 9 no. of NGOs to implement 11 no. of projects in the areas of Health, Employment and Education. The District wise project details being implemented by NGOs, is given in the attached statement.

(c) There are no restrictions, specific to the tribals for entry to the jungles of the country. However, there are general restrictions on entry for all in case of Reserved forests, National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves as per the provisions of India Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and various State Forest Acts applicable within respective States. Despite there being traditional practices of enjoying the use of various forest products including land, right of way, water etc. apparently settlement of right and concessions during declaration of jungles as Reserve Forests or applying other restrictive provisions of laws has been inadequate perhaps due to shyness and backwardness of the tribals

preventing them from appropriate interaction with the authorities to claim their rights during the process of

settlement of rights and concessions as per laid down procedure of law.

Statement

NGOs. funded in State of Gujarat

Name of District	Name of Organizations	Project	Fund released during the years (in Rs.)		
			1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Ahmedabad	Bharat Sevashram	Mobile	1,76,706/-	—	5,66,865/-
	Sangh, Ahmedabad	Dispensary			
Dahod	Dhadela Kelvani Mandal	Hostel	—	2,42,730/-	2,74,023/-
Narmada	Bharat Yatra Kendra	Hostel/ Mobile Dispensary/ Type-shorthand training	1,21,806/-	8,23,621/-	—
Surat	Zarpan Narsur Vibhag Kalvani Mandal Vadi	Girl's & Boy's Hostel.	2,61,819/-	—	10,78,605/-
Banskantha	Sh. Manilal Gangadas	Educational	4,82,714/-	2,00,532/-	—
	Patel Sarvodaya Kendra, Palampur.	Complex			
	Lok Nikentan, Ratanpur	Educational Complex	1,80,200/-	6,40,000/-	—
	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram, Sanali	Educational Complex	3,85,000/-	2,25,000/-	4,50,000/-
Kutch	Gram Swaraj Sangh	Educational Complex	3,30,000/-	5,31,992/-	—
	Shrimati Sushilaen Memorial Trust	Educational Complex	3,63,604/-	—	6,75,000/-
Total			23,01,849/-	26,63,835/-	30,44,493/-

[English]

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

239. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3430 dated 14.8.2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Panchayat Department has filed appeals in all the cases;

(e) if not, the reasons for the same;

(f) whether it is a fact that in all these cases structures situated on agricultural land are more than the prescribed norms/guidelines;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether it is also a fact that BDO (South-West) had also inspected these suit lands and found constructions more than the prescribed limit; and

(i) if so, the reasons for not initiating the action and for non-filing the appeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that the cases for using agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes are initiated under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 before the concerned SDM/RA on the basis of report submitted by Halqa Patwari/Revenue Staff. During the pendency of the cases, a conditional order is passed directing the owner of the agricultural land to convert the said land into agricultural purposes within a stipulated time of 3 months of the issue of the order. In cases where the land is converted into the agricultural purposes within the stipulated time, the proceedings under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act are dropped by SDM/RA while in other cases, the land is vested in Gaon Sabha.

The details of cases in which proceedings were dropped during the year 2000-2001 are as under:

DC (South West)	—	27
ADM (South West)	—	14
SDM/RA (Vasant Vihar)	—	28
SDM/RA (Hauz Khas)	—	78

In cases where proceedings are dropped, the staff of the Panchayat Department alongwith the Halqa Patwari visit the site and if violation of Section 81 of DLR Act, 1954 is still noticed even after dropping the case by SDM/RA, appeals along with the advice of Gaon Sabha Council are filed before the Collector by the competent authority of the Panchayat Department.

(d) to (i) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Detention System upto 10th Class

240. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government are of the view to do away with Detention System up to 10th Class;

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

(c) whether the NCERT has made any recommendations to this effect;

(d) whether the views of the NCERT has been taken into consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The Government is aware about the pre-dominance of examinations in the present secondary education system. The National Curriculum Framework for school education brought out by the NCERT in November 2000 has, inter alia, contained recommendations for removal of 'Pass' and 'Fail' categories upto Class-X. The CBSE has taken into consideration the views of the NCERT for on going process of examination reforms.

Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954

241. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3430 dated August 14, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the constructions/structures situated on the agricultural land/farm-houses is more than the sanctioned limit and is a violation of section 81 of DLR Act, 1954 in respect of cases where no appeals have been filed by the BDO/Panchayat Department;

(e) if so, the reasons for not filing the appeals;

(f) the dimensions of the structures situated in these farm houses where no appeals have been filed by the BDO (South-West); and

(g) the time by which the appeals are likely to be filed in these cases by the concerned Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that the cases for using agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes are initiated under Section 81 of Delhi Land

Reforms Act, 1954 before the concerned SDM/RA on the basis of report submitted by Halqa Patwari/Revenue Staff. During the pendency of the cases, a conditional order is passed directing the owner of the agricultural land to convert the said land into agricultural purposes within a stipulated time of 3 months of the issue of the order. In cases where the land is converted into the agricultural purposes within the stipulated time, the proceedings under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act are dropped by SDM/RA while in other cases, the land is vested in Gaon Sabha.

The details of cases in which proceedings were dropped during the year 2000-2001 are as under:

DC (South West)	—	27
ADM (South West)	—	14
SDM/RA (Vasant Vihar)	—	28
SDM/RA (Hauz Khas)	—	78

In cases where proceedings are dropped, the staff of the Panchayat Department alongwith the Halqa Patwari visit the site and if violation of Section 81 of DLR Act, 1954 is still noticed even after dropping the case by SDM/RA, appeals along with the advice of Gaon Sabha Council are filed before the Collector by the competent authority of the Panchayat Department.

(d) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Auction of Properties

242. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2468 dated August 7, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) the steps taken by the MCD to recover the dues from the defaulters;

(e) whether as per section 507 of MCD Act, the MCD has to deposit property tax collected from rural areas with the concerned Gram Sabha after deducting cost of collection;

(f) if so, the reasons for not depositing the same with the Gram Sabha; and

(g) the quantum of property tax collected by the MCD from rural areas during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The MCD has furnished the details of properties whose owners have failed to clear property tax amounting to Rs. 1 crore or more as on 31.3.2001 is given in the attached statement. However, in many cases the tax payers have disputed the tax levied.

(d) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

List of Properties having Demand more than Rs. 1 crore upto 31.3.2001.

- 389 K.G.T. Road Industrial Area
- DESU Sub-Station, Behind Raj Ghat.
- Sub-Station DESU, MGEDC, Vasant Kunj.
- Sub-Station Kanjhawala DVB.
- DVB Office Gandhi Market,
- G-6, Udyog Nagar.
- Shed 177 Rohtak Road, DSIDC.
- 102 Sheds WIA, DSIDC.
- 34 sheds of OIA Phase-II, DSIDC.
- 1 to 59 sheds of DSIDC OIA, Phase-II.
- 144, Work Centre Hadi Pur.
- 248 Work Centre Tilak Vihar
- 504 Work Centre, Mangolpuri.
- 300 Work Centre, Sultanpuri.
- 324, Work Centre, Jawalपुरi DSIDC.
- OH Tank B-2C Janakpuri.
- Water Fall Sarita Vihar
- DSIDC Mangolpuri Indl. Area.
- DSIDC Parking Complex, Kirti Nagar.
- Work Centre Khahanpur, OIA Phase-II.
- Work Centre Naᅅgloi, DSIDC.
- 40 DLF SIA, Kirti Nagar.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 23. HB Estate Developer Ltd. | 55. C-58, Community Centre, Janakpuri. |
| 24. 5 CC WIA Times Properties. | 56. A-2 Chanan Devi Hospital, Janakpuri. |
| 25. CC-3, Wazirpur Indl. Area. | 57. Sarbati Building, Jwala Heri Paschim Vihar. |
| 26. 5-B Pratap Bhawan, BSZ Marg. | 58. The Institute Delhi Ambedkar Bhawan, M.M. Road. |
| 27. Plot 8 Gulab Bhawan. | 59. E-2 Jhandewalan. |
| 28. Plot 9, 10, B.S.Z. Marg. | 60. 9062 Ram Bagh Road. |
| 29. 1/18085, B.S.Z. Marg. | 61. 7303-7661, DCM. |
| 30. 212 DD Marg | 62. Commercial Tower, Skipper Construction Co. |
| 31. Bal Bhawan, Kotla Road. | 63. 2755 Prem Nagar. |
| 32. 165 to 166 & 203 to 32 Chandni Chowk. | 64. 1 Bhargava Lane. |
| 33. 1832-48 & 1853-57/II Chandni Chowk. | 65. 1288-89 Kashmere Gate. |
| 34. 2518-20/X Asaf Ali Road. | 66. 310 Daya Basti. |
| 35. 21 Rouse Avenue, Secy, Bar Council of India. | 67. 4 Raj Narayan Road. |
| 36. 4319/XI Darya Ganj. | 68. 30 Chhatra Marg. |
| 37. 1928-34 (II, Chandni Chowk. | 69. D-4 NDSE-II. |
| 38. PL-4-5 (Twin), CC Paschim Vihar. | 70. E-12 NDSE-II. |
| 39. PL-11-12 (Twin) CC Paschim Vihar. | 71. E-15, NDSE-II. |
| 40. MZ-279 Jwala Heri, Paschim Vihar. | 72. 118 Shahpur Jat Village, Shahpur Jat. |
| 41. Plot 5 DC Laxmi Nagar. | 73. 252A Shahpur Jat Village, Shahpur Jat. |
| 42. Plot 19 DC Laxmi Nagar. | 74. F-2/1 Khanpur Extension, Khanpur Extension. |
| 43. PL-7 DC Janakpuri. | 75. Cement Pipe Factory, Devli Village. |
| 44. PL-4 DC Janakpuri. | 76. 31-32 C.C. Saket. |
| 45. PL-6 DC Janakpuri. | 77. 13 Palam Marg, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar. |
| 46. PL-3 DC Janakpuri. | 78. Thapar Chamber II K. Marg LSC Madangir. |
| 47. 19, Paschim Vihar. | 79. C-19 Special Qutub Encl. Instl. Area. |
| 48. Kapoor Sons & Co., 273 Fruit & Vegetable Market. | 80. B-28 Qutab Enclave Spl. Instl. Area. |
| 49. Daljeet Singh, Ranjeet Singh & Others 840 Chirag Delhi | 81. Farm House, Sainik Farm Khanpur. |
| 50. Shri Anil Sharma, E-4 Defence Colony. | 82. 2A/Bhikaji Cama Place. |
| 51. M/s Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd. Hotelsurya Sofitel, New Friends Colony. | 83. A-22, Green Park Main. |
| 52. Appolo Hospital Sarita Vihar, Inderprastha Medical Corpn. Ltd. | 84. E-13, Green Park Main. |
| 53. A-1 Rajouri Garden. | 85. 5 Star Hotel Side West of Jawahar Lal Nehru University. |
| 54. Fun & Food Villages, Kapashera Border. | 86. Farm House, Mundka. |
| | 87. 6 CC, East of Kailash. |

88. 18 CC Yusuf Sarai.
89. Hotel Plot No. 1, Nehru Place.
90. PL-17 & 18, Nehru Place.
91. C-4, Malviya Nagar.
92. G.M. Modi Hospital Hauz Rani.
93. 61-C Kalu Sarai.
94. 320 Neb Sarai Village.
95. R 55 Greater Kailash-I
96. S-5, Greater Kailash-I
97. B-23, Greater Kailash-I
98. 389A, Masjid Moth Village.
99. 460 Masjid Moth Village.
100. 209 Masjid Moth Village.
101. South Delhi Club, Greater Kailash-I.
102. 81/1 Adchini Village.
103. Daulat Ram College, Delhi University.
104. Inst. of History of Tughlakabad.
105. S.D.M.V. Kirti Nagar.
106. Shivaji College, Ring Road.
107. Vivekanand Mahila, Vivek Vihar, Phase-II.
108. Plot 9, Block 'A'.
109. Sahid Bhagat Singh, Sheik Sarai.
110. DAV Hr. Secondary School.
111. Japanese School.
112. Indian Institute of Islamic Studies, Hamdard Nagar.
113. Sukhoo Khalsa Sr. Sec. School, Fateh Nagar,
114. Hamdard Public School, Sangam Vihar.
115. T. Vidya Bharti School, Vasant Kunj.
116. Deep Public School, Vasant Kunj.
117. Hans Raj Model School, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I.
118. Plot 36 Tughlakabad Instl. Area.
119. 2 Siri Fort Road.
120. Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Inst. Rohini Sector-V.
121. 10 CC Zamrudpur.
122. Railways, Ministry of Railway, Rail Bhavan.
123. Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan, New Delhi.
124. Slum & JJ Vikas Kuteer, I.P. Estate.
125. Public Works Deptt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
126. Central Public Works Deptt., Nirman Bhavan.
127. ISBT Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
128. I.C.C.G.E. & Bio Tech. Ministry of Science & Technology, CGO Complex.
129. Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium.
130. Indian Trade Promotion Organisation, Pragati Maidan.
131. National Science Centre, Pragati Maidan.
132. The Registrar, University of Delhi, Maurice Nagar.
133. Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, Okhla.
134. Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road.
135. National Institute of Immunology, New Mehrauli Road.
136. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation, 1 CC Yusuf Sarai.
137. National Bldg. Construction Corporation, Lodhi Road.
138. Bharat Petroleum.
139. M/s. Ansal Properties.
140. M/s. Western Indian Oil Distributor.
141. M/s. Pradeep Oil Company.
142. Air India, IGI Airport, Terminal II.
143. Secretary, NDMC.
144. M/s. Kesar Enterprises
145. M/s. Indian Railway Construction Corporation Ltd.
146. MTNL, Khurshid Lal Bhavan.
147. M/s. Food Corporation of India.
148. Indian Airlines, IGI Airport, Terminal-I, Palam.
149. Haryana Roadways, Baba Banda Bahadur Marg, Delhi.
150. M/s. Unit Trust of India.
151. India Habitat Centre, Habitat Bhavan, Lodhi Road.
152. Qutab Hotel, Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi.
153. Ranjit Hotel, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Marg.

154. Lodhi Hotel, Lala Lajpat Rai Marg.
 155. Jaipur Golden Hospital, Rohini.
 156. CC-5 to 8 Ashok Vihar.

National Summit on Public/Private Partnership on Rural Development

243. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Summit on Public/Private Partnership of Rural Prosperity was recently organized by ASSOCHAM;

(b) if so, the details of the points discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether Prime Minister has stressed the need for greater public private partnership for rural development in the field of health care, education and communication etc.;

(d) if so, the response of the business community in adopting villages, NGOs and geographical areas for development work in rural areas;

(e) whether the Government propose to give special concessions to those business community who take part in development work in the rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Captains of leading industries expressed their keen interest in establishing a meaningful partnership between the Government and the industry for accelerating the process of overall development of the rural areas, with particular reference to improving the quality of life in those areas. The Prime Minister stated that rural prosperity is the answer not only to the call for faster growth, but it also answers to two other goals - Growth with Equity and Social Justice. He also called for making Rural Prosperity the 'mantra' of the decade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Summit felt the need for continuing the dialogue between the Government and the industries for concretizing the areas of possible partnership for faster development of the rural areas.

(e) and (f) No fresh concessions to the business community for involving them in the development work in rural areas are under consideration of the Government.

Inclusion of Sikkim in North-Eastern Council

244. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for inclusion of Sikkim in the North-Eastern Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Bill for inclusion of Sikkim in NEC has been introduced in Parliament;

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

(e) the reasons for not getting the Bill passed from the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) and (b) There has been a demand from the Government of Sikkim for the inclusion of Sikkim State in the North Eastern Council. The Council has also passed a resolution for the inclusion of Sikkim in the Council.

(c) to (e) The North Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 1998 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 8/12/1998. The Bill proposes to include Sikkim in the Council. After reconsideration by Government notice for amendments were issued on 20.7.2001 and Statement of objects and reasons revised, on 3.8.2001.

The Bill has been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs by Rajya Sabha for examination and report on 9th August, 2001. The Committee has held several meetings and has examined the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs, North Eastern Council, Planning Commission and Chief Secretaries of North Eastern States. The Committee has also examined some members of North-Eastern MPs' Forum.

NGOs Operating Residential Schools

245. SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organizations operating residential schools in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of educational complexes in low literacy pockets functioning in the country for the development of tribal women, as on September 30, 2001;

(c) the number out of them closed during each of the last three years along with the reasons for their closure;

(d) the number of residential schools and educational complexes in the Low Literacy Pockets, i.e. less than 10% literacy of tribal women, for the development of women literacy in tribal areas, have not received grant-in-aid for the year 2000-2001; and

(e) the reasons for the non-release of Grant-in-Aid by the Union Government to these Non-Governmental Organizations?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Details of the Non-Governmental Organizations sanctioned grant-in-aid for residential schools in the country, State-wise, is given in the statement-I attached.

(b) 162 educational complexes in the country have been sanctioned so far.

(c) The Ministry has not closed any educational complexes/residential schools at its own instance. However, during the inspections carried out by the officials of the State Govt. and officers of the Ministry, the performance of 41 organizations have not been found satisfactory and grant-in-aid to these organizations have been stopped. The details of the organizations to whom grant in aid has been stopped is given in the statement-II enclosed.

(d) The grant in aid for the year 2000-2001 has not been released to as many as 141 organizations out of a total of 272 organizations.

(e) The reasons for non-release of grants to different organizations are:

- (i) Non receipt of complete proposals from organizations (46 no.)
- (ii) Non receipt of inspection report of the District Collector and recommendation of the State Govt. (65 no.) and
- (iii) Due to complaints and unsatisfactory performance of the organizations (30 no.)

Statement-I

Name of the State	Details of Organisations Operating Residential Schools
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	<p>(1) BABA's Organisation for Social Services MIG-19, APHB Colony, Tadepallinguddem-534101, West Godavari, Distt. Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>(2) Bapuji Integrated Rural Dev. Society, Gadamangu (v), G.P.O. & Mandal, Konduru, Pin-521229, Krishna District, A.P.</p> <p>(3) Centre for Rural Education & Development Society, D. No. 2163-1, Chakalaveedi, Gorantla-515231, District Anantapur, A.P.</p> <p>(4) CHRIST Rural Development & Education Society Dalavayapali (Village), Kodikonda Post, Chilamathur Mandal, Anantapur District, A.P.</p> <p>(5) Constructive Workers and Development Society, Flat No. B-202, Satya Apartments, Chappar Bazaar, Kachiguda, Hyderabad 27 A.P.</p> <p>(6) Divya Teja Education Society, 9-1-33, F/17, Lakdhminagar, Langar House, Hyderabad-500008 A.P.</p> <p>(7) Dr. Ambedkar Dalithavarga Abhivruddi Society, 16/382, Gajjula Street, Masapet, Cuddapah-516001 A.P.</p>

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2

(8) Grama Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Development 6th Ward, Kota Street, Urvakonda, Anantapur District, A.P., Pin 515812

(9) Human Resources Development Association, 31-2-1-, Kotha Indlu, Punganoor, District Chittoor, A.P. Pin-517247

(10) Priyadarsini Sevece Organisation, D.No. D.No. 45-56-9, Saligramapuram, Narimshanagar, Vishahapatnam, Pin-500024

(11) Rural Organisation for Social Activity, Manthenavaripalem Post Pittalnipalem Mandal, Guntur District.

(12) Sahrudaya Stree Sewa Samaj, D.No. 5-98-61/4, B.ed. College Campus, Brodiepet-52202, Guntur.

(13) Sarada Educational Society, Kothapeta, Vinukonda, District Guntur, Pin-522647, A.P.

(14) Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology, LIGH 67/10, K.P.H.B. Colony, 3rd Phase, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500072, Rangareddy District, A.P.

(15) Society for Education and Rural Technology, Q. No. D-11, Near S.C. High School, Sector-II, Godavarakhani-505209, District Karimnagar, A.P.

(16) Society for Ingtegrated Rural Improvement 5/164-A, 4th Road, Anantapur 515001, A.P.

(17) Sri Govinda Raja Swamy Social Development Society 9-12-22, Vidyanagar, Allagadda, Kumool District A.P.

(18) Sri Mangdalapu Narayana Education Society Flat No. 108, Maruthi Estate, Nizampet Road Gurazala (Mandal), Guntur District, Pin-522415.

(19) Sri Sairam Seva Sangam Village-Annaram, Mandal Manakondor-505469, Karimnagar.

(20) Vijaya Educational Society Q. No. D.11/1, Near SC. High School Sector-II, Godavarikhani, District Karimnagar, Pin 505209.

(21) Praja Abyudaya Seva Samithi, Plot No. 233, Durga Nagar Colony, Greamspet, Pin-517002 Distt. Chittoor, A.P.

(22) A.P. Giri yana Sevak Sangh, Chandmanpet, Nandigama Distt. Krishna Pin-521185

(23) People's Education Society, H.No.3-1-45, Opp. Inspection Bunglow, Pin-505002, Karimnagar Distt. A.P.

Assam

(1) Purvottar Janjati Shiksha Samiti, Madhav Dham, Civil Hospital Road, Tezpur, District Darrang, Pin-784001

(2) Saraswati Vidya Mandir Parichalana Samiti, Village Boro Haflong, District N.C. Hill, Assam, Pin-788819

(3) Garo Welfare & Rehabilitation Society, Ganeshpuri, Guwahati-06 Assam Pin-781005

Arunachal Pradesh

(1) Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Village and PO Chongkham, District Lohit, Aruanachal Pradesh, Pin-792104

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- (2) Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gompa, PO/PS-Bomdila, District West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh, Pin-791001
- (3) Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang Monastery, PO-Tawang, Pin 790104, Tawang.
- (4) R.K. Mission (Tirap) P.O. Narottam Nagar, District Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh, Pin 786629
- (5) Seva Kendra Village Borduria, P.O. Khonsa, District Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh, Pin-786630
- (6) OJU Welfare Association Naharlagun,
- Bihar
- (1) Bharat Sevashram Sangh (Ghatsila) P.O. & Village Barajuri, Via Ghatsila, Distt. East Singhbhum, Jharkhand, Pin-832303
- (2) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Sonari (w), Jamshedpur.
- Jammu Kashmir
- (1) Lamdon Social Welfare Society, P.O. Box No. 1, Leh, Ladakh, Pin-194101, Jammu and Kashmir
- (2) Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre, Post Box No. 22, Leh Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Pin-194101
- (3) Buddhist Youth Association, Zanskar, Po-padum, Distt. Kargil
- Himachal Pradesh
- (1) Himalyan Buddhist Cultural Association, P.B. No. (8, Club House Road, Manali, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) Rinchen Zango, Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Tikalesher, Yolcantt-176052, Tehsil-Dharamala, District-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.
- (3) The Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy & Tribal Cultural Society, V. & PO Tabo, Tehsil: Spiti, District Lahaul and Spiti, Pin 172113, Himachal Pradesh
- Kerala
- (1) Vanavasi Ashram Trust, P.O. Periya, Waynad, Kerala,
- Karnataka
- (1) Bharathi Educational Trust, Pathapalyu, Bagepalli, Kolar,
- (2) Manjunatha Samamy Vidya Samasthe, D.No. 4206/9,10th Cross, Siddaveerappa, Badavane, Davangere-4, Karnataka
- (3) Shri Hoyasala Vidya Samasthe, At/po-Nerige, Taluk-Devangere, District-Devangere, (Karnataka), Block Off: Cotton Mill Premises, (DCM), Pin 511003 Karnataka.
- (4) Shri D. Devaj Urs Educational Trust 174, LIG-KHB Colony, Bidar-585401, Karnataka
- (5) Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills-571441 Chamarajanagar.
- (6) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement,
- Madhya Pradesh
- (1) Adarsh Siksha Samiti, Gram Hindoriya, Near Government Health Centre, District-Damop Madhya Pradesh
- (2) Gram Chetna Seva Samiti Shop No. 43, PIT Complex, Morena
- (3) M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati, Pichhda Varg, 1666-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh,

1	2
Manipur	<p>(4) Suman Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Bhatara Chowki, Tehsil - Balaghat, Balaghat.</p> <p>(1) Anallon Christian Development Society, Nagram Stadium Road, PO Box. No. 47, Imphal-795151</p> <p>(2) Christian Grammer School, Green Hills, Tamenglong-795141</p> <p>(3) Dr. Ambedkar School for Planning and Development Society, Lamka, Missinveing, PO box No. 67, Imphal-795128</p> <p>(4) Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organization, Wangbal, PO - Thoubal - 795138</p> <p>(5) Integrated Tribal Upliftment Society, Pisgah Bhavan, Palace Compound, Thagaopat Mapal, Imphal-725001</p> <p>(6) North Eastern Boy's Scout & Girl's Guide Association, Koirengai, PO-Mantripukhri, Imphal-795002</p> <p>(7) Onnuri Mission Society, Kanglatongbi-795151</p> <p>(8) Siamsinpawpi Paite Students Welfare Association, SSPP Complex, Churachandpur-795128</p> <p>(9) Sumchinum Youth Welfare Association, Sangalkot, Churachandpur-795128</p> <p>(10) Tear fund India Committee on Relief, Rehabilitation Service, Chimtung Veng, Dorcas Road, New Lamka, Churachandpur-795128</p> <p>(11) Typwriting Institute & Rural Development Service, DSAC Academy Center, Near Thangngabham, Thoubal.</p> <p>(12) United Rural Development Service, Heirock Heituppokpi, PO-Wangling, District-Thoubal.</p> <p>(13) Manipur Eastern Hills Peoples Development Society, Imphal-795004</p> <p>(14) Manipur Shifting Cultivation Development Association, Village-Munpi, Block-Henglep, District-Churachandpur.</p> <p>(15) Rural Educational and Socio Economic Development Organization, Thanga Tongbram, Moirang-795133</p>
Maharashtra	<p>(1) Ashtavinayaka Bahu-uddeshiya Kalyankari Seva Samiti, Nachangon, Tehsil-Deoli, District-Wardha.</p> <p>(2) Divya Jyoti Gramin & Sahari Vikash Shaikshnik Sanstha, Shastri Colony, Degloor Road, Latur.</p> <p>(3) Servants of India Society, 848 Shivaji Nagar, Pune-411004.</p>
Mizoram	<p>(1) Rural Development Society, Lawantui, Lairam Autonomous, Chhintuipui.</p> <p>(2) Sacred heart Society, Bungkawn Nursery, Aizawal.</p> <p>(3) Thutak Nunpuitute Team Zuangtui, Kalvary Hospital, HQRS, Zuangtui, Aizawal.</p> <p>(4) Mizoram Hemethai Organization, Upper Republic Road, Aizawal.</p>
Meghalaya	<p>(1) R.K. Mission, Chera Bazar, Cherrapunjee-793001</p>

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Nagaland	(1) Laxami Social Welfare Society, Nepali Basti, Dimapur. (2) Naga United Society 5th Mile, Dimapur. (3) Peize Club, Padam Pukri, Dimapur. (4) Tuensang Women Welfare Society, Tuensang. (5) Yermans Co-operative Society, Duncan Basti, Dimapur. (6) Chewang Society, AS-3, New Minister Hill, Kohima (7) Shan Women Society, Duncan Village, Dimapur. (8) Tsukmok Kong Women Welfare Society, Mokokchung,
Orissa	(1) Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Village-Aswakhola, PO-Karamul, District-Dhenkanal. (2) Association for Volunteer Action, At-Dimapur, PO-Berboi, District-Puri. (3) Bhairabi Club, Hadapada, District Khurda. (4) Cuttack Zilla Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, Village-Chhata, PO-Thakurpatna, District-Cuttack. (5) Indian International Rural Cultural Centre, 24, Aravali Apartment, New Delhi (6) Laxmi Narayan Harijan Adivasi Backward Development Society, VPO-Ahiyas, District-Jajpur. (7) Organization for Rural Women & Youth Organization, VPO-Harekrushnapur, District-Mayurbhanj). (8) Social Weaker Awareness Development & Economic Service Institute (SWADESI), VPO-Phulbani, District-Khandomal. (9) Vishva Jeevan Seva Sngh, VPO-Bhanjpur, District-Khurda. (10) Jan Kalyan Samiti Himtengi, Bhuvaneshvar. (11) Kalinga Institute of Industries Technology, IRC Village, Bhuvaneshvar. (12) Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Jharpokharia, Mayurbhanj. (13) Community Legal & Research Center, Bainsia, District-Dhenkanal. (14) Harijan Adivasi Kanya Sevashram, New Colony, Nayagarh. (15) Manav Seva Sadan, VPO-Sarang, District-Dhenkanal. (16) Vidyut Club, VPO-Haladiapara Lokapal, District-Puri.
Sikkim	(1) Human Development Foundation of Sikkim, GRBA Road, Gangtok. (2) Moyal Liang Trust, West Sikkim.
Tamilnadu	(1) Society for Rural Development, Tribal Bhavan, Guniganthur, T.V. Malai-636703 (2) South India SC/ST Welfare Association, 39, Annasalai, Saidapet, Chennai-15
West Bengal	(1) All India Federation of SC/ST & Minorities, 90A/1B, Suren Sarkar Road, Flat D-4, Kolkata-700010. Branch: Hatel Math, Kotebazar, P.O. and Dist. Midnapur, W B.

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(2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga), Beldanga Tribal Welfare Centre, P.O. Beldanga, District Murshidabad, West Bengal.

(3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh (Nadia) Town off: A.N.P.C. Road, P.O. Ranaghat District Nadia, Pin 741201, W.B. Project Off: Village Kusuria, P.O. Pritinagar, Dist. Nadia W.B.

(4) Dhaniakhali Depressed Class League At and PO: Kamarkundu-712407, District Hooghly, West Bengal

(5) Gandhi Sarak Gram Seva Kendra Reg. Office: 90A/1BN, Suren Sarkar Road, Flat D-1, Kolkata-700010. Br Offi: Station Road, Kerani Ala, Post and Dist. Midnapore.

(6) Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre Village Gohaldiha, P.O. Kharika Mathani, District Midnapore, West Bengal.

(7) Society for Rural and Urban Development P.O. Kakdwip, District South 24-Parganas, West Bengal, Pin 743347

(8) Vivekananda Child Welfare Home Village and P.O. Kakdwip, District South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

(9) Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, HO-Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore

(10) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Vill+PO+Dokra, Distt. Midnapore.

Total 110 Residential Schools

Statement-II

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Project	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Grameen Mahila Silai Kadhai Bunai Kendra, Gram Mustafabad, P.O. Gujarpur, Azamgarh, U.P.	Res. School (Primary) and Educational Complex	Balrampur, Distt.
2.	Saket Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samitri, Muthiganj, Nawabganj, Gonda, UP	Res. School (Primary)	Pachperwa Distt. Balrampur
3.	World Welfare Repertory, 5471 Vikas Nagar, Lucknow, UP	Res. School	Bichloul Block
4.	Hindu Muslim Ekta Avam Kalyan Samiti, 82/75, Guru Gobind Marg, Lal Kuwan, Lucknow, UP	Res. School and Edu. Complex	Gram Parsia Dist. Lakhimpur, Khiri
5.	Guijara Seva Samiti, 501/68, Kesripur, Daliganj, Lucknow.	Edu. Complex	Distt. Kesripur, Distt. Gonda
6.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyankari Parishad, Distt. Gonda	Edu. Complex	Distt. Balrampur
7.	Manav Vikas Avam Seva Sanathan, 261, Hind Nagar Kanpur Road, Lucknow	Edu. Complex	Distt. Behraich
8.	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow	Edu. Complex	Lucknow

1	2	3	4
9.	Manav Kalyan Seva Sansthan, M-40, Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Lucknow	Edu. Complex	Distt. Behraich
10.	Amit Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Paraspur, Gonda	Edu. Complex	Distt. Gonda
11.	Gramin Samojaathan Seva Sansthan, M-71, Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Lucknow	Edu. Complex	Distt. Lakhimpur Khiri
12.	Vikram Seva Sansthan, Gola Gokhar Natha, Lakhimpur Khiri	Edu. Complex	Distt. Lakhimpur
13.	Ambedkar Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Nichloul, Dist. Maharajganj.	Edu. Complex	Distt. Behraich
14.	Gramodyogic Vikas Seva Samiti, Ram Nagar, Barabanki, Distt. Lakhimpur Khiri	Edu. Complex	Distt. Behraich
15.	All India Tribal Youth Development, Kesarganj, Bahraich	Edu. Complex	Distt. Behraich
16.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Avam Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan, Bhatvalia, Devario	Edu. Complex	Distt. Balrampur
17.	Nandani Bal Vikas Evam Gramin Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Distt. Gonda	Edu. Complex	Distt. Gonda
18.	Onnuri Mission Society, Kanglatongbi, Manipur-795151	Res. School	Kanglatongbi
19.	Society for Nature Education and Health, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Edu. Complex	Bhubaneswar
20.	Baipariguda Keshtra Samiti, Koraput, Orissa	Edu. Complex	Koraput
21.	Constructive Workers & Development Society, Mahboob Nagar, A.P.	Edu. Complex	Mahboobnagar
22.	Rural and Urban Progressive Society, Medak, A.P.	Edu. Complex	Medak
23.	Arundhati Educational Society, Secunderabad, A.P.	Edu. Complex	Secunderabad
24.	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali, Guntur Distt. A.P.	Edu. Complex	Guntur
25.	Little Flower Society, R.R. Distt. A.P.	Edu. Complex	R.R. Dist.
26.	SAM Society for Social Justice, R.R. Distt. A.P.	Edu. Complex	R.R. Distt.
27.	Dr. Ambedkar Sarvodaya Vikas Parishad, Bhopal	Edu. Complex	Bhopal
28.	Pramod Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Jabalpur, M.P.	Edu. Complex	Jabalpur
29.	Mahakaushal Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur, M.P.	Edu. Complex	Jabalpur
30.	Rajendra Institute of Education and Social Welfare, Halimpur, Distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar	Edu. Complex	Sitamarhi
31.	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Bakiya, Distt. Satna, M.P.	Edu. Complex	Distt. Satna
32.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Howrah, W.B.	Balwadi Creche Centre	Howrah

1	2	3	4
33.	Alapshankyak Mahila Pratisthan Sansthan, Patna, Bihar	Mobile Dispensary	Godda
34.	Sharda Education Society, Venukonda, Distt. Guntur, A.P.	Res. School	Guntur
35.	ILA Trust, Guwahati, Assam.	Mobile Dispensary	Guntur
36.	Garo Welfare and Rehabilitation Society, Gangeshguri, Guwahati	Mobile Dispensary Residential School etc.	Dubri
37.	Manipur Chikim Adventrous Society, Imphal, Manipur	Computer Trg. Centre	Imphal
38.	Chil-Chil Asian Mission Society, Kanglatombi, Imphal, Manipur	Residential School	Kanglatombi
39.	Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology, K.P.H.P. Colony, Kukatapally, Hyderabad.	Res. School	Ranga Reddy Distt.
40.	Adivasi Siksha Avam Sanskriti Samiti, P.O. Barabanki, Distt. Dumka Jharkhand	Res. School	Dist. Dumka
41.	Tribal Development of Indian Institute, Dumduma, Plot No.L-1/492, Phase-III, Bhubaneswar	Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	Dumduma, Orissa

Engineering Entrance Exam for Deemed Universities

246. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to conduct All India Engineering Entrance Examination for deemed universities;

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

(c) the details of such Universities where the exam. is conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) With a view to avoid multiplicity of entrance tests causing mental agony and financial burden on the students and their parents, the Government has decided to organize an All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) from the year 2002. This Examination would cater to engineering programmes offered in the deemed universities, central institutions other

than covered by JEE and institutions in States/UTs willing to join (whether or not they conduct their own State level entrance tests). As per Guidelines for Deemed Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, admissions to the identical courses in all deemed universities are required to be made on an All-India basis through a common entrance test. All deemed universities are therefore expected to join proposed All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE).

Financial Allocation for Construction of Houses in Gujarat

247. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made and the number of houses constructed for the economically weaker sections of the society in Gujarat during the last three years under the Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) whether the Union Government have received representations for substantive increase in the allocation, following natural calamities in the State;

(c) if so, whether the Government have responded positively in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Housing is a State subject and there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction of houses in urban areas for Economically Weaker Section (EWS). However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), a Central Public Sector Undertaking, has provided a loan assistance of Rs. 13.65 crore during the years 1998-99 to 2000-2001 for various EWS housing schemes in the urban areas of Gujarat as per details given in Annexure. HUDCO has also sanctioned 38908 urban dwelling units under Additional 2 Million Housing Programme as per details given in statement enclosed.

Keeping in view the devastation caused by the earthquake on 26.1.2001, Govt. has facilitated mobilisation of additional resources and permitted HUDCO to float tax-free bonds of Rs. 1500 crore as "HUDCO - Gujarat Punarnirman Tax Free Bonds" during the year 2001-2002, for exclusive use and application for the reconstruction programme of Gujarat.

Statement

Details of Loans Sanctioned for EWS Housing By HUDCO in Gujarat During last Three Years

Year	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1998-99	9.11
1999-2000	4.30
2000-2001	0.24
Total	13.65

Details of Dwelling Units Sanctioned by HUDCO Under Additional 2 Million Housing Programme in Gujarat During the last three years

Year	Dwelling Units Sanctioned
1998-99	13976
1999-2000	21970
2000-2001	3059
Total	39005

Status of IITs

248. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some existing Engineering Colleges have been given the status of IITs;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges during 2001-2002, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted to implement the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) University of Roorkee, a State University has been given status of an IIT.

(c) University of Roorkee occupies a unique place in the technical education system in the country. Excellent track record of the University of Roorkee and its inherent technical strength and capabilities compare favourably with that of the existing IITs. In fact, there are many areas of technical competence where IIT system is likely to benefit immensely from the University integrating into IIT system. Taking all this into consideration, the Central Government decided to take over the University of Roorkee, convert it into an Indian Institute of Technology and integrate it with the IIT system in the country.

Disinvestment in Air India and Indian Airlines

249. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether disinvestment of Indian Airlines and Air India have received a setback;

(b) whether all the Labour Union Officers' Association and Management of both these companies have opposed the disinvestment;

(c) whether Indian Airlines and Air India have improved their profitability during 2000-01;

(d) if so, the comparative figures thereof for the last three years;

(e) whether the Government have worked out any restructuring plan for the survival of Indian Airlines and Air India in the free economy;

(f) whether Air India and Indian Airlines has not been included in the list of PSU's disinvestment during the current financial year; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the Unions of the workers and officers of both Air India (AI) and Indian Airlines (IA) raised certain issues in regard to disinvestment in these companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The profit/loss figures of both Air India and Indian Airlines during the last 3 years are as under:-

Company	(Rs. Crore)		
	1998-99 Net Profit (Loss)	1999-2000 Net Profit (Loss)	2000-01 Net Profit (Loss)
Air India	(174.48)	(37.63)	(44.40) Provisional
Indian Airlines	(14.17)	(51.42)	(159.17) Provisional

(e) The disinvestment plan for both Air India and Indian Airlines is in recognition of the need for operating the two Airlines on commercial principles with competitive spirit so that they can thrive in a free economy.

(f) and (g) They have not been included since it is not likely that their disinvestment would get completed during this current financial year, in view of the prevalent sectoral conditions.

Bilateral Agreement by Air India

250. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently negotiated a number of new bilateral agreements and granted new additional rights to several foreign airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of this decision on the valuation of Air India and the bids received for the purchase of shares being sold; and

(d) whether it has reduced the Government's negotiating position?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The details have been given in enclosed statement.

(c) During 2000-2001, Air India has earned revenue of Rs. 245 crores from these commercial agreements and made a net additional profit of nearly Rs. 200 crores. Air India has also gained by giving connectivity to more places than it used to earlier. Without these commercial agreements, Air India's financial situation would have been worse and its financial valuation would have much lower for the purpose of disinvestment.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Additional Traffic rights granted in 2001

(Seats/week for each side)

1	2	3	4
1.	Russia (12.01.2001)	- 500 seats	(in phased manner)
2.	Hong Kong (19.01.2001)	- 1250 seats	
3.	Yugoslavia (30.01.2001)	- 600 seats	(new Agreement)

1	2	3	4
4.	Germany (6.2.2001)	-	(2800 seats out of Indian entitlement)
5.	SAS (27.03.2001)	-	600 seats
6.	Austria (23.3.2001)	-	600 seats (in phased manner)
7.	UAE (Dubai) (20.04.2001)	-	2000 seats (for operations to Hyderabad)
8.	Oman (13.08.2001)	-	1000 seats
9.	Kuwait (30.08.2001)	-	700 seats (for operations to Cochin)
10.	Singapore (07.09.2001)	-	650 seats (1.6 B 747 unit, for operations to Cochin)
Total		-	7900 seats/week (+2800 seats to Germany out of Indian entitlement)
New Points of Call			
UAE	-	Hyderabad	
Oman Kuwait Singapore	-	Cochin	
Germany Hongkong	-	Bangalore	

Watershed Development Programme

251. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Watershed Development Programme being implemented by different departments/agencies have led to overlapping in areas of operation and inefficient implementation;

(b) if so, whether any inter-ministerial committee has been set up to review the position;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remedy the situation so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Watershed Development Programme is being implemented by different departments. The Guidelines on the subject issued by respective departments envisage that no overlapping in areas of operation takes place in actual implementation of the projects under the programme.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Multinational Companies In Water And Sewerage Network

252. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have decided to involve multi-national companies to improve their existing water and sewerage networks or provide improved water and waste water services to the urban population;

(b) if so, the State Governments which have taken the lead to privatise the water supply and the cities to be covered under the proposed scheme in their respective States;

(c) whether the expenditure on the proposed scheme is to be partly met by the Centre and partly by the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the multinational companies who have submitted their proposals for participation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Since urban water supply and sanitation are State subjects, this Ministry is not monitoring the involvement of multi-national companies by the State Governments to improve their existing water and sewerage networks. Though some State Governments are making efforts to involve the private sector, however, no successful privatization has been reported so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per available information, following multinational companies had submitted proposals for foreign collaboration to the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion:-

- (i) M/s Biwater International U.K. to set up 100% subsidiary to undertake inter-alia a project offered by Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board for implementing Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Phase-II of Stage IV on BOOT (Build-Operate-Own-Transfer) basis.
- (ii) M/s Bechtel International Inc., USA with M/s Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. to set up an integrated and incorporated joint venture company for execution of a turn key Tirupur Water Supply Project.

- (iii) M/s Onyx Aisa Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Singapore with M/s C.E.S. Onyx Pvt. Ltd. for implementing environmental service activities like municipal solid and liquid waste collection, industrial cleansing, etc. in Chennai.

[*Translation*]

Financial Irregularities in Setting up of Primary/ Middle Schools in Uttar Pradesh

253. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of financial irregularities involving crores of rupees has been detected under the scheme of setting up of primary and middle schools in the educational backward and minority dominated areas of Uttar Pradesh as per the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

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

(c) whether setting up of school has not been verified from the records after spending such a huge amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has raised objections in his report for the year ending 31.03.2000 on the utilization by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh of central funds sanctioned to it under the Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that with the grants received under the scheme, Primary and Upper Primary schools have been established in the selected areas. The State Government has provided to the center a certified list of schools established which is enclosed as statement.

It has also been reported by the State that 124 Urdu Assistant teachers have been appointed and that the teachers already in place are also helping with teaching work.

Statement**Certified List of Primary & Upper Primary Schools
Established****Year 1994-95**

List of Primary Schools

Name of Districts	Name of Block	Name of Village
1	2	3
Baharaich	Chitora	Parewakhani Samsa Tarhar
	Gilola	Wazirpur Maholi
	Jamunha	Vamnpurwa
Barabanki	Dariabad	Saraisingai
	Mawai	Manjhneti
	Nindura	Bsara
	Deva	Terakhurd
	Sidhor Rudoli	Asndra Sarai Ahmed Aasumau Karimpur
Deoria	Padrona	Harkhapur Mall Vanshiya Wildpur Bangali Ptti
	Tamkuhi	Garwha Chain Ptti
	Vishnupura	Motipur/Vijaipur
Basti	Parshurampur	Achrwl
	Gaur	Jalalabad
	Khililabad	Mathurapur
	Bagholi Nathnagar	Dechua Bheshajotkila
Muradabad	Wnksa	Jogipur
	Sambhal	M o h a m m e d p u r Bdhera
	Amroha	Milk Fapri
	Bhagatpur Tanda	Atria
	Khilasi	Wazidpur
	Asmoli Amroha Jodha	Saidpur Imma Dhakka Panyati Khurd
Bijnor	Nazibabad	Sadtpur
	Jilpur	Nasirpur Sekha Kral
	Khari Jhali	Chhajupura Sadat Sirdhani

1	2	3
	Nurpur Boodnpur Afjalgarh	Bera Rahtoli Sayrawala
Rampur	Saidnagar Sahabad	Wjawala Mdeyane Jhau Mdeyane Bde Ngla Bans Nuguli Salwe Nagar
	Chmraua Swar	
Baharaich	Gilola Kesarganj	Khraila Devlakha
Barabanki	Hrkha Deva Msoili Fatehpur	Akulapur Malukpur Saidabad Siroli Surjan
Deoria	Deshi	Bhrthaptti Madira Pali Bhrthnap
	Rudpur Senwrhi Dudhai	Jagnathh Pur Trya Harkesh Dhrmpur Parbat
Basti	Gaur Mehdawal Nathnagar Haraiya	Kesrai Beloli Sisewnia Mahwapar
Muradabad	Bahjoi Kundrki Pnksa	Mizapur Nsrulla Mahamoodpur Mafi Lhra Karmnagar Mohmmadpurwpai
Bijnour	Khari Jhalu Jilpur	Umari Kala Tigri
Rampur	Chmraua Milk Vilashpur	Punjab Nagar Loha Mhtosh
Year 1995-96		
Bijnaur	Kotwali Najibabad Alehpur	Mathurapur Jwali Lani Kirar Khera
Rampur	Bilaspur Shahabad	Naosena Dankari Nadna Nwabpura Khanjipura
	Chmora	Lalpur Patti
	Milak	Ahmad Nagar Khera Pipliya Raijada

1	2	3
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar Kairana Jansath	Sarwar Kairana Hnsawala
Meerut	Srodhna Hasanpur	Akalpura Nwabgarhi Milk Jalalpur Jora
Pilibhit	Mrori	Tandola Hussainpur
Gonda	Utrola Gonda	Bhrmhbhari Gogra Gird
Moradabad	Smbhal Amroha	Tajpur Janpur Band Pnji Sarai
Basti	Gaur Haisar Bazar Kaptanganj Silitoatha Vikram Jot	Sdhua Karma Vesora Vnsdillya Kotwalpur
Baharaich	Gilola Nwabganj Sirsia	Radhurathpur Satchoar Beridwa
Barabanki	Ramsnehighat	Pooredlai Parsdwa
Bijnaur	Kotwali	Maheswari Jat
Rampur	Swar Shahabad Milak	Senta Khera Sahpur Dev Begamabad Dhnoopura
Ghaziabad	Gamukhteshwar	Anoopur Diwai
Muzaffar Nagar	Kairana Muzaffar Nagar Budhana Jansath	Ramda Sanghwali Habibpur Sikri Tisang
Meerut	Sardhana Mawana Meerut	Ruhasa Nahali Bada Gaon Alipur Jijimana
Pilibhit	Amria	Gargena
Gonda	Balrampur	Katra Sankar Nagar
Muradabad	Sambhal	Madli Sgaspur
Basti	Saughat	Hadwa Bazar

1	2	3
Baharaich	Chitora	Maholiya
Barabanki	Harkha	Wadipur
Year 1996-97		
Badayun	Kadarchok Bisoli Dataganj Salarpur Ambiyapur Junawai Ujhani	Kethola Behtakoda Ismaelpur Chandora Sirsolisa Mhawali Hapalpur
Bulandsahar	Sikadandrabad	Ynatgarhi Jeetgarhi Slempur Kyastha Nwada Chiyasiyangarhi Luhakar
	Bulandshahar	Dohli Jalepura Margupur Ggesia Korali Hazipur Bhtola
Lucknow	Kakori	Tdhewa Gaddikhora Kakori Town Bhatau Jamalpur Sakarkhora
Badayun	Ambiyapur Mayau	Behta Musai Gouramai
Bulandsahar	Sikandrabad	Kanwara Wirodi Tajpur Dohali Gegerua
Lucknow	Kakori	Dona Aurangabad
	Malihabad	Shiwari Mankoti
Mau/Azamgarh	Muhmadabad	Oriala Etor Chobepur Annupar
Bareli	Bhojipura	Pachrora Kala Chakdaha
	Bihthari Shergarh	Saidpur Chunilal Deram Nagar
	Bheri	Manpur Siliyajir

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Bhadpura Nwabganj Ramnagar Alampur	Lilanagar Smoooha Mauchandpur Mkmadpur tarachand		Nwabganj	Tanda Khijarpur Kiyampur Rooppur Jareli Ghatampur Jaikadradab Nagla Yusufpur Karooatal Banara Mathki Chandpur Pastour Kripiya
Shahjanhapur	Dadrola Sarojni Nagar Malihabad	Dadrola Ghliwar Ghosiana Bandekhora Bhatgaon Jindor Sadarpur Mujasa Mahdoiya Godamoajjam Nagar Terwa		Majhgnwa Alampur	
	Maal	Tiwari Khora Sahjna Niwari Kushal Khora	Sahajanpur	Dodrola	Khiriyakhokha Muhaddhinpur Goitayashahabnagar Parwezpur Khmriya Jalalpur Bahadurpur Jummanpurwa Saraiya Tahwaraganj Sisoa Kath
Mau/Azamgarh	Muhmmmedbad	Bhira Patati Sosrwan Jooranpur Saidpur Nonia Sambhpur Kyampur Jamin Naroni Atrari		Bhawalkhera	
				Bhwalkhora Kath	
			Year 1997-98		
Bareilly	Serggarh	Sahpur Wilssa Tanda Mohanpur	Gonda	Gonda	Subhagpur Pandrih Bandhusra Jhmari T u k i d e e s h a Wazirganj
	Bheri	Khajooria Kaladadi Nawada Ikramul	Balarampur	Balrampur	Shankar Nagar Khelhana Kholnasultanganj Badhya Pakari Paher Mahua Dhani Deorai Nenha Baramal
	Damkhoda	Rohnia Suktia Charera Hisma Gaourkhora Bhulabulaya		Utroala	
	Bhojipura	Etoua Piprya Khjuria Lkshmiyapur Khatola Jamuniya Atasubhali Masit Milak Raipur	Bijnour	Bijnaour	Maousampur Chmra Mudhala Islampur Dar Hakimpur Siarabad Milak Janhgirabad Bhogpur Kotkadar Baniganjsh Jalpur Jawalilala
				Dhampur	
				Nagina	
				Najibabad	

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bahraich	Nanpara	Kamrajpur Satijor Choudhaygaon Jhala Blha Motipurwa Makanpur Jamdan Hussainipurwa Jokhasalarpur Shodarjigriya Kishunpur Mitha		Milak	Millarpur Bhandgaon Khani Patti Uda Soopa Nikah Majramood Sagarpur Barakhaz Gadya near
	Kesarganj	Alha Anihtinsi Rihimpur Medkaha		Bilaspur	Harsoongla Dhampur Dhabnibuzurg Narkhera Ramnagar
	Bahraich	Unnisa Kukhari Prewakhan	Barabanki	Nawabganj	Darhara Alliapur Sidwali Nainmau Badagaon Jakriya Balchhath Veergaon
Sharwasti	Bhinga	Malawa Mahirhwa			Nandnakala Bhutwa Mau Devkhriya Basoli Pandri Babaganj Etoja Badagaon Kithoori Bajpur Jaroli Miyaganj
Meerut	Meerut	Hazipur Kashi Bhoodwala Mahrauli Katlapur Khdola		Fatehpur	
	Mawana	Sanota Magsona Akbarpur Sadat Nglā Hrēru Bisola Rwata		Ramsnehighat	
Muzffamagar	Kairana	Baghel Godwal Budhpura Mohammedpur Rai Akabarpur Rai Jhanpura Beenda	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Salai
			Gautam Budda	Dadri	Dadri
			Pilibhit	Philibhit	Mahof Tirkunia Sarori Dago
Rampur	Rampur	Ngliya Akil Painda Nagar M o h a m m e d p u r Shumali Edri Jothia	Meerut	Sardhana	Kuejan Madhiyayi Kaili Kapead Khokha Rathana Pirpur Akkhipur Aterna
	Swar	Dhmupur Vilarkhata			
	Shahabad	Himmatpur Parota			

1	2	3
		Jhitkari Mandora Dolatpur
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Chandpur Nyaypupura Shernagar Bamanhechhi Rathedi Shikhena Nirana Sherpur Khampur Mimlana
	Jansath	Sikandarpur Nayagaon Misagangdaspur Chindidi Tulhedi Hussainpur Khadar Dansari
	Kairana	Alipur Ramda
Pilibhit	Pilibhit	Sirsa
Muradabad	Muradabad	Theekari Choudharipur Jatpuri
	Sambhal	Sadiranpur Phulasiha
	Bilari	Sihari Mala
Jyotibafulenagar	Amroha	Norahan Khoda Aprola Saidpur Emma
	Hassanpur	Knaita Hassanpura Tada
Basti/	Dumariganj	Rasoolpur
Sidharthnagar		Withriya Juglipur Sardhuital Jimdee Agajdwa
	Naugarh	Rasoolpur Khamilpur Kodragant Palia Jusri Buzurg Ramgarh
	Bansi	Janijot Jamrajot

1	2	3
		Mau Momria Harethanakar

[English]

Gramin Awaas Yojna under PMGY

254. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced Gramin Awaas Yojna under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released by the Union Government and spent by States for the purpose, as on date, State-wise;

(c) the number of families living below poverty line, benefited under the scheme during the current year, so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons likely to be benefited under PMGY during the remaining period of the current year;

(e) the number of projects received from various States under the scheme;

(f) the number of projects cleared/sanctioned under the scheme, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to sanction the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Statement on State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under the PMGY: GA since inception of the scheme till date as well as the number of houses constructed during the current financial year so far is enclosed. Ministry of Rural Development do not fix any targets under the Scheme.

(e) to (g) A total number of 28 project proposals were received and sanctioned during 2000-2001. During the current year, 19 project proposals have been received and cleared by this Ministry so far.

Statement*Central allocation, releases and Utilization of funds under PMGY-GA during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

		Rs. in lakhs						
Sl.No.	State	Allocation		Releases		Utilization**		No. of houses constructed/families benefitted during 2001-02
		2000-01	2001-02*	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2130.90	1591.10	1065.45	-	-	NR	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1022.55	763.50	511.28	-	-	NR	NR
3.	Assam	2693.55	2011.20	1346.78	-	-	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	3291.90	2457.90	3291.90	4301.32	-	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	471.00	351.70	471.00	175.85	-	NR	NR
6.	Delhi NCT	165.75	123.80	185.00	-	-	NR	NR
7.	Goa	11.70	8.70	11.70	5.85	1.05	NR	NR
8.	Gujarat	971.85	725.60	485.92	362.80	-	NR	NR
9.	Haryana	251.70	187.90	251.70	93.95	86.58	26.40	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1059.15	790.80	0.00	-	-	8.28	257
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2573.70	1921.70	1286.85	-	-	NR	NR
12.	Jharkhand	1016.85	759.20	1016.85	379.60	-	NR	NR
13.	Karnataka	1126.95	841.50	563.47	-	-	NR	NR
14.	Kerala	1036.20	773.70	518.10	-	-	NR	NR
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1235.55	922.50	853.27	-	-	NR	NR
16.	Maharashtra	1486.95	1110.30	1486.95	555.15	-	NR	NR
17.	Manipur	728.40	543.90	364.20	-	-	NR	NR
18.	Meghalaya	608.85	454.60	608.86	227.30	304.43	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Mizoram	606.15	452.60	606.15	226.30	303.08	NR	NR
20.	Nagaland	616.95	460.70	616.95	230.35	308.00	NR	NR
21.	Orissa	1478.25	1103.80	1478.25	551.90	258.28	591.64	1382
22.	Punjab	606.00	452.50	606.00	226.25	298.36	8.28	522
23.	Rajasthan	1446.00	1079.70	1446.00	723.00	361.49	602.68	3485
24.	Sikkim	421.65	314.80	210.83	157.40	-	NR	NR
25.	Tamil Nadu	1571.85	1173.60	2330.85	1111.38	1033.88	1837.09	6263
26.	Tripura	762.45	569.30	762.45	284.65	353.94	229.32	NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5045.25	3767.10	5045.25	1883.50	-	NR	NR
28.	Uttaranchal	188.40	140.70	188.40	70.35	-	NR	NR
29.	West Bengal	2517.30	1879.60	1258.65	-	-	NR	NR
30.	A & N Islands	154.05	115.00	154.00	-	-	NR	NR
31.	Chandigarh	68.40	51.10	68.00	-	-	NR	NR
32.	D & N Haveli	19.80	14.80	20.00	-	-	NR	NR
33.	Daman & Diu	15.90	11.90	10.00	-	-	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	26.55	19.80	0.00	-	-	NR	NR
35.	Pondicherry	71.55	53.40	72.00	-	-	NR	NR
Total		37500.00	28000.00	29193.06	11566.90	3309.09	3303.89	12036

* Provisional

** As per the reports received.

NR Not Reported by the States/UTs

Appointment of Associate Professors in JNU

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

(a) whether the persons who do not fulfill the minimum qualifications/experience prescribed by the

University Grants Commission are being appointed as associate Professors in the Centre for Bio-Technology of the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that such candidates did not apply for the post when these posts were advertised;

(d) if so, the factual position thereof;

(e) whether the Government are aware that there is great unrest among the teachers of JNU and they are chalking out plan of action;

(f) if so, the present position in this regard;

(g) whether the Government propose to ensure that no teacher is appointed until and unless he/she possess qualifications/experience laid down by the UGC; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the University authorities the applications received in response to the advertisement for the post were scrutinized and short listed by the Centre for Bio-Technology, as per the minimum eligibility criteria prescribed by the UGC. All the short-listed candidates were called for interview before the Selection Committee constituted in terms of the Statutes of the University.

(e) and (f) As per the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), there is no unrest among the teachers of the University.

(g) and (h) The JNU authorities have assured that they strictly adhere to the norms including qualifications as well as experience laid down by the UGC for appointment of teaching posts.

[*Translation*]

Shooting Incident in CRPF Camp In Delhi

256. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any investigation to ascertain the cause of shooting incident at the CRPF training camp, Jharoda Kalan, Delhi as reported in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated October 20, 2001;

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

(c) whether untimely death of two-three soldiers of the same camp has been reported earlier also; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check such attacks on training camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. Apart from the local police having registered a case in connection with the shooting incident, the CRPF have ordered a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the circumstances in which the incident took place.

(c) No such incident has been reported earlier except in two cases in which the Court of Inquiry established that the death was accidental and caused due to the negligence of the deceased.

(d) The security arrangement in and around CRPF Jharoda Kalan Camp has been beefed up.

Department of North Eastern Region

257. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state the details of the items of work assigned to the newly formed Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): The newly created Department of Development of North Eastern Region would handle matters relating to the monitoring of developmental schemes projects of North Eastern Region, as well as the following specific subjects (a) Hill Area Development Programme in North Eastern Region, (b) Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for the North Eastern Region and (c) The North Eastern Council.

Fake Currency Racket

258. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake Indian currency and fake National Savings Certificates are in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the fake currency and fake National Savings Certificates seized in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found involved in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Cases of circulation/seizure of fake currency notes are reported from

time to time from various parts of the country. The State-wise details of the cases registered, value of seizure and number of accused involved in counterfeit currency notes during 1998, 1999 and 2000 is enclosed as statement. No case of fake printing and circulation of National Savings Certificates has come to the notice of the Department of Posts during the last three years.

"Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments Take action in accordance with the existing laws. This data is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Incidence, Value of Seizure and Accused involved in Counterfeiting Currency Notes During 1998, 1999 and 2000 (State/UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998			1999			2000		
		Incidence	Value (In Rs.)	Accused	Incidence	Value (In Rs.)	Accused	Incidence	Value (In Rs.)	Accused
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	319730	53	27	47950	67	117	692910	294
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	700	0	2	26000	0	3	200	0
3.	Assam	33	12510	88	61	158320	49	40	281270	70
4.	Bihar	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
5.	Goa	5	500	2	6	700	1	36	12400	10
6.	Gujarat	24	2975490	53	173	833230	87	42	4706740	18
7.	Haryana	13	23880	10	53	353020	63	18	377890	33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	600	0	2	11000	1	1	1300	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	6300	9	29	55000	14	12	208400	20
10.	Karnataka	72	330340	38	98	793280	70	668	1353990	207
11.	Kerala	44	37700	64	65	501900	60	51	368930	85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35	210	3	51	0	0	5	19900	3
13.	Maharashtra	84	61682	47	329	184620	54	83	1053910	72
14.	Manipur	14	370360	22	16	131900	10	13	159600	17
15.	Meghalaya	2	0	5	3	14400	1	2	1900	5
16.	Mizoram	11	19600	14	55	1168120	27	11	388500	14
17.	Nagaland	4	9000	5	7	1200	4	4	5400	6
18.	Orissa	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	800	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Punjab	7	100	9	4	298620	45	43	1959820	32
20.	Rajasthan	185	21400	3	42	153150	19	53	584700	20
21.	Sikkim	5	44000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	64	245170	4	61	322470	9	84	1043210	0
23.	Tripura	1	150	1	1	500	1	8	10500	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	35	442470	10	141	3838760	151	134	21856705	144
25.	West Bengal	30	12630	42	26	940010	38	59	124020	89
	Total (States)	749	4934522	486	1253	9834150	771	1491	35132995	1155
26.	A & Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	500	1	7	8600	5
28.	D & N Havelli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	500	0
30.	Delhi	17	5770	3	86	700	70	10	19710	9
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	11	8900	10	9	2900	2	5	167500	10
	Total (UTs)	28	14670	13	96	4100	73	23	226310	24
	Total (All India)	777	4949192	499	1349	9838250	844	1514	35359305	1179

- Notes: 1. Figures are Provisional
2. 'NA' Stands for 'Data Not Available'.

Hostels for Tribal Boys/Girls

259. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
DR. V. SAROJA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for tribal boys/girls at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated by the Union Government for the construction of hostels and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of hostels constructed during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of hostels under construction and yet to be constructed, State-wise;

(e) the time by which these hostels are likely to be constructed; and

(f) the number and names of the State where the Union Government propose to open hostels during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The statements in respect of number of Boys

and Girls hostels for STs sanctioned under the respective schemes since 1990-91 to 2000-2001 is given in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

(b) The funds are not allocated State-wise. Proposals from State Governments are considered on first come first served basis. The amount sanctioned State-wise in last three years is given in the Statement-III enclosed.

(c) to (e) The planning and construction of the hostels are at various stages of implementation but it is not possible to indicate the precise date of completion as this activity comes within the purview of the State Government.

(f) Hostels in the current year will be sanctioned based on the proposals received from the State Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise number of Boys Hostels sanctioned since 1990-91 to 2000-2001

S.N.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01G.	Total
		Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	0	3	6	8	0	3	4	8	0	41
2.	Assam	30	29	32	0	32	0	32	29	1	0	0	185
3.	Gujarat	3	4	7	12	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	38
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
5.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6.	D & N Haveli	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
7.	Kerala	3	5	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10	10	10	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	48
9.	Manipur	4	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	12
10.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	4	4	5	5	5	0	0	5	34
11.	Orissa	5	2	12	8	9	9	8	8	3	0	3	67
12.	Rajasthan	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	46	13	53	0	120
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	9
14.	Tripura	2	0	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	5	0	23
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9
16.	West Bengal	3	3	3	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	19
17.	J & K	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
18.	Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	5	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Maharashtra	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	28
20.	Bihar	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	15
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22.	JNU Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
23.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
25.	Sikkim	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
26.	A & Nicobar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		96	83	79	53	66	34	59	103	62	77	15	727

Statement-II*State-wise and year-wise number of Girls Hostels sanctioned since 1990-91 to 2000-2001*

S.No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01G.	Total
1	2	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel	Hostel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	0	6	5	9	10	4	20	10	0	71
2.	Assam	30	18	25	0	0	7	28	30	1	-	0	139
3.	Gujarat	5	4	4	3	4	-	-	-	7	7	-	34
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1	-	2	0	4
5.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	1	1	-	1	-	-	0	4
6.	D & N Haveli	1	0	0	0	2	1	-	-	2	-	0	6
7.	Kerala	4	0	3	3	3	-	2	-	3	2	0	20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20	0	8	7	10	-	-	-	34	-	1	80
9.	Manipur	0	3	0	1	0	-	3	1	-	-	0	8
10.	Meghalaya	5	0	0	4	4	5	5	5	-	-	5	33
11.	Orissa	0	7	10	21	12	12	12	11	3	2	2	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Rajasthan	2	3	2	1	0	4	2	46	6	-	0	66
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	1	0	0	-	1	-	-	6	0	11
14.	Tripura	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	14
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	-	-	1	1	-	0	5
16.	West Bengal	6	3	5	4	0	1	-	-	-	-	0	19
17.	J & K	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	0	2
18.	Karnataka	0	1	0	0	0	-	3	2	-	-	0	6
19.	Maharashtra	0	13	0	0	0	-	-	4	2	-	0	19
20.	Bihar	4	5	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	-	-	12
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
22.	JNU Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
24.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25.	Sikkim	5	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total		99	66	62	52	42	45	68	106	83	29	11	663

Statement-III

(Amount in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State Allocation Release	Girls Hostels for STs			Boys Hostels for STs		
		1998-99 800 Amt.	1999-00 1200 Amt.	2000-01 1200 Amt.	1998-99 800 Amt.	1999-00 1200 Amt.	2000-01 1080 Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236.44	178.88	0	49	87.3	0
2.	Assam	50	-	0	50	-	0
3.	Gujarat	4.02	6.25	0	2.29	3	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	37.845	79.9	0	108.3	87.22	0
5.	Daman & Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	D & N Haveli	60	-	0	60	-	0
7.	Kerala	22.05	14.7	0	22.05	22.05	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100	-	44.82	100	-	0
9.	Manipur	-	-	0	13	26	0
10.	Meghalaya	-	-	11	-	-	13.75
11.	Orissa	17.5	13.15	8.5	17.31	-	12.75
12.	Rajasthan	70.77	-	0	192.1	319.21	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	100	0	-	50	0
14.	Tripura	51.64	-	20	35.86	103.65	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11	-	0	9	-	0
16.	West Bengal	-	-	0	-	-	0
17.	J & K	-	-	0	-	-	0
18.	Karnataka	-	-	0	29.44	-	75
19.	Maharashtra	33.07	-	0	66.24	-	0
20.	Bihar	75	-	0	75	-	0
21.	Nagaland	-	-	32.5	-	-	32.5
22.	JNU Delhi	-	-	116.7	-	-	116.7
Total		769.335	392.88	233.52	829.59	698.43	250.7

[English]

Drugs and Intermediates in Negative List

260. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs and intermediates kept in the negative list and the criteria adopted for hire purchase;

(b) whether inclusion of these drugs and intermediates in the negative list has encouraged black marketing and smuggling;

(c) whether IDPL has lost out in all these drugs which has lead to import intermediates and unauthorised imports of vitamin B1, B2, Tetracycline and several intermediates;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to dispense with this list; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The list of Restricted Items is

contained in the ITC (HS) classification of Export and Import items published by Ministry of Commerce.

(b) There are no reports to this effect.

(c) and (d) IDPL is a sick company and the bulk drug production therein has stopped since 1996.

(e) and (f) The existing EXIM Policy is in force till March 2002. Changes in the list of Restricted Items are made taking into account the relevant considerations.

Anthrax in India

261. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the possibility of foreign group targetting India with anthrax bacteria; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to pre-empt such attacks and to deal with the consequent situation in the event of anthrax being spread here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has issued a detailed circular to all States and Union Territories containing a list of biological agents used as weapons, along with signs and symptoms, likely method of dissemination, incubation period, lethality and the availability of vaccines, anti-microbial therapy and treatment. They have been requested to earmark maximum number of beds for emergency/contingency, stocking of vaccines/sera/drugs to the extent possible and setting up of special teams of doctors for coordinated action. It has also been requested that these Teams should be sensitized on the impact of such weapons and treatment measures.

A general awareness campaign regarding Anthrax has been launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In addition, all States/Union Territories have been sensitized to remain vigilant to the emerging threats to internal security and to have contingency plans in readiness to deal with any eventuality, including precautions against weapons of mass destruction.

Financial Powers to District Panchayats in UTs

262. SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the Union Territories to give administrative and financial powers to the District Panchayats where there is no Democratic set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the administration of Union Territories have implemented the Directions given by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The UTs like all the States have been asked to devolve powers pertaining to the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. After the Conference to State Ministers on 11-07-2001, Union Minister for Rural Development has also written to all UTs and States stressing the need for complete devolution by 31st March, 2002.

(c) and (d) The UTs have devolved powers in varying degrees. Status of devolution of Departments/subjects with Funds, Functions and Functionaries to Panchayati Raj system by the UTs is attached below.

Sl. No.	UTs	No. of Departments/subjects (out of 29) Transferred to Panchayats		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
3.	D & N Haveli	—	03	03
4.	Daman & Diu	—	29	—
5.	NCT Delhi *	Implementation of Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 is under consideration of the Govt. of Delhi		
6.	Pondicherry*	—	—	—
7.	Lakshadweep	—	06	—

* UTs with Legislatures.

Norms for Private Security Agencies

263. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines/norms have been laid down for the setting up of private security agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of private security agencies running in Delhi and the number of agencies out of these registered with the Government;

(d) whether the crime rate has increased in the Capital with the increase in the number of these private security agencies; and

(e) if so, the measures the Government propose to take to control the menace of private security agencies in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a), (b) and (e) In order to provide for the regulation of private security guards and agencies, the Private Security Guards and Agencies (Regulations) Bill, 1994 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th December, 1994 and thereafter debated on a number of occasions - the last consideration being on 2nd of August, 2000.

(c) 107 private security agencies are reportedly functioning in Delhi. At present there is no law providing for registration of the Private Security Agencies.

(d) No, Sir.

Welfare of Women

264. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organisations receiving grant from the Union Government engaged in the welfare of women in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the criteria laid down for providing assistance to them;

(c) the details of agencies conducting audit of such organisations;

(d) the details of the organisations black-listed during the last three years; and

(e) the details of schemes being implemented for the welfare of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes

265. SHRI SU THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the rural development schemes during each of the last three years and as on date, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide more funds to States under the schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The major beneficiary oriented Rural Development Schemes are the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The physical achievements under these schemes during the last three years and current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise are indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The allocation of Central funds to the States/UTs for the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development depends on the funds earmarked to the Ministry for these programmes by the Planning Commission. There is no proposal to increase the allocation during the current year.

Statement***Physical Achievement under Rural Development Programmes from 1998-99 to 2001-2002***

Sl. No.	State/UT	IRDP*SGSY# (No. of Swarozgaries assisted)				JRY*/JGSY# (Employment generated in lakh mandays)			
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140880	165190	83084	26294	224.68	133.89	156.37	60.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12432	3060	1403	157	3.96	5.92	6.59	0.86
3.	Assam	47264	17974	12282	N.R.	199.57	132.86	132.86	0.11
4.	Bihar	176213	106393	125792	48278	584.91	424.90	184.73	36.07
5.	Chhattisgarh@	N.A.	N.A.	25423	7682	N.A.	N.A.	68.96	26.85
6.	Goa	895	N.A.	23	9	1.70	1.26	2.61	0.68
7.	Gujarat	39598	19341	29241	7197	59.10	44.75	46.72	1.15
8.	Haryana	16743	17348	25853	7179	23.84	18.84	18.84	7.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7331	8638	11647	2485	15.39	14.43	13.89	3.81
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13992	5835	9302	1348	20.59	9.74	10.68	2.31
11.	Jharkhand@	N.A.	N.A.	55038	17598	N.A.	N.A.	113.45	28.35
12.	Karnataka	88007	19184	29026	8221	222.16	175.49	129.95	50.96
13.	Kerala	39836	29485	37926	5333	39.39	37.17	27.93	7.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126617	112118	71823	11343	319.34	265.27	208.44	106.41
15.	Maharashtra	145667	87994	87998	10558	403.81	341.55	316.43	69.33
16.	Manipur	1638	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	5.59	1.11	1.86	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	4219	741	1671	2023	5.91	2.76	11.21	1.05
18.	Mizoram	3138	N.R.	1352	N.R.	4.36	2.23	3.95	1.10
19.	Nagaland	5773	4749	1376	883	23.73	6.96	14.17	0.78
20.	Orissa	105008	74633	86171	8673	296.84	211.51	248.51	73.34
21.	Punjab	10357	1694	11990	2530	13.89	6.62	12.31	4.11
22.	Rajasthan	62922	34120	44504	7538	148.30.	105.06	96.71	24.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	1937	686	1873	202	6.13	2.89	3.80	1.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	142813	65427	83393	19559	280.91	170.27	131.19	35.44
25.	Tripura	18816	8450	14640	724	34.72	14.49	24.84	3.70
26.	Uttaranchal [⊙]	391832	60647	124064	37782	691.39	438.89	412.59	107.61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	31555	45950	N.A.	N.A.	10.39	11.46
28.	West Bengal	71134	88826	21230	10938	134.45	113.86	136.65	31.67
29.	A & N Islands	604	795	448	88	0.19	0.21	0.49	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31.	D & N Haveli	119	N.R.	6	N.R.	0.67	0.01	N.R.	N.R.
32.	Daman & Diu	71	6	N.R.	N.R.	0.11	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
33.	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
34.	Lakshadweep	9	3	20	N.R.	0.42	0.11	0.33	N.R.
35.	Pondicherry	1317	531	39	39	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.01
Total		1677182	933868	1030193	290531	3766	2683.08	2547.61	697.97

Being implemented from 01.04.1999.

* Discontinued with effect from 01.04.1999.

** Upto September, 2001 (Provisional)

⊙ Not existing during 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

N.R. Not Reported

N.A. Not Applicable

Physical Achievement under Rural Development Programmes from 1998-99 to 2001-2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	IAY (No. of houses constructed)				EAS (Employment Generated in lakh Mandays)			
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61430	89823	83912	11851	370.67	175.63	111.32	57.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	470	3210	4515	1156	38.29	26.25	20.10	2.75
3.	Assam	20937	20412	65089	1609	259.86	148.52	78.04	3.95
4.	Bihar	125082	165892	161199	35638	400.89	384.62	211.65	57.35
5.	Chhattisgarh [⊙]	N.A.	N.A.	17777	8211	N.A.	N.A.	83.32	73.79

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
31.	D & N Haveli	6	52	N.R.	N.R.	0.13	0.21	0.18.	N.R.
32.	Daman & Diu	N.R.	3	1	N.R.	0.03	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
33.	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
34.	Lakshadweep	40	34	22	5	1.72	0.87	0.34	N.R.
35.	Pondicherry	290	426	428	26	0.38	0.29	0.76	0.05
Total		835407	925679	1170926	282588	4279.36	2786.18	2174.89	662.85

** Upto September, 2001 (Provisional)

⊗ Not existing during 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

N.A. Not Applicable

N.R. Not Reported

Physical Achievement under Rural Development Programmes from 1998-99 to 2001-2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	ARWSP (Population Covered in lakh)				CRSP (Sanitary Latrines Constructed (Nos.))				MWS (Wells Constructed (Nos.))	DWCRA (Groups formed)	TRY-SEM (Trainees)	SITRA (Kits Supplied)
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02**				
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.57	24.80	24.75	9.95	307250	90121	42840	47523	7110	77540	12933	16950
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.41	0.34	N.R.	181	163	182	N.R.	80	70	370	140
3.	Assam	8.33	13.14	9.21	0.58	1825	1813	1345	N.R.	2954	6638	6714	4004
4.	Bihar	14.71	1.60	0.08	0.01	6541	12719	N.R.	N.R.	15766	6174	32504	84
5.	Chhattisgarh⊗	N.A.	N.A.	11.51	11.75	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Goa	0.23	0.10	0.01	N.R.	5702	8130	11866	N.R.	51	453	2463	N.R.
7.	Gujarat	19.89	17.40	11.68	1.66	68249	1652	35449	N.R.	2498	6562	6560	14772
8.	Haryana	12.82	14.33	10.44	3.43	44301	2780	1340	N.R.	643	480	938	1459
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.45	1.47	2.64	0.99	16764	15518	1334	13	531	323	721	708
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.97	3.11	N.R.	N.R.	5265	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1628	821	3045	N.R.
11.	Jharkhand⊗	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Karnataka	21.24	20.64	9.44	3.16	155148	127637	94104	3772	2106	2239	10603	5104
13.	Kerala	5.78	2.34	2.25	0.22	34792	21701	34429	881	4070	6076	2995	2100

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36.68	21.16	16.49	3.53	48537	31452	863	N.R.	17584	14884	12094	20264
15.	Maharashtra	56.86	25.91	30.51	3.96	425981	341992	1916	N.R.	8243	11386	18580	21185
16.	Manipur	0.71	1.20	0.12	0.07	589	1011	339	N.R.	465	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
17.	Meghalaya	0.57	0.79	0.88	0.02	1020	1376	653	N.R.	809	335	271	N.R.
18.	Mizoram	1.04	0.87	2.48	0.01	822	236	20	N.R.	865	405	401	615
19.	Nagaland	0.60	0.41	0.95	0.24	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	256	25	245	709
20.	Orissa	6.97	5.20	2.72	0.12	8029	12586	2762	N.R.	11124	10142	11614	5771
21.	Punjab	1.24	1.56	2.08	0.12	3516	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7673	2058	7828
22.	Rajasthan	3.71	17.72	2.34	0.47	77491	N.R.	27061	N.R.	2838	5841	5691	4074
23.	Sikkim	0.23	0.28	0.17	0.01	7540	1078	856	N.R.	47	712	217	447
24.	Tamil Nadu	41.71	33.44	52.37	14.12	53188	124411	52629	1118	5048	2917	10682	12899
25.	Tripura	1.07	1.37	1.63	0.18	1513	3894	10067	N.R.	3870	1264	2894	572
26.	Uttar Pradesh	54.89	25.58	7.51	0.06	159810	47651	33149	N.R.	396	27275	64829	55980
27.	Uttranchal [⊙]	N.A.	N.A.	0.41	0.14	N.A.	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28.	West Bengal	20.33	21.53	21.55	5.75	196737	231146	272567	N.R.	6154	1920	12673	13374
29.	A & N Islands	0.02	0.13	0.11	0.00	226	54	N.R.	N.R.	6	18	150	89
30.	Chandigarh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	88	N.R.	N.R.
31.	D & N Haveli	0.06	0.07	N.R.	0.01	8	4	4	N.R.	22	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
32.	Daman & Diu	N.R.	0.62	N.R.	N.R.	9	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	58	N.R.
33.	Delhi	1.24	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
34.	Lakshadweep	N.R.	N.R.	0.13	0.23	27	89	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	53	N.R.	105
35.	Pondichery	0.15	0.28	0.11	0.00	211	262	111	N.R.	N.R.	223	128	34
Total		345.25	257.43	224.91	60.77	1631272	1079476	625886	53307	95164	192537	222431	189267

** Upto September, 2001 (Provisional)

⊙ Not existing during 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

N.A. Not Applicable

\$ Discontinued with effect from 01.04.1999.

N.R. Not Reported

Package for Development of North Eastern Region

266. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any package has been finalised recently by the Union Government for the development of North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) and (b) An Agenda for Socio Economic Development of North Eastern Region has been announced by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2000. The Agenda includes 28 Programmes/ Schemes details of which are enclosed as statement.

Statement*Agenda for Socio-Economic Development of North Eastern States & Sikkim*

- (i) Provision of Rs. 500 crore for Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for North East and Sikkim.
- (ii) Provision of banking facilities at all border trading points within one year.
- (iii) Disbursing of at least Rs. 50 crore per annum by North East Development Finance Corporation (NEDFI).
- (iv) Setting up of an Export Development Fund (EDF) with an initial cost of Rs. 5 crore and work out the modalities for operation.
- (v) Development of four border township of Moreh (Manipur), Zokhawther (Mizoram), Dawki (Meghalaya) and Suterkhandi (Assam) in two years at a cost of Rs. 20 crore.
- (vi) Setting up of an Empowered Committee to process the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Task Force on border trade.
- (vii) Upgradation of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences in Shillong at a cost of Rs. 422.60 crore.
- (viii) Setting up of a Central University in Mizoram. Passing of a Bill by Lok Sabha and development of infrastructure at a cost of Rs. 25 crore for the University.
- (ix) Doubling of number of trainees/Industrial Training Institutes for imparting training in new trades in the next 3 years with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore.
- (x) Expansion of the list of items of expenditure incurred by Police eligible for reimbursement, which would include 50% of POL costs, village guards, village defence committees and home guards.
- (xi) Modernisation of Police force Scheme and its extension to Sikkim and Additional reimbursement of Rs. 40 crore per annum for purchase of equipment for police modernisation.
- (xii) Sanction of three India Reserve Battalion (IRB) for Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur (estimated expenditure for 3 IRBs for three years will be Rs. 45 crore).
- (xiii) (a) Peace Bonus of Rs. 180 crore for Mizoram to tide over its financial problems.
(b) Provision of an outlay of Rs. 50 crore every year from Non-Lapsable Pool of Resources for five years for specific infrastructure development projects of Mizoram.
- (xiv) Fencing of remaining portion of Indo-Bangladesh Border, and construction of roads with a total outlay of Rs. 1,335 crore and work to start in April, 2000.
- (xv) Streamlining of procedure for selection of projects under Central Non-Lapsable Pool of Resources for North East and sanction of projects worth Rs. 500 crore and build up infrastructure and take up economic development projects.
- (xvi) Implementation of Loktak Downstream Hydro Power Project (90 MW) in Manipur at a cost of Rs. 578 crore.
- (xvii) Implementation of Teesta V Hydro Power Project (510 MW) power project in Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 2,198.04 crore.
- (xviii) Initiation of action to ensure that work on Subansiri Lower Side (600 MW) Power project in Arunachal Pradesh commences by December 2001. (Project cost is around Rs. 3,000 crore) [Revised capacity assessed at 1200 MW and cost at Rs. 6000 crore].
- (xix) Preparation and implementation of a scheme for rural electrification of 500 tribal villages in North East at a cost of around Rs. 30 crore.

- (xx) Additional assistance for implementation of on-going critical, sub-critical transmission system at a cost of Rs. 239.92 crore.
- (xxi) Civil Aviation:
- (a) Provision of Aviation Turbine Fuel to small aircrafts at international prices.
- (b) Treatment of Aviation Turbine Fuel for small aircraft as declared good so as to reduce the level of sales tax of 4%.
- (c) No IATT (Inland Air Travel Tax) for routes operated in the NE States.
- (xxii) Sanction of 8 road/bridge projects under NEC with total outlay of Rs. 258.24 Cr.
- (xxiii) Provision of at least Rs. 100 crore for development of 12 new National Highways/extension of existing highways covering a total length of 1,962 km.
- (xxiv) Programme to establish computer information Centres in all the 446 blocks in the 7 North Eastern States and 40 blocks in Sikkim and completion of the project in the next 2 years at a minimum cost of Rs. 100 crore.
- (xxv) Extending the excise concession under the new industrial policy to the Numaligarh Refinery in Assam.
- (xxvi) To reform the Brahmaputra Board and to make its functioning more effective and implementation of flood management schemes.
- (xxvii) Sanction of Technology Mission for Horticulture in the current financial year with a total outlay of Rs. 262.50 crore, over the next three years.
- (xxviii) Sanction of special programme for development of infrastructure and other facilities in the Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) Areas with a total outlay of Rs. 30 crore per annum for three years.

Disinvestment of ITDC Hotels

267. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest ITDC Hotels during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government have received any bidders for these hotels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the annual profit/loss being accrued by these hotels;

(f) whether the Government have given careful consideration to the sale of such national assets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Accepting the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, the Government has decided to disinvest all the 26 hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation, in the following manner:

(i) The four hotels, namely, Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, Hotel Samrat, New Delhi, Bangalore Ashok, Bangalore and Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore on lease-cum-management basis; and

(ii) The other 22 hotels on sale basis.

(c) and (d) Expressions of interest were invited for 17 hotels (8 in the 1st tranche & 9 in the 2nd tranche). After due diligence by the qualified parties and finalization of transaction documents, financial bids were invited for the 8 hotels advertised in 1st tranche. No bids/compliant bids were received for two hotels and in respect of the remaining 6 hotels, 8 bids in all were received and the respective highest bids in each of the 6 hotels have been accepted by Government. The bids in respect of the 9 hotels advertised in the 2nd tranche are yet to be invited. In respect of the remaining hotels, the advertisement inviting Expression of Interest is yet to be issued.

(e) The net loss of 26 ITDC hotel units during the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 44.58 crores.

(f) and (g) Disinvestment is being considered and carried out in various PSUs in accordance with the declared policy of the Government. According to the

policy, in generality of cases, Government will bring down its equity to 26% or below in non-strategic PSUs. The strategic PSUs are those in the areas of arms and ammunitions, allied items of defence equipment, defence aircrafts and warships, atomic energy (except in areas related to the generation of nuclear power and applications of radiation and radio isotopes to agriculture, medicine and non-strategic industries) and railway transport. This policy covers all Central PSUs, including ITDC.

The Government has taken up the process of disinvestment in ITDC following the acceptance of recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission. While recommending disinvestment of ITDC, the Commission observed that:

- ITDC falls under the category of non-core industry.
- Public sector is handicapped in providing high quality of services especially in the luxury segment, which is one of the key success factors in the hotel industry.
- Public sector does not have to play a role in providing hospitality services in metro locations where the private sector has established adequate presence in the market.
- In non-metro and other locations where the private sector hotels are yet to establish a presence, the public sector may be suited to play the role of a facilitator rather than direct provider of services.
- The role of the Government in the tourism sector should be re-oriented towards facilitating development of tourism and away from actually providing services.

Earthquake Prone Zones

268. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Kamataka comes under probable earthquake prone zones;

(b) the number of earthquakes reported from Karnataka since January 2000 till the end of October, 2001; and

(c) the steps taken by the India Meteorological Department to strengthen and upgrade seismological monitoring capabilities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) Yes, Sir. Kamataka comes under Zone III (moderate damage risk zone) of the Seismic Zoning Map of India published by the Bureau of Indian Standard. This zone is broadly associated with earthquakes of intensity upto VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

(b) Three earthquakes were reported from Kamataka since January, 2000 till the end of October, 2001 in the following magnitude ranges:

Date	Magnitude in Richter scale	Latitude	Longitude
14.08.2000	2.8	14.81 ⁰ N	74.77 ⁰ E
04.01.2001	3.4	12.00 ⁰ N	78.19 ⁰ E
29.01.2001	4.3	12.40 ⁰ N	77.35 ⁰ E

(c) India Meteorological Department is operating one seismological observatory in Mangalore equipped with the state of art instrumentation system. Seismological observatories are also being maintained by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar and National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad at Gauribidnaur, Kolar and Dharwar respectively. The inputs of these observatories are integrated with the National Seismological Network of India Meteorological Department. An Expert Committee recently set up by the Department of Science & Technology has recommended three more seismological observatories at Gulbarga, Bellari and Mysore.

Setting up of a Task Force

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

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

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to set up soon a task force to boost the construction sector and facilitate faster urban development in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said task force is likely to be set up alongwith its composition, tenure etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no such

proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

(b) Does not arise.

Grain Bank Scheme

270. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up and expand/revive the Grain bank Scheme in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the scheme;

(c) the number of villages where grain banks exist at present and the amount being spent thereon, State-wise;

(d) the coverage made under the scheme as on date;

(e) the number of tribal villages where the grain banks are proposed to be set up in future and the amount likely to be spent thereon;

(f) whether the grain bank scheme is likely to be extended to non-tribal areas also;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the steps taken to achieve the goal within a fixed time frame?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a

Central Sector Scheme of Grain Bank in tribal villages since 1996-97 in 13 States. Recently the Standing Committee of Union Ministers and Chief Ministers on Food Management and Agricultural Export has recommended to expand the scheme with some modifications in 1,14,000 tribal villages in drought and migration prone areas and in other tribal areas in first phase.

(b) to (e) Details of the existing scheme are enclosed as statement.

(f) to (i) The proposed expanded scheme is yet to be approved by the Government.

Statement

These objective of the existing Village Grain Bank scheme are to take preventive measures against death of children in selected remote and backward tribal areas in 13 States identified by Central Planning Commission. Under this scheme the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a one time grant towards purchase of food grains of locally preferred variety @ 1 QT per member family for the initial stock of the bank, setting up of storage facilities of traditional type and purchase of weight and scales. Member families can take loans of food grains in instalment during the period of scarcity and can repay it with nominal interest at the time of the next successful harvest. The Grain Banks are to be managed by Working Committees elected by beneficiaries themselves. All tribal families in the concerned village as well as interested Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line can be members of a particular Grain Bank under the Scheme.

The funds are released by the Ministry to the State Government through TRIFED which is the channelising agency under the scheme. The funds released by TRIFED to the States for the targets specified and the number of grain banks established in different villages since 1996-97 are as under:-

As on 15.11.2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year	No. of Grain Banks to be established	Amount released (Rs.)	No. of Grain Banks established
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1996-97	19	12.16	19
		1997-98	21	13.44	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2000-01	45	11.66	
		Sub Total	85	37.26	40
2.	West Bengal	1996-97	17	10.88	14
3.	Bihar	1996-97	30	19.2	24
		1997-98	31	19.84	
		Sub Total	61	39.04	24
4.	Gujarat	1996-97	28	17.92	28
		1997-98	30	19.20	30
		1998-99	23	14.72	00
		2000-01	156	100.00	00
		Sub total	237	151.84	58
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1996-97	70	44.8	70
		1997-98	89	56.96	75
		2001-02	319	78.82	
		Sub Total	478	180.58	145
6.	Orissa	1996-97	32	20.48	32
		1997-98	35	22.40	35
		1998-99	00	00	00
		1999-00	197	100.00	117
		2000-01	281	184.96	
		2001-02	197	100.00	
		Sub Total	742	427.84	184
7.	Tripura	1996-97	4	2.56	4
		1997-98	3	1.92	3
		2001-02	27	18.11	
		Sub Total	34	22.59	7
8.	Rajasthan	1996-97	25	16.00	25
		1997-98	8	1.49	00
		Sub Total	33	17.49	25
9.	Tamil Nadu	1996-97	2	1.12	2
10.	Kerala	1996-97	2	1.28	2
		1997-98	3	1.92	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2000-01	3	10.16	0
		Sub Total	8	13.36	5
11.	Maharashtra	1997-98	30	19.20	30
		2001-02	154	83.18	
		Sub Total	184	102.38	30
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
Total			1881	1004.38	534

Review and Revision of Education Policy

271. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of several States had demanded the Government to review and revise the Education Policy and to leave education free from Saffronisation;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the resolution adopted in the meeting is enclosed as statement.

(c) The Government has not revised the National Policy on Education, 1986 as updated in 1992. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has, however brought out a National Curriculum Framework for School Education after wide-ranging consultations including discussion in the General Body Meeting of the Council where all States are represented through their respective Ministers of Education. The document does not contain any recommendation against the secular, scientific and democratic values enshrined in the Constitution.

The University Grants Commission, as the custodian of higher education in the country, is of the view that there is a need to rejuvenate Jyotir Vigyan and has endorsed the pursuit of such course in the spirit of free inquiry into all aspects of knowledge in the holistic sense of the term.

Statement

Resolution

In a meeting of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi today, the recent initiatives and decisions taken by the Union Government in the field of education have been discussed in depth. All the participants have expressed their grave concern on the following disturbing developments:

1. The curricula for different stages of education from the primary to the university levels have since been formulated under the guidance of the Union Government without consulting the State Governments or convening a conference of Education Ministers of States. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has also been totally ignored.
2. The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) has already finalised and published a document named "National Curriculum Framework for School Education". Similarly, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued several circulars to different universities of the country for introducing new subjects in the under-graduate, degree and even in Ph.D. courses.

3. It is most regrettable that certain components in the above document go against the democratic and secular values enshrined in the Constitution and cherished by the people of the country. Subjects like *Jyotirvigyan* (Vedic astrology) and *Pourohitya* (Vedic Rituals) which the UGC has decided to introduce can hardly be treated as subjects of study under the faculties of Science or Arts.
4. Since Education is a subject included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India, it is necessary to ascertain the views of the State Governments before taking any final decisions or formulating any policies in the field of education. It is also imperative that approval of the Parliament should be sought in case of any major policy changes.

Considering that Education is a subject not under the exclusive domain of any particular political party but is of overwhelming concern to the country as a whole, the meeting of the Chief Ministers unanimously resolves that:

1. The Education Policy of the country should be consistent with the secular, scientific and democratic values enshrined in the preamble of our Constitution and all decisions for formulating the Education Policy should be taken on the basis of a consensus among the Union and the States.
2. All academicians and secular forces in the country be called upon to rise to the occasion and thwart the overt and covert attempts of the Union Government to undermine the value system in our Education System since these measures do not reflect the consensus of the entire nation on the nature of our nationhood.
3. In appreciation of the sentiments and views unanimously expressed by this meeting, the Union Government should immediately withhold all decisions, orders, circulars and documents issued or published so far in this regard and take steps to reconstitute CABE for the purpose of obtaining its expert advice on the fundamental issues pertaining to the educational system of the country; this should be followed by a conference of Education Ministers of States for a fruitful interaction with the State Governments and thereafter, by approaching the Parliament for the final approval.

BT Cotton

272. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Department of Bio-Technology favours BT cotton;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have assessed its impact on health and environment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) Advances in biotechnology have opened up numerous avenues for genetic modification of crops with desired traits. Accordingly, the Department of Biotechnology promotes the development and safe use of all genetically modified (GM) substances. All the scientific experiments have shown the safety of Bt. cotton, enhanced yield and reduction in the use of chemical pesticides. The GM Bt. cotton has been evaluated for environmental and food safety and agronomic advantages. The Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) of the Department of Biotechnology had conducted evaluation during 1996-97 to 1998-99. In small scale environmental trials the product was found to be safe. There was increased yield (around 40%) and reduction in chemical pesticides consumption. Based on these studies, the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests authorised large-scale trials, agronomic evaluation as well as generation of more information on food safety of Bt. cotton by conducting feeding trials in cattle, buffalo, birds and fish. The studies were conducted at National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal on Lactating cows; Department of Animal Nutrition, College of Veterinary Sciences, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar on lactating buffaloes; Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), Izatnagar on poultry; and Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai, on fish. The results indicated that Bt. cotton has no harmful effect as food or feed on the target animals. The residues of Bt. protein in soil were found to be either non-existent or were extremely low quantities and did not

have any adverse effect on the microbial populations of soil samples.

[Translation]

Bio-Farming

273. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government are taking measures to promote bio-farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government are contemplating to give subsidy on bio-fertilizers;
- (d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be given;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures being taken by the Government to promote the export of bio-food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Government is promoting the use of organic/biological materials as a supplementary source of plant nutrients. The State Governments are periodically advised to promote the use of compost/green manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilisers.

The Union Agriculture Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme during 9th Plan entitled National Project on Development & Use of Bio-fertilisers. The scheme provides for giving a non-recurring grant upto Rs. 20 lakh through State Governments for setting up of bio-fertiliser production units of 150 tonnes per year. The targeted capacity of 4500 tonnes of bio-fertiliser production units during 9th Plan has been approved under the scheme in different States. The scheme is being revised for continuation during 10th Plan, it envisages channelising the grants through NABARD.

(f) Measures to boost exports of bio-food include promotion and use of organic source of plant nutrients, biological mechanical pests control measures etc. The Government of India has also launched a National Programme on Organic Production to assist promotion of exports of organic products by putting in place an organic certification system in the country.

[English]

Seizure of RDX

274. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CBI's 'core team' has seized RDX, arms etc. from Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;
- (d) whether CBI has also nabbed the said arms dealers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the action taken to curb the smuggling activities in this border area of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A team of CBI officers has seized RDX and other explosives and some arms and ammunition on 27.10.2001 at Santhalpur, district Patan and Gujarat. The seizure includes AK 56 rifles and their magazines, pistols and their cartridges, handsets for communication, IED remote controls, electronic detonators etc.

- (c) Four persons have been arrested so far.
- (d) and (e) Investigation is in progress.

(f) As per report received from Government of Gujarat, the District Superintendents of Police of three border districts have been alerted and sensitized for keeping vigilance in their areas to curb smuggling activities and intrusion of anti-national elements. The State Government is maintaining pro-active coordination amongst the police authorities in border areas.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sports Academies

275. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to set up sports academy in each State during the Tenth Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The Scheme of Sports Academy in each State/Union Territory is still under active consideration of the Government.

[English]

Grant of Autonomous Status to Colleges by UGC

276. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM:

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

(a) whether University Grants Commission has given higher priority to grant autonomous status to selected colleges in the country;

(b) the criteria fixed to declare a college as an autonomous college;

(c) the achievement made by the college already conferred the autonomous status so far; and

(d) if no achievements have been made by such colleges, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The scheme of autonomous colleges was evolved with a view to providing academic freedom to colleges as a measure of quality upgradation. It is an on-going scheme and autonomous status is given to the colleges taking into consideration their academic reputation, attainments of the faculty, physical facilities, institutional management, financial resources, responsiveness of the administrative structure and involvement of faculty, etc. The conferment of autonomy is subject to review.

(c) Autonomous colleges have derived several benefits out of autonomy which include revision of curriculum, starting of new courses, introduction of own system of admission, conduct of examinations and declaration of results and evolving of more effective methods of teaching and learning.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SAGS in Tribal Hilly Areas

277. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Area Games Scheme (SAGS) is being implemented to scout and nourish natural talent for modern competitive games and sports and tribal, rural and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Government's stand to educate the villagers to inculcate the genetically gifted individuals in a particular sports discipline under this scheme in Tamil Nadu especially in Vellore district and its surroundings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Special Area Games Schemes aims at scouting and nurturing natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribals, rural and coastal areas of the country. The scheme envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts also from regions which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objective of the scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-20 years. The trainees admitted into these schemes are provided boarding and lodging facilities, sports kits, sports equipment, competitive exposure, insurance and medical expenses etc.

(c) and (d) Wide publicity is given to the Scheme and efforts are made to identify talented genetically gifted trainees and train them for modern competitive sports. At present there is one SAG Centre functioning at Nagercoil with 21 trainees in the discipline of Athletics and Karate.

[English]

Eating Houses in Parks of Delhi

278. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Delhi from 'Environment' point of view;

(b) the area of Delhi under District Parks playgrounds and open spaces in comparison to total area of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(c) whether these parks are partly used by the restaurants and eating houses in formal and informal sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government have any plan to restore the originality of these parks and remove these eating houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Delhi has distinct natural features. The ridge which is the rocky outcrop of Aravali hills and the river Yamuna. Some parts of the ridge have been erased in the Central City Area. The ridge is to be maintained without further infringement. The river Yamuna can be made pollution free and recreational area developed along its bank to make the river an integral part of the city physically and visually.

(b) The total area of National Capital Territory of Delhi is 148639 hectares out of which 44777 hectares is urban area. The area under Master Plan level recreational use is 8722 hectares.

(c) and (d) A restaurant is permissible in a District Park having an area of about 40 hectares subject to certain conditions. The details of eating houses under the jurisdiction of DDA are given below:

- (i) Deer park, Hauz Khas.
- (ii) Mehrauli Recreational Complex.
- (iii) Swaranjayanti Park, Rohini; and
- (iv) Asiad Tower Restaurant in Asian Games Village Complex.

(e) The restaurants in the green areas are subject to the lease terms and have been allowed as per the Master Plan provisions.

Financial Assistance for Watershed Development in Drought-hit-Areas

279. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for seeking financial assistance for Watershed

Development Programme, particularly in view of prevailing drought situation in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise especially from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the quantum of Central assistance proposed to be provided to the States for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three main programmes namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) under the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Under IWDP, projects are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments in the beginning of the year. The projects are then sanctioned in favour of ZPs/DRDAs subject to the conformity to the Guidelines and availability of funds under the programme. The number of projects prioritised for sanction under IWDP during the year 2001-02 alongwith the tentative area allocated, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed statement.

Under DPAP and DDP, the number of projects (each covering 500 hectares) is sanctioned and allocated to the ZPs/DRDAs for the pre-identified Development Blocks by the Department keeping in view eligibility of the States and their capability to utilise the funds. However, the watershed project villages are decided by the Zilla Panchayats/DRDAs. The allocation of central assistance during 2001-02 for these programmes is Rs. 430 crore for IWDP, Rs. 210 crore for DPAP and Rs. 160 crore for DDP.

Statement

The number of projects prioritised for sanction under IWDP during the year 2001-2002 alongwith the tentative allocated area, State-wise are given as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects prioritised under IWDP	Tentative allocation of area (in ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	50,000
2.	Assam	9	50,000

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	6	30,000
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	30,000
5.	Gujarat	7	30,000
6.	Haryana	1	12,000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	30,000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	30,000
9.	Jharkhand	6	30,000
10.	Karnataka	10	40,000
11.	Kerala	3	12,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13	50,000
13.	Maharashtra	9	40,000
14.	Manipur	4	30,000
15.	Meghalaya	7	30,000
16.	Mizoram	4	30,000
17.	Nagaland	5	30,000
18.	Orissa	8	30,000
19.	Punjab	4	12,000
20.	Rajasthan	9	40,000
21.	Sikkim	2	10,000

1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	40,000
23.	Tripura	4	20,000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60,000
25.	Uttaranchal	6	30,000
Total		167	7,96,000

SCs/STs and OBCs in Services

280. SHRI MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Class I, II and equivalent categories under his Ministry; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to General, SC, ST and OBC categories among them including their respective percentage to such posts as ascertained in view of instructions as contained under para 5 of DOPT O.M. No. 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated July 2, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of posts in Class I & II (Group A & B), the number of persons belonging to General, SC, ST and OBC categories as well as their respective percentage to such posts is enclosed. The Post Based Reservation Rosters are prepared and maintained in this Ministry in accordance with the instructions contained in DOPT's O.M. No. 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated July 2, 1997.

Statement

The number of posts in Class-I & II (Group A & B) and the number of persons belonging to General, SC, ST and OBC categories along-with their respective percentage to such posts in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Departments of Rural Development, Land Resources and Drinking Water Supply)

Department of Rural Development

Group 'A' posts

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Secretary	02	02	02	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Additional Secretary	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Joint Secretary	07	06	05	—	1	—	84	—	16	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Economic Adviser	02	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Director/Deputy Secretary	16	14	12	—	1	—	85	—	15	—
Director (Mon)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Director (IEC)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Joint Director	04	04	02	02	—	—	50	50	—	—
Dy. Commissioner (PC)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Dy Commissioner (DF & SC)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Suptd. Engineer	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Secretary	15	15	12	03	—	—	80	20	—	—
Deputy Director	05	05	03	02	—	—	60	40	—	—
Senior Analyst	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Asstt. Commissioner	04	04	02	1	1	—	50	25	25	—
Script Writer	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy Adviser (Forestry)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Research Officer	08	04	04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asstt. Director	03	03	02	—	1	—	67	—	33	—
Computer Programmer	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Senior PPS	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
PPS	03	02	02	—	—	—	100	—	—	—

Group 'B' Posts

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Asstt. Library and Information Officer	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Asstt. Editor	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section Officer	25	25	20	4	1	—	80	16	04	—
Junior Analyst	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Accounts Officer	07	06	06	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Asstt. Director (OL)	03	03	02	01	—	—	67	33	—	—
Economic Investigator Grade-I	21	15	12	02	01	—	80	13	7	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Statistical Investigator Grade-I	12	03	02	01	—	—	67	33	—	—
Accountant	17	11	10	01	—	—	90	10	—	—
Data Processing Asstt. Grade 'A'	01	01	—	01	—	—	—	100	—	—
Audio Visual Asstt.	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Research Assistant (WS)	02	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Senior Hindi Translator	02	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
PS	21	21	19	02	—	NA	90	10	—	—
PA	46	44	39	05	—	—	88	12	—	—
Assistant	55	50	27	12	07	04	54	24	14	08

NB: The above information includes some of the posts located in the Departments of Land Resources and Drinking Water Supply, the cadre of which is controlled by the Department of Rural Development.

Department of Land Resources

Group 'A' Posts

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Additional Secretary	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Joint Secretary	01	—	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Scientist (TE)	01	—	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Deputy Inspector General (F)	02	02	02	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Director Deputy Secretary	02	02	02	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Assistant Inspector Genl. (F)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Under Secretary	03	03	03	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Assistant Commissioner	03	03	03	—	—	—	100	—	—	—

Group 'B' Posts

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assistant Director (OL)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Technical Officer	02	02	01	01	—	—	50	50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Reserach Investigator	05	02	02	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Accountant/Jr. Accounts Officers	04	03	03	—	—	—	100	—	—	—

Department of Drinking Water Supply**Group 'A' Posts**

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Adviser (TM)	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adviser (GH)	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Adviser (PHE)	01	01	01	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Deputy Adviser (PHE)	05	03	02	01	—	—	67	33	—	—
Assistant Adviser (PHE)	08	02	01	01	—	—	50	50	—	—
Senior System Analyst	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Group 'B' Posts

Name of the post	Posts		No. of persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories				Percentage of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs			
	Sanctioned	Filled	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Research Officer (CRSP)	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Misappropriation of Funds in Jamia Urdu Institute of A.M.U.

281. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

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

(a) whether there has been misappropriation of funds to the tune of crores of rupees in Jamia Urdu Institute of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

(b) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the results of the inquiry;

(d) whether the staff of the Institute have not been paid their salaries for the past several months; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to pay salaries to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) Jamia Urdu institute is a voluntary organisation functioning independent of Aligarh Muslim University's or this Ministry's control. As such, any intervention whatsoever by the AMU or this Ministry into the affairs of Jamia Urdu does not arise.

Allocation of funds under IDSMT Scheme

282. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

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

(a) the total amount released by the Union Government to various States and to the State of Karnataka in particular under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) scheme since 1996 till date;

(b) whether the Union Government have been requested by the Government of Karnataka to convert the loan released under IDSMT as 100% grants;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the details of States whose loan under the IDSMT has been converted as 100% grants during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of Central assistance released under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme to various States since 1996-97 till date is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to convert the loans released prior to 1996-97 under the IDSMT scheme into 100 percent grant but the request could not be acceded to, as it is not permissible under the IDSMT scheme guidelines. However, the entire Central assistance in respect of towns covered from 1996-97 onwards is 100% grant as per revised guidelines issued in August, 1995.

(d) Central assistance under the IDSMT scheme released as loan has not been converted into 100% grant for any State.

Statement

*Central Assistance Released under IDSMT Scheme
(Since 1996-97 to Till Date)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2746.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72.00

1	2	3
3.	Assam	267.27
4.	Bihar	125.00
5.	Goa	37.50
6.	Gujarat	2102.40
7.	Haryana	555.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	329.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	420.74
10.	Karnataka	2155.58
11.	Kerala	808.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1678.26
13.	Maharashtra	3035.32
14.	Manipur	112.00
15.	Meghalaya	92.40
16.	Mizoram	272.40
17.	Nagaland	134.00
18.	Orissa	735.36
19.	Punjab	608.99
20.	Rajasthan	859.31
21.	Sikkim	80.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1132.96
23.	Tripura	260.06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1848.73
25.	West Bengal	1401.71
26.	A & N Islands	0.00
27.	D & N Haveli	12.00

1	2	3
28.	Daman & Diu	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	30.00
Grand Total		21912.82

[English]

Self-Sufficiency for Combating Biological Attack

283. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in the field of combating biological attack in view of the ongoing world wide terrorist activities;

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

(c) whether the Government have expended a substantial amount on the research activities relating to this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. List of biological agents used as weapons, as prepared by Indian Council of Medical Research with relevant details, has been circulated to Health Secretary and Directors of Health Services of all States/U.T.s and Central Government hospitals advising precautionary steps. Expert groups have finalized guidelines to be issued in "CD Alert", a magazine from National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD). NICD is also designated as nodal agency for tests of suspected anthrax samples. Do's and Don'ts have already been published in the leading national dailies regarding anthrax and continuing medical education activities are being coordinated in the Central Government hospitals in Delhi to sensitize medical and paramedical personnel on biological terrorism.

(c) and (d) Research and development for recombinant anthrax vaccine has been supported and the

technology has been transferred to the industry. Programmes in the development of diagnostics and vaccines for major infectious diseases are also under implementation.

Securities at Embassies

284. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance security at the Embassies in Delhi;

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

(c) the other vital establishments in Delhi where the security has been tightened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The security arrangements for the Embassies and other vital installations in Delhi have been suitably strengthened by deployment of additional forces, etc. keeping in view the available intelligence inputs.

[Translation]

Villages Covered under CRSP

285. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) at the end of the First Five Year Plan and Eighth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance provided to State Governments for the introduction and development of CRSP in the First Five Year Plan to Ninth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme provides coverage to all the States/UTs (including all the villages) since 1986. The Ministry of Rural Development does not monitor village-wise data. However, State-wise details of release under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme Plan-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement**State-wise Release Under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	VII Plan		Annual Plans				VIII Plan				IX Plan					
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.00	32.00	58.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	110.03	162.48	979.00	956.48	590.01	1021.32	1148.93	1074.92	1522.41	1877.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.50	0.00	8.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	40.48	73.98	0.00
3.	Assam	20.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	38.25	37.23	86.24	63.00	11.18	0.00	0.00	133.22	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	45.00	53.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	186.63	139.90	0.00	98.25	16.39	0.00	0.00	729.75	678.69	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.33
6.	Goa	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	9.04	0.00	20.00	2.50	3.75	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00
7.	Gujarat	15.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	52.37	35.51	242.00	105.94	175.00	215.00	200.00	484.10	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	8.00	4.00	9.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	16.94	125.52	51.00	54.00	56.00	52.42	0.00	0.00	214.23	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	30.00	9.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	22.46	27.05	100.00	152.00	27.00	50.54	70.77	42.13	32.49	31.52
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	23.12	100.00	70.00	46.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.05	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.22	15.00
12.	Karnataka	36.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	90.16	127.78	256.00	1156.72	584.45	1014.55	498.67	997.19	164.51	31.10
13.	Kerala	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	69.76	56.39	270.20	245.97	379.15	531.47	731.37	253.03	632.99	133.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	41.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	127.85	187.28	368.00	419.86	357.00	506.86	525.48	438.11	928.82	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	28.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	139.49	200.90	0.00	279.54	808.99	1285.38	575.28	1838.02	1339.51	54.27
16.	Manipur	5.00	6.00	2.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	5.00	7.47	25.00	31.00	16.00	15.00	45.50	8.96	48.08	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	12.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.36	4.02	16.00	8.00	8.50	15.91	35.00	0.00	9.09	0.00
18.	Mizoram	9.00	3.00	1.80	0.00	6.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	4.68	21.00	1.89	0.00	1.02
19.	Nagaland	8.50	8.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.58	5.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.33	0.00
20.	Orissa	37.00	23.00	36.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	78.62	110.54	1.15	237.57	127.60	405.54	315.82	771.04	971.06	0.00
21.	Punjab	8.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	17.24	100.00	52.00	27.50	28.50	0.00	53.35	0.00	94.25	142.17
22.	Rajasthan	31.00	20.00	38.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	63.26	94.86	190.00	214.36	166.93	193.76	193.76	556.80	1285.23	0.00
23.	Sikkim	6.00	9.66	3.86	0.00	20.00	0.00	5.00	7.34	32.59	25.00	5.00	23.13	28.00	25.43	2.82	1.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.00	20.00	63.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	116.12	166.82	167.00	452.69	297.92	925.93	496.39	1052.49	1016.66	38.25
25.	Tripura	10.00	19.35	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	7.52	11.30	23.00	24.29	26.80	48.67	24.00	0.00	253.66	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.00	25.00	75.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	267.89	491.43	1783.00	851.25	1097.40	2641.99	1116.49	737.77	1984.47	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.21	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28.	West Bengal	36.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	100.97	75.65	0.00	167.03	200.00	304.21	304.21	0.00	1300.03	1170.99
29.	A & N Islands	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	22.50	5.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	2.50	0.00	47.42
Total		603.50	465.01	305.66	0.00	500.00	0.00	1564.00	2309.06	4750.17	5672.42	5043.01	9265.11	6394.52	9187.83	13080.95	3772.20

[English]

Revision of Ratio of Teachers by NCTE

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

(a) whether the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) have recently revised the ratio of teacher and pupil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of State Governments which have accepted the revised norms and those which have either raised objections or have not so far implemented the revised ratio;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has expressed its reservations in implementing the revised ratio on the ground of heavy financial burden on the Government and have sought permission to continue with the old ratio;

(e) if so, whether the permission has been granted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified the "National Council for Teacher Education (norms and standards for recognition

of teacher education programmes) Regulations, 2001, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 4th September, 2001 laying down the norms and standards for various teacher education programmes. These Regulations *inter-alia* prescribe the requirement of teachers in various teacher training programmes.

(c) These Regulations are applicable to the whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) No such communication has been received from the Government of Maharashtra after publication of the above Regulations in the Gazette of India.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Introduction of Uniform Course in Schools/Colleges

287. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that different courses are provided by the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) in the schools and colleges of each State of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to introduce uniform course in the entire country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) does not prescribe the courses for schools and colleges in the States of the country.

[English]

Mega Chemical Estates

288. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop Mega Chemical Estates in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal was asked to recommend the site for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The need for setting up Mega Chemical Industrial Estates (MCIE) having comprehensive infrastructure facilities for the chemical industry has been felt. State Governments of coastal States including West Bengal were requested to identify suitable sites within their states, which could be developed as MCIE. However, after considering all aspects of the issue and the advice of the Planning Commission, it has been decided that the proposal should be pursued with prospective private promoters.

Private Coaching in Lawn Tennis Centres

289. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has allowed private coaching in various centres specially in Lawn Tennis Centre at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government and the Sports Authority of India are aware that JNS, Tennis Centre has allowed private coaching as well as private coaches; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Backlog of Reserved Vacancies

290. SHRI K.H MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS 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, the details of backlog reserved vacancies ascertained as per para 5 of the DoPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of SCs, STs and OBCs in Group A, B, C and D categories of services as on 29th August, 1997, in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers when Special Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) the number of the such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled, till date, year-wise; and

(d) the details of 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 CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) All the carried forward vacancies mentioned in Statement-I are lying unfilled.

(d) As per the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I**Class-I***

	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Strength as Per Roster	7	5	1	—	1
Actual Position	7	7	—	—	—
Shortfall/Excess	—	+2	-1	—	-1

* These Technical Posts and the incumbents came to the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals after winding up of the DGTD in 1994. As regards the lowest rung in Class-I i.e. the post of Under Secretary, rosters are being maintained by Department of Personnel & Training.

Class-II

	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Strength as Per Roster	161	123	19	8	11
Actual Position	160	127	24	8	1
Shortfall/Excess	-1	+4	+5	-	-10

Class-III

	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Strength as Per Roster	147	94	20	9	24
Actual Position	167**	124	38	4	1
Shortfall/Excess	+20	+30	+18	-5	-23

** 16 posts of UDC were declared surplus after the SIU study in Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. Further 4 Steno Grade-D were also surplus which have been adjusted in the subsequent years.

Class-IV

	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
Strength as Per Roster	109	82	14	6	7
Actual Position	107	59	44	2	2
Shortfall/Excess	-2	-23	+30	-4	-5

Statement-II

The Details of fresh vacancies/posts (except for Grade A, for which the rosters are maintained by DoPT) accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as per post based rosters:-

Year		Vacancy accrued				
		Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC
1998	Gr.B	7	5	—	—	2
	Gr.C	13	6	2	1	4
	**Gr.D	1	1	—	—	—
1999	Gr.B	3	2	—	—	1
	Gr.C	10	3	1	1	5
	**Gr.D	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Gr.B	2	1	—	—	1
	Gr.C	3	2	—	—	1
	**Gr.D	—	—	—	—	—
2001	Gr.B	3	2	1	—	1
	Gr.C	—	—	—	—	—
	**Gr.D	1	1	—	—	—

** The post in Group 'D' are filled up by the Departments themselves, being the cadre controlling authorities.

The above information does not include the isolated posts of the Ministry.

Liaison Officers for SCs/STs

291. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Departments/Subordinate and Attached Offices, Public Sector and Autonomous Organisations/Corporations under his Ministry are not nominating SC/ST and OBC Liaison Officers as the compliance of Government's instructions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard so far;

(c) the number of Organisations/Offices under his Ministry that function as 'Administrative Units' dealing with establishment and staff matters; and

(d) the number of Liaison Officers have been nominated for the paid purpose as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Crimes in Delhi

292. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes reported in Delhi during 2001, till date, district-wise;

(b) whether this number is less or more in comparison to the corresponding period of 2000;

(c) if so, the number of cases solved/pending during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to curb crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) During the year 2001 (upto October 31, 2001), 44626 IPC cases were reported as against 46799 cases reported in the corresponding period of the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 4.64%.

(c) As against 44626 IPC cases reported during the year 2001 (upto October, 2001), 24343 cases were worked out in the same period.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve the law and order situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants and tenants; increased surveillance on history sheeters; coordination meetings with officers of neighbouring states; meeting with members of Residents Welfare Associations; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.

Statement

Name of the District	Total Number of IPC Cases Reported (upto October 31, 2001)
North	3318
North-East	8368
Central	3119
New Delhi	2184
East	3788
North-East	2827
South	8664
South-West	4479
West	6010
IGI Airport	519
Crime & Railways	1350
Total	44626

[*English*]

Cleaning up Balance Sheet of IDPL

293. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to take a series of measures to clean up the balance sheet of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) as a prelude its privatisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A communication has been sent to the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction intimating the concessions/facilities for cleaning up the balance sheet of IDPL that the Government intends to provide to facilitate its privatisation through the induction of strategic partners.

[Translation]

Privatisation of HCI, HZL and ITDC

294. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatize the Hotel Corporation of India, Hindustan Zinc Limited and India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assets of these public sector undertakings at present?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details have been given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Hotel Corporation of India Limited

Accepting the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, the Government has decided to disinvest the properties of the Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) on a slump sale basis.

As per the Public Enterprise Survey (Vol. 3), 1999-2000, published by Department of Public Enterprises, the "Net Current Assets" of HCI as of 31.03.2000 was Rs. 8.48 crores. The properties of HCI are Centaur Hotel Airport Mumbai, Centaur Hotel Juhu Beach Mumbai, Centaur Hotel Airport Delhi, Chefair Mumbai, Chefair Delhi, Indo Hokke Hotels Limited (Centaur Rajgir) and Centaur Lake View Hotel, Srinagar.

Hindustan Zinc Limited

Government has decided to disinvest 26% equity in Hindustan Zinc Limited through strategic sale along with an appropriate role in management of the strategic partner.

As per the Public Enterprise Survey (Vol. 3), 1999-2000 published by Department of Public Enterprises, the "Net Current Assets" of HZL as of 31.03.2000 was Rs. 411.16 crores. The company has six mines in Rajasthan,

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and four smelters located in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

India Tourism Development Corporation Limited

Accepting the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, the Government has decided to disinvest all the 26 hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation, in the following manner:

(i) The four hotels, namely, Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, Hotel Samrat, New Delhi, Bangalore Ashok, Bangalore and Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore on lease-cum-management basis; and

(ii) The other 22 hotels on sale basis.

As per the Public Enterprise Survey (Vol. 3), 1999-2000 published by Department of Public Enterprises, the "Net Current Assets" of ITDC as on 31.03.2000 was Rs. 104.11 crores. ITDC has 26 hotels (including one on lease from Government of Karnataka), and 7 hotels as Joint Ventures with various State Governments.

[English]

Funds for Water Harvesting Scheme

295. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been earmarked for the State Governments for taking up water harvesting scheme under Accelerated Rural Water Supply;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have issued guidelines on sustainability of drinking water conservation, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government of India has earmarked funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for the Sub-mission on sustainability including rain water harvesting. As per the existing guidelines, schemes or projects can be taken up under Sub-Mission on sustainability under ARWSP. State Governments have been delegated powers to utilise upto 25% of 20% of ARWSP fund for the Sustainability Sub-

Mission projects. Further, under PMGY - Rural Drinking Water component, provisions have been made to utilise minimum 25% of the funds on schemes or projects on water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of drinking water sources in respect of DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited, dark/grey blocks and other water stressed/drought affected areas.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government of India has issued detailed guidelines for implementation of Schemes and Projects on Sustainability under ARWSP and Rural Drinking Water component of PMGY. Appeals have also been made to Hon'ble Members of Parliament to take up projects to augment the drinking water supply/groundwater recharge like rainwater harvesting, etc., under MPs Local Area Development Programme.

(e) In the Conference of State Ministers incharge of Rural Drinking Water Supply held on 19th and 20th October, 2001 for reviewing the progress of implementation of schemes under ARWSP and PGMY (Rural Drinking Water), there was a consensus on the need and urgency for taking up more number of schemes under Sub-Mission on Sustainability by utilising the funds earmarked under ARWSP and PMGY (Rural Drinking Water) in view of the recurring water scarcity situation in the country.

Irregularities in Recruitment of Teachers in KVs

296. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:
DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has got probed into the alleged irregularities in recruitment of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers through EDCIL during 1999-2001;

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

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for action against those responsible for these serious irregularities;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government against the persons found responsible;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government so that such irregularities may not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The CVC did not mention any irregularities in the recruitment of teachers in its report.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

UGC Grants to Universities in Karnataka

297. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities having Science Department in Karnataka so far included for the sanction of grants under Special Assistance Programme of U.G.C.;

(b) the amount released to each University under the said programme during 2001-2002, till date;

(c) whether Karnataka University has been included under the aforesaid programme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take steps to include all the Universities under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the names of the universities having Science Departments in Karnataka so far included for the sanction of grants under Special Assistance Programme and the amount released to them during 2001-2002, till date, are as under:-

S. No.	University	Amount
1.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	Rs. 3,00,000/-
2.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Rs. 28,52,748/-
3.	Karnataka University, Dharwad	Rs. 13,58,548/-
4.	Mysore University, Mysore	Rs. 3,20,000/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Financial Aid to Arbi Madarasas

298. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information collected in regard to unstarred Question No. 5537 dated April 24, 2001; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The information is still awaited from the Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

Declaration of Tribal Areas in Kerala

299. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands for declaring adivasi areas in Kerala as tribal areas as per Schedule 5 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prominent adivasi organizations in Kerala have made such and other demands relating to lands for adivasis;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government are aware of adivasis struggle agitation at Trivandrum which was recently settled by the Government of Kerala with a promise to allot lands to adivasis and to take steps to declare some areas as aforesaid as tribal areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government of Kerala has taken up the matter with the Union Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether there are several development possibilities for such areas if so declared; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (i) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Protection of Human Rights Against Torture

300. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the United Nations Convention against torture;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the National Human Rights Commission receive daily petitions alleging the use of torture and even of death in police custody and in the hands of other agencies engaged in ensuring the security of the citizens;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government contemplate to take to ensure protection of human rights against torture and other cruel and degrading treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been receiving complaints alleging torture and cases of death in police custody and also in the hands of other agencies engaged in ensuring the safety of the citizens. The number of complaints alleging torture and violence in police custody received in the Commission during the last three years and the current year upto 31.10.2001 are given below:-

1998-99	-	308
1999-2000	-	744
2000-2001	-	638
2001-2002 (upto 31.10.2001)	-	312

(d) The Government is fully committed to the protection of human rights in the country. There are several legal and constitutional provisions which seeks to protect the citizens against all forms of violation of human rights including torture and other cruel and degrading treatment. To further strengthen the implementation of these provisions, Government is sensitizing State Police Force, the security forces, through proper training programmes. National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission have been set up with

powers to entertain complaints and inquire into allegations relating to violation of human rights including torture. Whenever incidents involving torture and violation of human rights are brought to the notice of the Government, every effort is made to punish the perpetrators and violators of human rights as per law.

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas at Porbandar

301. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and other Central Institutions functioning in Porbandar, location-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings maintenance/renovation work of these Vidyalayas and institutions during the three years;

(c) the position of students enrolled alongwith the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in these Vidyalayas; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts in these vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) One Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya at Village Dharampur in Porbandar District and one KV at Madhavan College campus. Aerodrome Road, Porbandar are functioning in Porbandar District. Information about other institutes is not readily available.

(b) and (c) The information regarding the expenditure incurred on construction activities in these Vidyalayas and the enrolment of students/vacancies of teachers is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(d) Arising of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. With a view to ensure that the academic activities of the Vidyalayas are uninterrupted, vacant posts of teachers are filled up by contract/part time teachers locally.

Statement

Details of the Expenditure Incurred by the NVs and KVs on Construction Activities and the Details of the Posts Lying Vacant in These Vidyalayas in Porbandar

A. Expenditure on Construction Activities

NVs incurred Rs. 54.45 lakhs on new buildings and maintenance and repairs and renovations of existing buildings in Porbandar during 1998-99 to till date.

KVs have so far released Rs. 120 lakhs for construction of school buildings at Porbandar to the construction agency. Since the building is still coming up, no expenditure has been incurred on maintenance, repair and renovation.

B. Information about enrolment of students in KVs/NVs in Porbandar

Name of Vidyalaya	Total Number of Students
NV	360
KV	208

C. Vacancies in KVs and NVs in Porbandar

Name of Vidyalayas	No. of Vacancies
NV	2
KV	3

Declaration of Universities as Central University

302. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to declare some Universities in the country as Central University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in collaboration with Oman

303. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up Fertilizer Plant in collaboration with Oman has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Government had already

approved the revised and restructured Indo-Oman Fertilizer Project in June 2000. The settlement of outstanding issues relating to the project had also approved by the Government in January 2001. Thereafter, discussions have been held amongst the sponsors of the project, Sultanate of Oman, Government of India and banks/financial institutions on various aspects relating to the Project. Presently the Urea Offtake Agreement (UOTA) and UOTA Direct Agreement are being finalised.

Anthrax Crisis

304. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA needs medicines to quell the Anthrax crisis;

(b) if so, whether in view of this, the Government have taken any steps to ensure export to such medicines which are available in the plenty in India by the Indian Pharmaceutical Firms to US;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Government of India had offered to the United States supply of US \$ 1 million worth of Ciprofloxacin for treatment of Anthrax. The Government was informed that the United States Government would not be availing of the offer, as they had, in the meantime, been able to arrange for ample supply of Ciprofloxacin within the United States.

[Translation]

Establishment of Power Plants by KRIBHCO

305. SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had proposed to establish a 200 MW power plant with the cost of one thousand crore rupees by KRIBHCO in the Bhadunda Khurd village in Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of work done so far in this regard;

(c) the time by which the said plant is likely to be established; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) a Multi State Cooperative Society under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers had initiated action in November, 95, to explore the possibility of setting up a 200 MW Power Project at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. However, KRIBHCO's Board of Directors later noted that surface water was not available in Jhunjhunu and indications were that ground water level may go down once the power project is commissioned, which may adversely affect minor irrigation. Also, in the absence of allocation of naphtha for the project out of the state quota, the viability of the project could not be established and therefore, the Board of Directors of KRIBHCO decided not to pursue the proposal for setting up a power plant at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan.

Greening of Indo-Pak Border

306. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSF has decided to make green the 471 K.M. long Indo-Pak border adjacent to district Jaisalmer in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of success has been achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Admission in KVs Through M.P. in their Constituencies

307. SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hon'ble Members of Parliament who could not provide admission to even a single child out of their quotas during 12th and 13th Lok Sabha due to non-availability of Central schools in their constituencies;

(b) the response of the Government thereto;

[English]

(c) the main reasons for the non-existence of Central Schools in the Constituencies of those Members who were left benefit of providing admissions; and

(d) whether the Government contemplate on providing some relaxation in the norms to provide admissions to children through such Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) There are 213 Lok Sabha Constituencies at present which do not have Kendriya Vidyalayas and therefore admission could not be provided to any child from these constituencies. Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened constituency-wise and there is no provision in guidelines to the effect that MP's may recommend admission of children from their constituency in the KVs in neighbouring constituencies. The existing guidelines for admission on special dispensations have been framed in the light of observations made by the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi.

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

Modernisation of Youth Hostels

308. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels set up and functioning in different States at present, location-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal pending before the Government for modernisation of youth hostels in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The State-wise and location-wise details of 63 youth hostels set up so far are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Youth Hostel Constructed	Location of Youth Hostel(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Naharlagun.
3.	Assam	4	Nawgaon, Guwahati, Golaghat, Tezpur.
4.	Bihar	1	Patna.
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar.
6.	Haryana	4	Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Gurgaon.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Dalhousie, Bilaspur.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	Patnitop, Nagrota, Srinagar.
9.	Karnataka	3	Mysore, Hassan, Tirthameshwar.
10.	Kerala	3	Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Calicut (Kozhikode).
11.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad.

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	2	Imphal, Ukhrul.
13.	Meghalaya	2	Shillong, Tura.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bhopal, Jabalpur.
15.	Nagaland	2	Mokokchung, Kohima.
16.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal.
17.	Punjab	4	Ropar, Amritsar, Sangrur, Patiala.
18.	Rajasthan	2	Jaipur, Jodhpur.
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavaur, Trichy.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Agra.
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair.
22.	West Bengal	3	Darjeeling, Churulia, Burdwan.
23.	Pondicherry	1	Pondiherry.
24.	Tripura	1	Agartala.
25.	Orissa	4	Puri, Joshipur, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Koraput.
26.	Goa	2	Panaji, Padam Mapusa.
27.	Sikkim	1	Namchi.
28.	Uttaranchal	3	Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital.
Total		63	

[Translation]

Computerization of Land Records

309. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent out of the allocation earmarked for the Ninth Plan by the Revenue Department of Andaman and Nicobar on computerisation of land records;

(b) whether computerised Patta Pass Books to the land owners of Port Blair have been provided;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

Implementation of JGSY/EAS

310. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the serious shortcomings in implementation of JGSY/EAS in various States;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the delivery, monitoring,

vigilance and accountability system of the schemes, especially in Rajasthan;

(c) the details of the families Below Poverty Line provided employment under JGSY and registration of employment seekers under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(d) whether sufficient funds are not being provided by the Government for proper implementation of these schemes and tackling rural unemployment or alleviating rural poverty;

(e) whether the Government have taken the note of the shortcoming pointed out in the beneficiary survey conducted by ORG Centre for Social Research; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial measures proposed to be taken for proper implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) and (b) Certain shortcomings such as non-maintenance of Muster rolls and diversion of funds to other schemes are some areas which have been mentioned in the C&AG's Reports. The concerned State Governments have been asked to take corrective measures on the observations of the CA&G. The Ministry has developed a strong system of monitoring and vigilance for smooth and effective implementation of its programmes. Some of these are the Area Officers Scheme; constitution of the Performance Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development; Setting up of Monitoring and Vigilance Committees at the State, District and Block level. Besides, every Gram Sabha has to appoint a Vigilance Committee of its own under the JGSY. The provision for State officials to pay regular field visits for physical monitoring has been made mandatory under JGSY.

Now, a new programme called the Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched with effect from 25th September, 2001 by merging the two programmes of namely the EAS and the JGSY. The objective of the SGRY is to provide additional wage employment as well as food security, alongwith the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in these rural areas. The new programme has been framed in such a manner that it is expected to take care of the shortcomings of the EAS and the JGSY.

(c) Under the two schemes namely EAS/JGSY, benefit is provided in the form of wage employment and

thus it is measured in terms of mandays generated. Under the EAS, all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual/unskilled work in and around his/her village or habitation form the target group. The system of registration of the wage employment seekers has been done away with w.e.f 01.4.1999 under this Scheme. A statement indicating district-wise mandays generated in the State of Rajasthan during 2000-2001 under the EAS and the JGSY is enclosed.

(d) Under the EAS and the JGSY, the Budget Estimates during 2001-2002 are Rs. 1600.00 crore and Rs. 1650.00 crore respectively. With the introduction of the SGRY, the Revised Estimates have gone up to Rs. 1875 crore for each of the two schemes. Besides, foodgrains worth Rs. 2500.00 crore each have been allocated under both the EAS and the JGSY.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has not sponsored any such Study to the ORG Centre for Social Research.

Statement

Manday Generated under EAS & JGSY During 2000-01 in Rajasthan

		(Lakh Mandays)	
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Mandays Generated	
		JGSY	EAS
1	2	3	4
1.	Ajmer	3.10	1.08
2.	Alwar	4.79	6.2
3.	Banswara	7.02	6.86
4.	Baran	2.35	1.44
5.	Barmer	3.51	2.56
6.	Bharatpur	2.75	1.13
7.	Bhilwara	1.94	3.28
8.	Bikaner	1.19	0.8
9.	Bundi	1.74	1.47
10.	Chittorgarh	2.29	4.08

1	2	3	4
11.	Churu	3.19	2.19
12.	Dausa	2.73	1.81
13.	Dhaulpur	2.44	0.44
14.	Dungarpur	7.68	3.55
15.	Ganganagar	2.28	2.64
16.	Hanunmangarh	1.85	1.17
17.	Jaipur	2.83	4.41
18.	Jaisalmer	4.90	0.6
19.	Jalore	2.84	1.41
20.	Jhalawar	1.21	0.93
21.	Jhunjhunu	3.05	0.97
22.	Jodhpur	3.32	0.34
23.	Karoli	1.21	1.52
24.	Kota	1.25	1.41
25.	Nagaur	3.24	1.86
26.	Pali	1.53	2.57
27.	Rajasmand	3.20	2.41
28.	Sawai Madhopur	2.82	2.83
29.	Sikar	1.99	3.33
30.	Sirohi	3.44	1.07
31.	Tonk	1.79	1.3
32.	Udaipur	7.24	8.72
Total		96.71	76.38

[Translation]

Code of Conduct for Teachers under National Education Policy

311. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a professional code of conduct for teachers, as per the recommendations made in the National Education Policy 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Government propose to implement this code of conduct;

(d) whether the Government have accepted the code of conduct evolved by the NCERT or an amendment is required to be made in it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) Thirty Point Code of Professional Ethics for Teachers was evolved by All India Federations of Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Associations and a group of educationists in a series of workshops facilitated by the NCERT. Later on, it was published by the NCERT in 1997.

One of the codes of professional ethics for teachers is to refrain from accepting remuneration for coaching or tutoring his/her own students except for remedial teaching under an approved scheme.

A conference of Teacher Organisations was held in NCERT during 5-6 February, 2001 in which it was recommended that the Teacher Organisations at State level would generate awareness on the code and the need for its observance. Further, it was also recommended that the teachers organisations should accept the responsibility to monitor the observance of the Code by the teachers' community.

[English]

Restoration of Alienated Land of Tribals

312. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are taking steps for the restoration alienated land of tribals all over the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported to his Ministry from various States during the last three years. State-wise; and

(c) the progress made in the restoration of alienated land of tribals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) As per the Constitution of India, Land is a State subject. However, Ministry of Rural Development

is the nodal Ministry for compilation and Monitoring of such records for restoration of Alienated Land to tribals. Information as reported by Ministry of Rural Development during the year 2000 is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases filed in the Court	Area	Cases Disposed of by the Court	Area	Cases rejected	Area	Cases decided in favour of Tribals	Area	Cases in which land was restored to tribals	Area	Cases Pending in Court	Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65875	287776	58212	256452	31737	150227	26475	106225	23383	94312	7663	31324
2.	Assam	2042	4211	50	19	-	-	50	19	50	19	1992	4192
3.	Bihar	86291	104893	76518	95151	31884	49730	44634	45421	44634	45421	9773	9742
4.	Gujarat	47926	140324	40400	120691	119	497	40281	120194	39503	118259	7526	19633
5.	Himachal Pradesh							Negligible					
6.	Karnataka	42582	130373	38521	115021	16687	47159	21862	67862	21834	67862	4061	15352
7.	Madhya Pradesh	53806	158398	29596	97123	29596	97123	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	24210	61275
8.	Maharashtra	45634	N.R.	44624	99486	24681	N.R.	19943	99486	19943	99486	1010	N.R.
9.	Orissa	1413	1712	594	816	152	204	442	612	212	455	837	896
10.	Rajasthan	651	2300	240	774	53	187	187	587	187	587	411	1526
11.	Tripura	28926	25295	28888	25274	20084	18366	8804	6908	8551	6732	38	21
Total		375164	855282	317643	810807	154993	363493	162650	447314	158297	433133	57521	143961

Computerised Data Bank for Loss/Recovery of Vehicles

313. SHRI SAVASHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau maintains and coordinates the data regarding loss/recovery of vehicles through the computerised data bank;

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

(c) whether the data is available on Internet; and

(d) the details of the States/Union Territories police who have launched their Websites and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau maintains data on stolen/recovered motor vehicles on the basis of information received from State/Union Territories police authorities on the following parameters: (i) Type of vehicles, (ii) Make, (iii) Registration No., (iv) Chassis No., (v) Engine No. and (vi) Model etc. As on 31.10.2001, the NCRB have developed a data bank of 3,87,307 records comprising

319678 stolen vehicles and 67,629 recovered vehicles. The NCRB have also achieved co-ordination in respect of 25,141 Motor Vehicles so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per available information, the police of 17 States/Union Territories have launched their websites and the names of those States/UT are given in the statement enclosed. The Ministry of Home Affairs has no information whether these websites are providing information on loss/recovery of vehicles.

Statement

The names of States/Union Territories Police who have launched their Websites:-

Sl.No. States/Union Territories

1. Andhra Pradesh
 2. Assam
 3. Goa
 4. Haryana
 5. Himachal Pradesh
 6. Karnataka
 7. Kerala
 8. Madhya Pradesh
 9. Nagaland
 10. Punjab
 11. Sikkim
 12. Uttar Pradesh
 13. Chandigarh
 14. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 15. Delhi
 16. Lakshadweep
 17. Pondicherry
-

Appointment of Teachers of KVs on Deputation at Higher Posts

314. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:
DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:

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

(a) whether the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas are appointed to higher posts 'on deputation' for a limited period;

(b) if so, the salient features of this provision and its merits;

(c) whether this practice is being extended to Navodaya Vidyalayas also;

(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) The Recruitment Rules permit Post Graduate Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be taken on deputation as Principals.

(b) As per the provisions of the rules, if suitable candidates are not available as per the normal selection procedure, the vacancies can be filled up on deputation basis from amongst employees of Govt. of India/State Governments/Autonomous organizations including Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Central Board of Secondary Education affiliated + 2 schools provided the candidate fulfils all the qualifications prescribed for direct recruits. This system enables the Sangathan to ensure that the schools do not go without Principals because of non-availability of suitable candidates from different categories.

(c) to (e) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is not following this practice and the posts in NVs are being filled either through direct recruitment or promotion as per the recruitment rules. Teachers are not being appointed on higher posts on deputation since it is likely to create vacuum in the teaching posts. However, the Vice-Principals are made Incharge-Principals against the vacant posts of Principals for the smooth functioning of the schools.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Ancient Historical Statues

315. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale smuggling of ancient historical statues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to check smuggling of ancient historical statues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) There is no material before the Government to suggest that smuggling of ancient historical statues is taking place on a large scale.

(c) and (d) All the field formations under the Customs Department including DRI are alert and vigilant to check smuggling of goods including smuggling of rare historical idols out of the country. Measures have also been drawn up by the Archaeological Survey of India in consultation with the agencies such as Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Customs and the State Governments to Check the theft of antiques and their smuggling by stepping up of vigilance and intensifying checking at Customs exit points as well as by strict enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Armed police guards have also been deployed at select monuments and sculpture sheds.

[English]

Post-Literacy Phase in Tamil Nadu

316. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of 75% literacy by 2005 AD has been fixed;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has approached Planning Commission for allocation of adequate funds to achieve the target;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Commission thereto;

(e) the State-wise details of districts left out in the post literacy phase, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(f) the time by which these districts are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of total of 598 districts of the country, 574 districts have been covered under the literacy programmes. While Total Literacy and Post Literacy is being implemented in 160 and 302 districts respectively, Continuing Education Programme has been launched in 112 districts.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has approached the Planning Commission for allocation of funds for Tenth Plan.

(d) The Planning Commission is considering proposals for the 10th Plan and the decision would be known when allocations for Tenth Plan are finalised.

(e) A Statement is enclosed.

(f) All the districts are proposed to be covered under the Post Literacy and Continuing Education Programme during the Tenth Plan.

Statement

The State-wise Number of Districts Covered under various Schemes of NLM

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Districts	Covered under			Total No. of Districts	
			TLC	PLP	CEP	Covered	Uncovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	0	3	20	23	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	*7	0	7	7
3.	Assam	23	12	*11	0	23	0
4.	Bihar	37	22	13	0	35	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	9	6	1	16	0
6.	Delhi	9	9	0	0	9	0
7.	Goa	2	2	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Gujarat	25	0	13	12	25	0
9.	Haryana	19	11	7	1	19	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	11	1	12	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	5	*4	0	9	5
12.	Jharkhand	22	14	3	2	19	3
13.	Karnataka	27	0	15	12	27	0
14.	Kerala	14	0	0	14	14	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	18	26	1	45	0
16.	Maharashtra	35	5	21	9	35	0
17.	Manipur	9	1	*7	0	8	1
18.	Meghalaya	7	6	0	0	6	1
19.	Mizoram	8	0	0	8	8	0
20.	Nagaland	8	0	*7	0	7	1
21.	Orissa	30	14	16	0	30	0
22.	Punjab	17	9	7	1	17	0
23.	Rajasthan	32	0	25	7	32	0
24.	Sikkim	4	0	*4	0	4	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	30	3	18	9	30	0
26.	Tripura	4	0	4	0	4	0
27.	Uttaranchal	13	1	12	0	13	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	70	16	52	2	70	0
29.	West Bengal	18	2	9	7	18	0
30.	A & N Islands	2	0	0	0	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	1	0
32.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	0	1	0
33.	Daman & Diu	2	0	1	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	1
35.	Pondicherry	4	0	0	4	4	0
Total		598	160	302	112	574	24

Note: * In these districts, some blocks were sanctioned projects of Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP).

Development of Slums under SIP in Andhra Pradesh

Corporations out of 32 Class-I towns. The status is as follows:

317. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether six slums are being developed under Slum Improvement Project (SIP) of the British Aided Overseas Development Authority in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more funds were sanctioned by overseas development authority for development of other slums in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and work undertaken in this connection so far; and

(e) the time by which the slums under the Slum Development Project in the State are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir, as informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the partnership with Department for International Development of the Govt. of U.K. (formerly known as ODA, now known as DFID), it is implementing "Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor" (APUSP) project for strengthening municipal reforms, better urban governance, provision of environmental services in poor settlements and strengthening Civil Society Organisations, etc. in 32 Class-I Municipal towns of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The State Government has informed that the project reports are being prepared in 21 Municipalities/

* Work implementation started in three pilot towns (Chittoor, Rajamundry, Quthbullapur)

* 6 towns have Municipal Action Plans for Poverty Reduction (MAPPs) and submitted for approval (i.e. Warangal, Tripathi, Guntur, Hindupur, L.B. Nagar and Ramagundam).

* 4 Municipalities are finalising MAPP proposals in November (i.e. Nandyal, Kukatpally, Malkajgiri and Guntakal)

* Project proposals are being finalised in 8 towns and expected to be completed by December (Vizianagaram, Kumool, Tenali, Eluru, Khammam, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar and Kakinada).

(e) 6-7 years/by 2006-2007.

Closure of DDA

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

(a) whether the Government had earlier decided to close down Delhi Development Authority as it was proving a white elephant;

(b) if so, whether this decision has reversed due to poor governance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to downsize the DDA to the bare minimum at the earliest and ensure that it does not embark on pointless projects aimed at self perpetuation and transfer the work to the concerned departments like the MCD and the State Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) and (e) The Government had considered restructuring and reorganization of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) through modernization and rationalization in different spheres of its activities so that it becomes more result oriented. DDA has initiated action for improvement in the working of its various Departments. Several short term and long term measures have been initiated by DDA to train and rationalize its work force, introduce computerization and e-governance to improve the working and to make it more responsive to the public.

[Translation]

Juvenile Delinquent

319. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the upper age limit applicable to juvenile delinquents;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government so far in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Government has already replaced the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 with a new Act, viz. the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The new Act prescribes a uniform age of below 18 years for both boys and girls to be treated as Juvenile or child under the Act. Under the old Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 the age limit prescribed was below 18 years for girls and below 15 years for boys. The new Act has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2001.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Misutilisation of Loan Assistance in North Eastern States

320. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has sanctioned loan assistance in the North-Eastern States for procurement of energy meters for village electrification;

(b) if so, the details of loan assistance provided during the last three years of North-Eastern States under the scheme "Special Loan Portfolio-Capital SL (meters)";

(c) whether loan assistance provided to North Eastern States has been diverted, misutilised and misappropriated and not disbursed to the SSI manufacturers;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation of loan assistance by the SSI manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (e) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) provides loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards/State Power Utilities/State Power Departments for various schemes including procurement and installation of meters. During 1990-2000, REC sanctioned a scheme for a loan assistance of Rs. 5.16 crore to the Electricity Department of Manipur. The funds for energy meters schemes are released by REC partly on their procurement and partly on their installation. REC has released Rs. 3.4 crore during 1999-2000 and about Rs. 1.0 crore during 2000-01 against the sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 5.16 crores on the basis of procurement of meters by the State Electricity Department of Manipur and claims submitted by them. REC does not procure meters or any other equipment and, therefore, the question of release of funds to the suppliers by REC does not arise. The State Electricity Board/State Power Department who procure materials make payments to the suppliers as per terms of their contract.

Relaxation in Sale of Petroleum Company

321. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently relaxed the conditions in respect of the sale of petroleum companies;

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

(c) the specific benefits likely to accrue due to this relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) IBP Co. Limited is a company already engaged in the marketing of transportation fuels. In the case disinvestment through strategic sale in IBP Co. Limited, the eligible areas of investment of Rs. 2000 crore will include the Hydrocarbon sector other than retail outlets. These conditions will form part of the Shareholders' Agreement, which is yet to be finalised.

Cold Storage in North Eastern Region

322. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cold-storages operational in North Eastern Region, on date, State-wise;

(b) the present capacity of these Cold-storages;

(c) the number of new Cold-storages sanctioned and set up during the last two years in North Eastern States, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not setting up the sanctioned cold-storages so far?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The number of Cold storages in North Eastern Region and their capacity, State-wise, is given below:-

State	No. of cold storages	Capacity (Tonnes)
Assam	23*	34,360
Nagaland	1	1,149
Tripura	3	5,000

(*include 3 cold storages with capacity of 15,000 MT sanctioned during last two years).

(c) The number of cold storages sanctioned during the last two years are as below:-

State	No. of cold storages	Capacity (Tonnes)
Assam	4	18,000
Tripura	1	3,000

Besides, Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has shifted small walk-in type cold storages from Bangalore Airport to Guwahati Airport, Assam, and also a similar walk-in cold storage has been shifted from Delhi Airport to Agartala Airport. The capacity of these cold storages is 13.18 Cu. Mtr. Each.

(d) One of the projects sanctioned by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in Assam under the scheme of National Horticulture Board is yet to be provided funds by the State Government.

Sale of Fertilizers Products

323. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sell fertilizers produced in Public Sector Undertakings at lower rates to farmers where there are famine;

(b) whether the Government have announced many welfare programmes to encourage farmers like Kisan Cards, Crop Insurance etc.;

(c) if so, the factual position thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government have been asked to reduce the rate of fertilizers as the farmers in several districts of Andhra Pradesh are facing severe drought conditions; and

(e) the extent to which the Government have considered the request of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) All fertilisers except Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Chloride, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Sulphate of Potash, produced and/or imported by companies, including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs),

are sold at subsidised rates to farmers including the farmers in famine affected areas. There is no separate scheme to sell fertilisers produced by PSUs at lower rates to farmers in famine affected areas.

(b) and (c) With a view to enlarge the coverage in terms of farmers, crops and risk under crop insurance, Government have introduced a new scheme titled, 'National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) — (Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana)' from Rabi 1999-2000 season. The scheme is available to all the farmers—loanee and non-loanee both—irrespective of their size of holding. It envisages coverage of all the food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops. Among the annual commercial/horticultural crops seven crops viz. Sugarcane, potato, cotton, ginger, onion, turmeric and chilies have already been covered under the scheme. All other annual commercial/horticultural crops will be placed under insurance cover in the 3rd year of operation of the scheme subject to availability of past yield data. The premium rates are 3.5% per cent (of sum insured) for bajra and oilseeds, 2.5% for other Kharif crops; 1.5 per cent for wheat, and 2 per cent for other Rabi crops. In the case of commercial/horticultural crops, actuarial rates are being charged. Small and marginal farmers are provided subsidy of 50% of the premium charged from them. The subsidy will be phased out over a period of 5 years on sunset basis. At present, the NAIS is in operation in 19 States and 2 Union Territories.

A Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCCS) aims at providing adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivations need in a flexible and cost effective manner, had been launched in August, 1998. The scheme has made rapid progress since then with the banking system having issued 167 lakh cards approximately till 31st July, 2001. Union Budget of 2001-2002 has announced that KCCS will be provided to all the eligible farmers within the next 3 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Selection of District for Total Sanitation Campaign

324. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for selection of district under the Total Sanitation Campaign;

(b) the names of districts selected for Total Sanitation Campaign, State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated/utilised so far under this Campaign, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) As per the existing Guidelines the selection of the districts under the Total Sanitation Campaign is done by the State/UT Governments.

(b) The State-wise names of the Total Sanitation Campaign district, where projects have been sanctioned, is given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) The Total Sanitation Campaign is implemented in project mode. The funds have been provided on the basis of projects sanctioned. State-wise release/utilisation of the first instalment under the Total Sanitation Campaign is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise names of the Total Sanitation Campaign districts

State	District
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Khammam, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Nellore, Adilabad, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Vizianagaram
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, West Siang
Assam	Kamrup, Sonitpur, Jorhat, Cachar, Dhubri, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Morigaon, Nalbari
Bihar	Vaishali, Purba Camparan, Patna, Gaya, Banka, Muzaffarpur, Chapra (Saran)
Chhattisgarh	Durg
Gujarat	Rajkot, Mehsana, Surat
Haryana	Karnal, Yamuna Nagar
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar, Udhampur
Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Bokaro
Karnataka	Bellary, Mysore, Mangalore
Kerala	Kasargod, Kollam

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore, Gwalior, Raisen, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad
Maharashtra	Dhule, Amravati, Nanded, Raigad, Chandrapur, Ratnagiri, Yavatmal, Sangli, Aurangabad
Manipur	Imphal West
Nagaland	Dimapur, Balasore, Sundergarh, Bhadrak, Khordha
Punjab	Bhatinda, Muktsar, Moga
Rajasthan	Alwar, Barmer, Sikar, Jaipur, Jhalawar
Sikkim	Sikkim South, Sikkim West
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Vellore, Cuddalore, Perambalur, Erode, Kanyakumari, Virudhunagar
Tripura	West Tripura, North Tripura, South Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Mirzapur, Chandausi, Sonebhadra, Agra, Ghajipur, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ballia, Deoria, Ajamgarh, Bijnor
Uttaranchal	Haridwar
West Bengal	Midnapore, Howrah, Burdwan, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Malda
Pondicherry	Pondicherry

Statement-II

Details of Funds Released/Utilisation Reported by the State/UT Governments under the TSC

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State/UT	Release of fund	Utilisation as reported by the State/UT Governments
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3065.72	NR
Arunachal Pradesh	99.46	0
Assam	133.22	NR

1	2	3
Bihar	1123.83	0
Chhattisgarh	229.33	NR
Gujarat	359.1	5.38
Haryana	214.23	4.66
Himachal Pradesh	53.52	17.94
Jammu & Kashmir	122.05	NR
Jharkhand	498.74	NR
Karnataka	536.05	NR
Kerala	308.09	NR
Madhya Pradesh	772.55	3.96
Maharashtra	2309.58	NR
Manipur	48.08	NR
Nagaland	118.33	NR
Orissa	1214.12	68.03
Punjab	236.42	NR
Rajasthan	1618.68	NR
Sikkim	17.98	17.98
Tamil Nadu	1347.92	1197.70
Tripura	253.66	0
Uttar Pradesh	1821.21	1020.21
West Bengal	2471.02	NR
Pondicherry	47.42	NR
Total	19020.31	2335.86

NR—Not Reported.

Watershed Development Project in Karnataka

325. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of Karnataka's Rs. 690 crore watershed project to develop its vast stretches of dry land in 5 districts;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contributing any share as part of the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of other projects funded by the Government to develop dry lands in the State?

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

Illegal Construction in Delhi

326. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1457 dated 31.7.2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of illegal constructions that have taken place during the last one year in South Delhi/South-West Delhi districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The information has since been collected and necessary Implementation Report sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The position is as follows:-

MCD has reported that generally there is no connivance of its staff in carrying out illegal construction. DDA, NDMC and Delhi Police have also refuted the allegation.

The responsibility of checking illegal construction of MCD and DDA is with Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers. Delhi Police has entrusted this job to Station House Officers (SHOs) in the unauthorised colonies.

DDA, MCD, NDMC and Delhi Police have received approximately 943, 4457, 60 and 600 complaints respectively of illegal constructions during the last three months. The zone/area-wise details of these complaints, pertaining to DDA, MCD and Delhi Police are as under:

DDA

East Zone	200
North Zone	107
Rohini Zone	243
South East Zone	142
South West Zone	94
Dwarka Zone	98
West Zone	59

MCD

City Zone	:	1051
South Zone		698
KB Zone		644
CL Zone		545
West Zone		468
Rohini Zone		325
Shahdara (N) Zone		258
Shahdara (S) Zone		91
SP Zone		190
Central Zone		119
Nazafgarh Zone		20
Narela Zone		3
Vigilance Deptt.		45

Delhi Police:

East Distt.	15
North-East Distt.	14
North Distt.	41
North-West Distt.	324
Central Distt.	81
South Distt.	65
South-West Distt.	59
West Distt.	1

MCD has reported that regular departmental action has been initiated against 4 Junior Engineers and 1 Assistant Engineer for major penalty and against 2 Junior Engineers, 1 Assistant Engineer and Assistant Zonal

Inspector for minor penalty. No official of DDA, NDMC and Delhi Police has been reported to be found conniving with illegal construction.

(d) Delhi Police has reported 716 and 100 unauthorised/illegal constructions in South and South West District respectively during the period from 1.1.2001 to 31.10.2001.

Deletion/Addition of Old Chapters from History by NCERT

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

(a) whether NCERT is planning to add some new chapters and delete some old chapters from the history books, particularly of Mughal period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the public at large and political parties in particular have their reservations about deletion and addition of such chapters in the history;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to maintain status quo syllabus of CBSE;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) NCERT is in the process of developing new textbooks in all subjects including History. The contents would be as per the new syllabus developed by NCERT, based on the National Curriculum Framework for School Education 2000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Information is being collected.

Unsafe Traffic Corridors

328. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Traffic Corridors Unsafe, says Study" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 5, 2001;

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

(c) the steps taken to make these flyovers safe for use?

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

(b) and (c) The PWD of the Delhi Government (GNCTD) and DDA have informed that they have been providing the necessary safety measures like signages, anti crash barriers, lane marking etc. to ensure safe and unhindered flow of traffic in the vicinity of the flyovers. More signages will be provided wherever necessary. Information from NDMC and MCD are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Finance Corporation of Education

329. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Finance Corporation of Education (FCE);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which it is expected to be set up; and

(d) the extent to which the proposed corporation will be helpful in realising the "Education for All" goal as well as concentrating on quality education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Bhuria Committee

330. SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhuria Committee had made recommendations in regard to Scheduled Tribes for the extension of the provisions of the Panchayati Raj in the Scheduled Areas;

(b) if so, whether the same provision is also applicable to Municipality and N.A.C. of the Fifth Scheduled Areas;

(c) if not, whether any proposal is before the Union Government to amend the Constitution of India to implement the said recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Specific Schemes for Dispersed Tribes

331. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific schemes have been worked out for "Dispersed Tribes" by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that "Dispersed Tribes" are not getting their dues;

(d) if so, whether any the spot study is likely to be made by the Union Government to determine their economic status and involvement in the development process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants to certain State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, including dispersed tribes. The State/UT Governments spend grants received under SCA to TSP basically for the family-oriented income generating schemes for tribals, including dispersed tribes, in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest education, cooperatives, fisheries, villages and small industries and minimum needs programme etc. Budget allocation for SCA to TSP for 2001-2002 is Rs. 500.00 crore.

Grants under 1st proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is given to meet the cost of such projects for Tribal Developments, as may be undertaken by the State Governments, with the approval of Govt. of India, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the

administration of the rest of the areas of that State. On the basis of felt needs of the tribals, including the dispersed tribes, projects/schemes are taken up by the State Govt. Budget allocation for 2001-2002 under 1st proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution is Rs. 300.00 crore.

Besides, funds are also provided for other specific schemes for socio-economic development of tribals including dispersed tribes under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(d) and (e) Anthropological survey of India has been requested to undertake a study on the "Dispersed Tribes" in Andhra Pradesh. Tribal Research Institutes of the State Governments also undertake studies on different tribal groups, including "Dispersed Tribes".

Conference of Editors on Rural Development

332. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have held a conference of editors recently to brief them about various rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, editors who attended this conference and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir. Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting organised an Editors' Conference on Social Sector Issues in New Delhi from 7-9th November, 2001. The Ministry of Rural Development alongwith other Ministries i.e. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare, Social Justice and Empowerment, Labour Environment and Forests, Food and Consumer Affairs, Water Resources, Tourism, Tribal Welfare, Agro and Rural Industries, Non Conventional Energy Sources, Power, Home and Law, Justice and Company Affairs participated in the Conference. The Editors were briefed on various social sector issues.

(b) The list of participants is given in the Statement enclosed. The media personnel were sensitized about Programmes and Policies of Social Sector Ministries to facilitate their projection by Media in proper perspective, in order to enhance people's participation in developmental process. The Conference also served as a forum for discussion on the Programmes being implemented by the Government.

Statement*List of Participants who attended the Editors Conference on Social Sector Issues-2001 (ECSSI-2001)*

Sl.No.	Name	Organisation/Newspapers
1	2	3
LOCAL PARTICIPANTS		
1.	Shri Bikash Pal	Asian News International India
2.	Shri Subhasis Mitra	Press Trust of India
3.	Shri Devidas Gupta	Press Trust of India
4.	Shri Kumar Ranjan,	Press Trust of India, Bhasha
5.	Shri B.R. Azad	United News of India, Urdu Service
6.	Shri K.S. Arora,	United News of India
7.	Shri Gyanendra	United News of India (Photo)
8.	Shri N.K. Singh	Univarta
9.	Shri Joseph Maliyakam	New Indian Express
10.	Shri Shakeel Akhatar	Navbharat Times
11.	Ms. Shibani Dasgupta	National Press Agency
12.	Shri O.P. Sabharwal	Indian Press Agency
13.	Kumar Bhavesh	Amar Ujala
14.	Shri Alok Kumar	Dainik Jagran
15.	Shri K.S. Narayanan	Deccan Herald
16.	Shri Manish Srivastava	Deccan Chronicle
17.	Ms. Sudha Nagarajan	Economic Times
18.	Shri Ashok Sharma	Financial Express
19.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	Financial Express
20.	Shri K.B.Pandit	Hindustan
21.	Shri Deepak Razdan	Hindustan Times
22.	Shri Sreelatha Menon	Indian Express
23.	Shri Deepak Dwivedi	Jansatta
24.	Shri Sumit Chakraborty	Main Stream
25.	Ms. Bhavadeep Kang	Outlook
26.	Shri Ajay Tiwari	Rashtriya Sahara
27.	Shri D.K. Jha	Pioneer
28.	Shri Parul Chandra	Times of India

1	2	3
29.	Syed Hamid Ali	Jadeed-in-Dinon
30.	Shri Vijay Kumar Madhu	Kalanaitra Parikarma
31.	Shri Vishwanath Ramasesh	Kurukshetra
32.	Shri Rakesh Renu	Kurukshetra (Hindi)
33.	Shri Sadanand Pandey	Veer Arjun
34.	Shri Bhushan Raina	Daily Thanthi (Tamil)
35.	Shri C.P. Vijaykrishnan	Mathru Bhoomi
36.	Shri Inder Sawheny	Gujarat Samachar
37.	Shri Shailesh Sharma	Likmat
38.	Shri N.S. Sahjith	Deshbhimani
39.	Shri Lola Nayar	India Abroad News Service
40.	Shri Kamlesh Vakil	Samachar Post
41.	Shri S.K. Bhatia	Samvaad Sindhi
42.	Shri Ajay Setia	Novjyoti
43.	Shri P. Yadav	Novjyoti
44.	Shri Haidar Hussain	Assamiya Pratidin
45.	Shri Surekha Taksal	Sakal
46.	Shri R.K. Sharma	Swadesh
47.	Shri Jaydeep Sharma	Samachar Manjusha
48.	Shri D.A. Mattu	Praja Vani
49.	Shri Sanjay Mishra	Nai Dunia
50.	Shri Thomas Dornic	Malayala Manorama
51.	Shri Atanu Bhattacharya	Bartman
52.	Ms. Swati Bhattacharya	Anand Bazar Patrika
53.	Ms. Vinita Gupta	Panchjanya
54.	Shri J. Nagaraju	Vaarth
55.	Shri S.V. Chary	Swatantra Vaartha
56.	Shri Abay N. Jha	Aji (Assamese)
57.	Shri Sushil Dang	The Day After
58.	Shri Hasan Shuja	Sahafat
59.	Shri Safeer Mehmod	Press India
60.	Shri Deepak Dwivedi	Indian Express, Lucknow

1	2	3
61.	Shri Arvind Singh	Jansatta
62.	Shri C.B. Thakur	Rajasthan Patrika
63.	Shri Ajay Setia	Dainik Navjyoti
64.	Shri Tarun Prakash	Uttar Bengal Sambad
65.	Shri Vinod Verma	Deshbandhu
66.	Shri M.K. Khan	Mehnatkash
67.	Shri Virendra Tripathi	Chapte Chaopte
68.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Alakh	Prabhat
69.	Shri Abhijit Roy Chowdhary	Country Today
70.	Shri Kalyan Barooah	Assam Tribune
71.	Shri C.K. Nayak	Shillong Times
72.	Shri Suchil	Bharti Vakil
73.	Shri Parveen Rana	Janmabhoomi
74.	Shri Virendra Tyagi	Black Star
75.	Shri Bhushan Raina	Daily Thanthi
76.	Shri M. Ahmad Kazmi	Media Star
77.	Shri Surinder Sud	Business Standard
78.	Shri Umesh Chaturvedi	Dainik Bhaskar
79.	Shri R.K. Bhatnagar	Freelance
80.	Shri K. Srinivas Rao	Eenadu
81.	Shri J.K. Srivastava	All India Radio, News
82.	Ms. Sumar Sharma	Lok Priya
83.	Shri Girish Chandra	Syndicated Journalist
84.	Shri Dev Prakash	The Hint
85.	Shri Atul Kumar	Farooqui Tanzeem
86.	Ms. Monobibna	Statesman
87.	Ms. Shumita Sharma	Dowjones
88.	Shri Gyan Singh	DD, News
89.	Shri Kanhaiya Pandit	Swarajya Times
	OUTSTATION PARTICIPANTS	
	Agartala	
90.	Shri Susheel Choudari, Editor	Gangadoot

1	2	3
	Ahmedabad	
91.	Ms. Meera K. Salarka	Jai Hind
92.	Shri V.V. Videh, Editor Aizwal	Gujarat Vaibhav
93.	Shri C. Vulluaia Bangalore	Hunther Daily
94.	Shri K. Satyanarayana, Editor	Vijaya Karnataka
95.	Shri S.K. Belagali, Resident Editor Bhopal	Janavahini
96.	Shri Rakesh Dixit, Resident Editor	Central Chronicle
97.	Shri Shyam Betal, Resident Editor Bhubaneswar	Navbharat
98.	Shri Satakodi Hota	Samya
99.	Shri Malay Kumar Naik, Sr. Sub. Editor Kolkata	Dharitri
100.	Shri Suhash Talukdar	Uttar Banga Sambad
101.	Shri Kamal Bhattacharya, Spl. Correspondent Chandigarh	Dainik Sambad Pratidin
102.	Shri H.S. Halwarvi, Editor Chennai	Punjab Tribune
103.	Shri V.S. Sambhandhan, Asst. Editor	The Hindu
104.	Shri V. Rangachari, Chief Sub-Editor Cochin	Dinamani
105.	Shri C.P. Vajaikrishnan, News Editor Guwahati	Mathrubhoomi
106.	Shri Haider Hussain, Editor	Asomi Pratidin
107.	Shri G.L. Aggarwala, Editor Hyderabad	Poorvanchal Prahari (Hindi)
108.	Shri T. Venugopal, Sr. Sub-Editor	Vaartha
109.	Shri Zaheeruddin Ali Khan, MG-Editor Imphal	Siasat (Urdu)
110.	Shri Pradee Panzughom, Editor Indore	Imphal Free Press
111.	Shri Jaikrishan Gaur, Editor	Dainik Swadesh

1	2	3
	Jalandhar	
112.	Shri Chetan Sharda, Chief Reporter	Punjab Kesari (H)
113.	Shri Jaswant Singh Ajit	Ajit
	Jammu	
114.	Shri Prabodh Jamwal	Kashmir Times
115.	Shri Syed Farooq Andrabi	Indian Times
	Jodhpur	
116.	Shri Padam Mehta, Editor	Dainik Jalte Deep
	Kanpur	
117.	Shri K.D. Chandola	Nagraj Darpan
	Lucknow	
118.	Shri A.S. Bisht, Editor	Times of India
119.	Shri Rajendra Dwivedhi	Rashtriya Sahara
	Mumbai	
120.	Shri Sarfaz Arzu	Hindustan
	Patna	
121.	Shri S.M. Asraf Farid	Qaumi Tanzeem
122.	Shri Riyaz Azimabadi	Aryavarta
	Port Blair	
123.	Shri Arunangsu Chakraborty	Adman Observer
	Pune	
124.	Ms. Sunita	Dainik Kesari
	Srinagar	
125.	Shri Sofi Ghulam Mohammad, Editor	Srinagar Times
	Trivandram	
126.	Shri K. Unnikrishnan, Bureau Chief	Janmabhoomi
127.	Shri M. Sukamaram Mani, Editor	Kaumudi Weekly
	Vijayawada	
128.	Shri K.B.G. Tilak	Swamandhra
	Cuttack	
129.	Shri Manorama Mohapatra	Samaj
130.	M.s Saubhagya Saundrya	Prajatantra

1	2	3
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FREELANCE CORRESPONDENTS

131. Shri Cecil Victor
132. Shri Chaturbhuji Misra
133. Shri D.K. Bhardwaj
134. Shri Devendra Upadhyay
135. Shri Dinkar Shukla
136. Shri Gopal Misra
137. Shri Hari Har Swarup
138. Smt. Harminder Kaur
139. Shri J.B. Celestine
140. Shri K.G. Joglekar
141. Shri Lalit Kishore Raizada
142. Shri Lalit Sethi
143. Shri Prem Kumar
144. Shri P.K. Vardarajan
145. Ms. Radha Nath Chaturvedi
146. Shri Raghunath Singh
147. Shri Rajesh Sharma
148. Shri S. Sethuraman
149. Shri Shivaji Sarkar
150. Ms. Snehlata Bhatia
151. Shri Tara Shankar Sahay
152. Ms. Vichitra Sharma
153. Shri Arbindo Ghosh
154. Shri B.S. Padmanabhan
155. Shri A.K. Bhardwaj
156. Ms. Radha Vishwanath
157. Shri S.K.T. Niranjani
158. Gopal Mishra
159. Shri C.B. Kaul
160. Shri D.P. Dasgupta

1	2	3
161.	Shri Arabindo Ghose TV ORGANISATIONS	
162.	Eenadu TV	
163.	Shri Simit Pande	Zee TV
164.	Shri Dilip K. Singh	Jain Satellite TV
165.	Shri P.D. Ramakrishnan	Sun TV
166.	Shri J.K. Kaul	Doordarshan News
167.	Shri P.M. Narayanan	Kairali TV
168.	Shri Dinesh R.	Kairali TV
169.	Shri Ravi Gautam	Doordarshan News Rozana
170.	Shri Unni Balakrishnan	Asia Net
171.	Shri Onkar Singh	Rediff Com
172.	Shri Shakti Sharan Singh OFFICIAL MEDIA	Market Mantra FM 2
173.	Ms. Surinder Kaur, Director General	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
174.	Shri P.S. Bhatnagar, Director	Research, Reference & Training Directorate
175.	Shri G.D. Beliya	Registrar Newspaper of Inida
176.	Shri Subash Setia, Joint Director	Publications Division
177.	Shri N.S. Marod, Additional Director General (News)	All India Radio
178.	Dr. Ashok Tripathi, Deputy Controller (Prog.)	Doordarshan

Food for Work Programme

333. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food for Work Programme and providing food for starving people have not been implemented fully by the various State Governments;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the scheme in all the States;

(d) whether some States like Orissa have shown their reluctance in implementing this programme unless bearing the cost involved in this programme is decided by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Food for Work Programme was started in January 2001, to make available foodgrains as part of wages to the rural poor in 8 drought affected States namely Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra & Orissa. The Foodgrains were lifted by all the States except Uttaranchal. Later the Food

for Work Programme was extended to cover other calamities like flood, earthquake etc. Subsequently, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Kerala were added to the list of the affected States. The total quantity of foodgrains allocated to the 11 States which have benefited from this programme is 28.63 lakh tonnes. Out of this 22.45 lakh tonnes has been lifted from FCI godowns for distribution as part of wages among the rural poor. The percentage of foodgrain lifted is 78.44 and percentage of foodgrains

distributed is 60.28. The State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) No Sir. As regards Orissa out of 2.50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allotted to the State, 2.46 lakhs tonnes has been lifted. The percentage of foodgrains lifted is 98.57%. As per the latest statement received from the State Government 1.29 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been distributed as part of wages upto September 2001.

Statement

State-wise Foodgrains Released/Allocated, Lifted and Payment Made Under Food for Work Programme

S.No.	Name of the State (in tonne)	2000-01	2001-02	Total (3+4) (in tonne)	Foodgrains Lifted/ Offtake (in tonne)	Foodgrains Distributed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Payment made to FCI by DRDAs (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays Generated (In lakhs)
		Foodgrain allotted/ Released (in tonne)	Foodgrain allotted/ Released (in tonne)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	600000	600000	381937	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2.	Bihar	0	100000	100000	2023	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3.	Chhattisgarh	207000	419007	626007	581800	505507	11695.50	116.52	462.32
4.	Gujarat	90000	58105	148105	136149	83496	4035.00	4028.00	1585.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11549	0	11549	9936	2103	652.52	N.R.	5.45
6.	Karnataka	0	100000	100000	75146	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
7.	Kerala	0	5000	5000	5000	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63079	169840	232919	211112	176090	2918.96	1703.57	N.R.
9.	Maharashtra	10000	40000	50000	35780	16625	445.00	N.R.	67.59
10.	Orissa	100000	150000	250000	246425	129579	5350.00	5350.00	242.38
11.	Rajasthan	118145	621360	739505	560560	440490	13203.02	12486.93	250.63
Total		599773	2263312	2863085	2245868	1353890	38300	23685	2613.57

* On the request of the State Govt. Chhattisgarh 2,98,507 tonnes of paddy was allocated in lieu of 2,00,000 tonnes of rice to the State of Chhattisgarh.

N.R.—Not Reported.

[*Translation*]**Bank Deposits of Terrorist Outfits**

334. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist outfit ULFA has deposited approximately Rs. 400 crore in the banks of Bangladesh and America;

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

(c) the names of the countries alongwith Banks in which the said amount has been deposited;

(d) whether the Government have made any efforts to ensure that the said amount is not used for terrorist activities in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]**Heritage Buildings Notified by NDMC**

335. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the details of buildings notified by the New Delhi Municipal Council as heritage buildings in its area so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that late Diwan Chand Trust House at 2, Jain Mandir Marg, New Delhi built in 1920, has also been declared as a Heritage Building and has now been dismantled by the Trust without any permission from the concerned authorities;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to intervene into this matter and take over the possession of the land given by the Britishers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of buildings notified by New Delhi Municipal Council as heritage buildings in its area is enclosed as statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The NDMC has reported that this building is included in the list of heritage buildings and the party has demolished the structure without taking any permission.

(c) The NDMC has served a notice to the party in this regard.

(d) and (e) The property has already been converted into freehold on 3.12.1999 on the request of the Lessee and as per the policy of the Government dated 28.6.99. The Lessee has thus become the owner of the property and therefore, the question of taking over possession by the Land and Development Office does not arise.

Statement**List of Heritage Buildings under Jurisdiction of NDMC**

S.No.	Name of Building	Location
1	2	3
1.	Gateway	Panchkuian Road, West of Palika Place
2.	Dargah of Hassan Rasul Numa	Panchkuian Road, West of Palika Place
3.	Mosque	Dargah Complex, Panchkuian Road
4.	Mosque	R.K. Ashram Marg
5.	Bangla Sahib	Ashok Road
6.	Jain Happy School	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg
7.	Chota Mandir	Jain Mandir Road
8.	Bara Mandir	Jain Mandir Road
9.	Hanuman Mandir	Baba Kharak Singh Marg
10.	Temple	Ad. to Jantar Mantar
11.	Embankment	Talkatora Garden

1	2	3
12. Masjid Rakabganj	Church Lane	
13. Rakabganj Gurudwara	-do-	
14. Sunehri Masjid	Sunehri Bagh Road	
15. Masjid Zabata Ganj	Man Singh Road	
16. Gateway	B.K. Dutt Colony	
17. Mosque	Dargah Shahi Mardana B.K. Dutt Colony	
18. Lal Masjid	-do-	
19. Gateway	-do-	
20. Qadam Sharif	-do-	
21. Majlis Khana	-do-	
22. Bibi Ka Rauza	-do-	
23. Mosque	-do-	
24. Gateway	-do-	
25. Tomb of Arif Ali Shah	-do-	
26. Mosque	Karbala Jor Bagh	
27. Karbala	Jor Bagh	
28. Dargah	South of National Sports Club	
29. Masjid Majeedia	Aurangzeb Road	
30. Baghwali Masjid	Pandara Road	
31. Mosque	Kaka Nagar	
32. Gateway Lal Bangla	Delhi Golf Club Opp. Kaka Ngr.	
33. Tomb	-do-	
34. Plinth	Delhi Golf Club	
35. Mosque	-do-	
36. Gateway	At the entrance of Hotel Oberoi	
37. Tomb	At the east of Hotel Oberoi	

1	2	3
38. Mosque		Blind School, Lodhi Road
39. Mosque		Race Course
40. Tomb of Mah Khanam		Karbala Jor Bagh
41. Mosque		Lodhi Gardens
42. St. Thomas School		Mandir Marg
43. St. Thomas Church		-do-
44. Police Station		-do-
45. NP Boys Sr. Sec. School		Mandir Marg
46. Laxmi Narayan Temple		Mandir Marg
47. Gole Market		Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg
48. Gole Dak Khana		Baba Kharak Singh Marg
49. Sacred Heart Cathedral		Ashok Road
50. St. Columb's School		Ashok Road
51. Lady Harding Medical College		Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg
52. Memorial Canopy		Lady Harding Medical College
53. Lal Diwan Chand Trust House		Jain Mandir Road
54. Burman Residence		Jain Mandir Road
55. Regal, Rivoli Bld.		Connaught Circus
56. Connaught Place		Connaught Place
57. Free Church		Sansad Marg
58. Police Station		Sansad Marg
59. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Smarak Trust Building		Jantar Mantar Road
60. Kerala House		Jantar Mantar Road
61. Gateway of Bldg.		Janpath & Jantar Mantar Road
62. Free Mesons Hall		Janpath
63. Imperial Hotel		Janpath

1	2	3
64.	Central Telegraph Office	Janpath
65.	Western Court	Janpath
66.	ECE House	Connaught Circus, KG Marg
67.	Scindia House	Connaught Circus
68.	Minto Bridge	Barakhamba Road
69.	Modern School	Barakhamba Road
70.	Embassy of Nepal	Mandi House
71.	Bahawalpur House	Sikandra Road
72.	Lady Irwin College	Sikandra Road
73.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	Baba Kharak Singh Marg
74.	Cathedral Church of Redemption	Church Road
75.	Rashtrapati Bhawan	President's Estate
76.	Jaipur Columas	Opposite Rashtrapati Bh.
77.	Dominion Columas	Rajpath between North and South Block
78.	North and South Blocks	Lutyens, New Delhi
79.	Parliament House	Sansad Marg
80.	All India Radio Bldg.	Sansad Marg
81.	National Archives	Janpath
82.	Somerville School	Firozshah Road
83.	Travancore House	Kasturba Gandhi Marg
84.	Lady Irwin Sr. Sec. School	Canning Road
85.	Faridkot House	Copernicus Marg
86.	Tehri Garhwal House	Bhagwan Dass Road
87.	India Gate	Central Vista
88.	India Gate Canopy	C-Hoxegon
89.	Hyderabad House	India Gate Circle
90.	Baroda House	India Gate Circle
91.	Patiala House (Delhi Law Courts)	India Gate Circle
92.	National Stadium	East end of Central Vista
93.	Jaipur House	India Gate Circle
94.	Bikaner House	India Gate Circle

1	2	3
95.	Teen Murti Statue	Teen Murti Marg
96.	Teen Murti House	Teen Murti Marg
97.	Kashmir House	Raja Marg
98.	Indira Gandhi Memorial	Satdarjung Road
99.	Gymkhana Club	Sardarjung Road
100.	Vice-President's House	Moti Lal Nehru Marg
101.	Gandhi Sadan Samiti	Tees January Marg
102.	Hungarian Cultural Centre	Janpath
103.	Police Station	Tughlaq Road
104.	Naval Officers' Mess	Sahajahan Road
105.	Jaisalmer House	Man Singh Road
106.	Darbhanga House	Man Singh Road
107.	Patiala House	Man Singh Road
108.	Kapurthala House	Man Singh Road
109.	New Delhi Cemetary	Prithvi Raj Road
110.	Kashmir House	Prithvi Raj Road
111.	Sujan Singh Park	Subramania Bharti Marg
112.	Bridge	Kamal Attaturk Road

[*Translation*]

Complaints Against Police Personnel

336. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by Delhi Police and the Union Government from the representatives of people and citizens against the SHOs/Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors and other police personnel of various police districts, particularly at Central District Police during the last three years and till date;

(b) the number of cases investigated by the Vigilance Branch of the Delhi Police; and

(c) the action taken or being taken against them after investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Year	Total No. of complaints received against Delhi Police Personnel	Complaints received against Delhi Police Personnel of Central District	Investigated by Vigilance	Substantiated	Investigated by Distts.	Substantiated	Total No. of Complaints	Action Taken				
								Warning	Show Cause Notice	Departmental Enquiry	Placed under Doubtful Integrity List	Criminal Cases Registered
1998	2735	224	283	63	2452	2	65	7	19	33	5	1
1999	2981	290	391	92	2590	16	108	36	30	30	9	3
2000	2861	241	374	78	2487	24	102	14	35	36	12	5
2001 (31/10/2001)	2727	247	241	37	2486	8	45	5	18	11	9	2

*[English]***Declaration of Bharatpur Under NCR**

337. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have declared Bharatpur in Rajasthan under National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the details of facilities and amount sanctioned for the development of Bharatpur by the Union Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Education of Tribal Children

338. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bear all the educational expenditure on the education of the tribal children in Residential Sevashrams and Ashram Schools and also bear the total stipend of the pre-matric stage both in the tribal blocks and dispersed tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There is no Scheme called Residential

Sevashrams. However, a Centrally sponsored Scheme of Ashram Schools is in operation where 50% assistance is provided to State Governments towards construction cost. There is no provision for stipend in the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Foreign Nationals Over Staying in the Country**

339. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals staying in various States even after the expiry of validity period of their visa, as on date, State-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the action taken/being taken by the Government to identify and send them back to their respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Powers of the Central Government under the Foreigners Act, 1946 to identify, detect and deport foreign nationals residing in India after the expiry of validity of their visa have been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration and no data in this regard is centrally maintained. Instructions have been issued/reiterated to the Governments/U.T. Administration from

time to time to intensify efforts to identify and deport such foreigners residing in India illegally.

[English]

Distribution of Anti-war Pamphlets

340. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some students in Delhi were arrested recently for distributing anti-war pamphlets and planning to stick some posters;

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

(c) whether Democratic Students Organization and Akhil Bhartiya Jan Pratirodh Manch are involved in anti-national activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Six activists of Democratic Students Organization were arrested on 8th October, 2001 when they were found distributing hand bills against the US attack on Afghanistan in a communally sensitive area of North-East District. They were subsequently released on bail by the Court. In another incident on the 18th October, 2001, three other activists of the same Organization were detained for about eight hours under section 65 of Delhi Act for distributing hand bills and posters at the main gate of the Sham Lal College.

(c) and (d) No anti-national activity on the part of Democratic Students Organization and Akhil Bhartiya Jan Pratirodh Manch has come to the notice of the Government.

[Translation]

Beautification of Cities/Towns of Historical Importance

341. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating beautification of some cities/towns of historical importance during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated for beautification of these cities/towns alongwith their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being drawn up for "Rejuvenation of Culturally Significant Cities" during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The scheme is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission. The details of the scheme will be known only after the scheme is approved by the Planning Commission.

Transfer of Disaster Management

342. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to shift Disaster Management from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) on Internal Security has, inter alia, recommended that it is imperative that appropriate procedures, structures, etc., are expeditiously put in place to cope up with natural calamities like cyclones, floods, earthquakes, etc. The GoM has also recommended that since disaster management requires dealing with one or more local authorities and often requires intervention of the Central Police Organisations, the law and order machinery, etc., it may be appropriate to transfer this subject from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs, with the exception of Drought Relief and Famine, which should continue to be handled by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The modalities of transfer of the work relating to disaster management, except drought relief and famine, from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs are being worked out.

Approval By AICTE to Technical Institutions

343. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the grant of approval by the engineering colleges pending with All India Council of Technical Education, as on date, State-wise:

(b) the reasons for delay in granting approval;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early clearance of the applications;

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to signify the procedures of AICTE for grant of permission to technical institutions and colleges; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no application for grant of approval for engineering colleges is pending with them as decision in all such cases upto the academic year 2001-2002 has been taken and communicated to all concerned. AICTE has already notified procedure for processing applications and according approval to technical institutions. At present, no change to the notified procedure, is contemplated.

[English]

Surrender by HuM Activists

344. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM) activists have surrendered in Assam and laid down arms;

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

(c) whether any further moves have been made by the Government for the surrender of misguided youths belonging to militant outfits in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mega City Projects

345. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether various State Governments including the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra have sent mega city projects to the Union Government for approval during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Union Government during the said period, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No projects have been received by the Union Government for sanction from State Governments under Mega City Scheme, as the projects are sanctioned by the respective State level Sanctioning Committees.

(d) Funds released to the Five Mega Cities by the Central Government during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme)

Release of Central Share During the last three years

Name of Mega City		Central Share Released (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
Mumbai	1998-99	17.39
	1999-2000	19.40
	2000-01	20.08
	2001-02	Not yet released
Kolkata	1998-99	16.23
	1999-2000	16.78
	2000-01	19.09
	2001-02	20.02
Chennai	1998-99	13.78
	1999-2000	14.15
	2000-01	16.10

1	2	3
	2001-02	16.90
Hyderabad	1998-99	13.90
	1999-2000	15.66
	2000-01	16.22
	2001-02	9.39
Bangalore	1998-99	13.55
	1999-2000	13.91
	2000-01	13.68
	2001-02	16.62

[*Translation*]

Projects Launched by CAPART in Rajasthan

346. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects received and sanctioned by CAPART in Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds allocated/released to voluntary organization for such projects during the said period, project-wise;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared;

(d) the details of implementing agencies of these projects in the State;

(e) the achievements made by the CAPART during the said period in the State;

(f) whether the Government are satisfied with these achievements; and

(g) if not, the action being taken against the officers found responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

IEDC Scheme in Gujarat

347. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in Gujarat covered under the Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) scheme;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released to Gujarat for implementation of the said scheme during the last three years;

(c) the details of utilization of amount by the State; and

(d) the age upto which the free education is being given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) 8026 schools in Gujarat are covered under the scheme of integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC).

(b) An amount of Rs. 323.44 lakhs, Rs. 337.62 lakhs and 335.44 lakhs has been released to the State during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 respectively.

(c) Except for the funds released during the current financial year, entire amount released during the previous years has been utilized by the State Govt. for the purpose for which it was released. 54 voluntary organisations have been assisted under the scheme & 22098 disabled children have benefited so far.

(d) As per the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995, the appropriate Governments and the local authorities shall ensure that every child with a disability has access to free education in an appropriate environment till he attains the age of eighteen years.

Freedom Fighters Pension

348. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to Freedom Fighters Pension pending for want of clarification from the State Governments, State-wise;

(b) the methods adopted by the Union Government to release the pension to the genuine Freedom Fighters who have applied well in time;

(c) whether the Government have renewed the list of freedom fighters in the country;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise the Freedom Fighter Pension; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The position regarding cases pending for want of clarification from the State Governments is as under:

Delhi	2
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Kerala	10
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	18

(b) Persons who consider themselves eligible for Samman Pension are required to apply in duplicate, on the prescribed application form. One form, duly filled and supported by the required documents as proof of claim of suffering, is to be sent to the Chief Secretary of the concerned State Government/UT Administration and second copy is to be submitted to the Freedom Fighters Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs. On receipt of the State verification and entitlement to pension report, the claim of the applicant is scrutinized and if found eligible, pension is granted as per the policy guidelines. In cases where the pension is sanctioned, copies of the orders are sent to Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, Chief Secretary of the concerned State Government, District Magistrate and the applicant.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Grant to Private Educational Institutions for Sports

349. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide grant to Private Sector Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools in the Rural Areas for the development of play fields and purchase of consumable/non-consumable sports equipment;

(b) if so, the number of schools benefited from this grant in the Tamil Nadu Region during each of the last three years and till date;

(c) whether any representations received from such Private Sector Schools are pending for disposal by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant details of number of schools assisted are as below:

Year	No. of Schools Assisted	
	Government	Private
1998-99	8	1
1999-2000	10	1
2000-2001	76	1
2001-2002 (as on 10.11.2001)	66	5

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the budget allocation of Rs. 2.00 crore for this scheme during 2001-2002 is almost exhausted, pending proposals of three private schools will be processed during 2002-03.

New Schemes for Rural Development

350. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of objectives of various new schemes initiated by the Union Government for the rural development, scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and the achievement made thereunder, till date, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether NGOs can participate in these schemes; and

(e) if so, in which manner and the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The details of the objectives of the new schemes initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Scheme-wise, are given below:

(i) *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*: The scheme has been launched with effect from 25th September, 2001 with the objective to provide wage employment in rural areas and also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in these areas.

(ii) *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*: This scheme has been launched with effect from 25th December, 2000 with the objective to provide road connectivity, through all-weather roads, to all rural habitations with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007.

(b) and (c) The total funds allocated under SGRY during the year 2001-02 and PMGSY during the year 2000-02 are given in the attached Statement. Under SGRY, achievement has not been assessed as the scheme has been launched recently. Under PMGSY, necessary Guidelines for the proper implementation of these schemes have already been issued by the Centre to all States/UTs. All the States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir have commenced works.

(d) and (e) There is no provision for participation of NGOs in these schemes.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	SGRY (2001-2002)			PMGSY 2000-2002
		Funds in cash	Funds for foodgrains	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13270.26	13286.01	26556.27	38000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	692.28	692.00	1384.28	7000.00
3.	Assam	17987.95	17988.00	35975.95	15000.00
4.	Bihar	26573.47	26605.00	53178.47	30000.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7489.23	7498.12	14987.34	17400.00
6.	Goa	30.59	30.62	61.21	1000.00
7.	Gujarat	4995.17	5001.10	9996.27	10000.00
8.	Haryana	2938.75	2942.24	5880.99	4000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1237.62	1239.09	2476.71	12000.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1531.73	1533.54	3065.27	4000.00
11.	Jharkhand	16898.41	16918.46	33816.87	22000.00
12.	Karnataka	10020.93	10032.82	20053.75	19000.00
13.	Kerala	4496.36	4501.70	8998.06	4000.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14545.53	14562.79	29108.32	42600.00
15.	Maharashtra	19808.93	19832.43	39641.36	26000.00
16.	Manipur	1205.89	1206.00	2411.89	8000.00
17.	Meghalaya	1351.05	1351.00	2702.05	7000.00
18.	Mizoram	312.64	313.00	625.64	4000.00
19.	Nagaland	926.75	927.00	1853.75	4000.00
20.	Orissa	15178.45	15196.46	30374.91	35000.00
21.	Punjab	1428.20	1429.90	2858.10	5000.00
22.	Rajasthan	7609.23	7618.25	15227.48	26000.00
23.	Sikkim	346.13	346.00	692.13	4000.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	11733.83	11747.75	23481.58	16000.00
25.	Tripura	2177.31	2177.00	4354.31	5000.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	44845.96	44899.18	89745.14	63000.00
27.	Uttaranchal	2995.20	2998.78	5993.98	12000.00
28.	West Bengal	16867.82	16887.84	33755.66	27000.00
29.	A & N Islands	52.94	70.67	123.61	2000.00
30.	D & N Haveli	52.94	70.67	123.61	1000.00
31.	Daman & Diu	1.76	2.36	4.12	1000.00
32.	Lakshadweep	3.53	4.71	8.24	1000.00
33.	Pondicherry	67.06	89.52	156.58	1000.00
Total		249673.90	250000.00	499673.92	474000.00

Reduction of Funds under SGSY

351. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has been drastically reduced;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received requests from State Governments to restore the allocation under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU): (a) The Central allocation under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been reduced from Rs. 1000.00 crores in the year 2000-2001 to Rs. 700.00 crores in the current year 2001-2002.

(b) and (c) Only from Madhya Pradesh. As many of the DRDAs of Madhya Pradesh had not taken even their first instalment, they have been advised first to utilize the already allocated funds.

Pathetic Condition of Sports Persons

352. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of sports persons who represented India in national and international events are living in very pathetic conditions;

(b) if so, the details of such persons, as on date; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The Government does not have information about the number of such sports persons. However, under the scheme of National Welfare Funds for Sports Persons, implemented by the Government, pension and lump sum financial assistance are given to outstanding sports persons living in indigent

circumstances. At present 60 such sports persons are receiving pension under the scheme.

Utilisation of Wasteland in the Country

353. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the wasteland lying in every State is not being properly utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for productive utilisation of the vast tract of wasteland in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) As per the recent 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2000', prepared by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, it is estimated that there is a 63.85 mha. of wastelands in the country.

Adequate care is being taken to develop the wastelands through watershed development programmes mainly under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programmes being implemented by the Department of Land Resources. These programmes aim at developing waste and degraded lands, checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder.

These programmes are being implemented through watershed approach as per Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.95. Since then, 298 watershed projects under IWDP to develop an area of 29.24 lakh ha, 11,738 projects under DPAP to develop an area of 58.69 lakh ha. and 5353 projects under DDP to develop an area 26.76 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and are under implementation at various stages as 31.3.2001. During 2001-2002, the Department has sanctioned 1212 projects under DDP to develop an area of 6.06 lakh hectares and 2043 projects under DPAP to develop an area of 10.21 lakh hectares and proposes to sanction projects covering 8 lakh hectares under IWDP.

Water Scarcity in States

354. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
 SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
 SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
 SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress made in drinking water supply to States under 20-point programme has been considered to be poor;

(b) whether the existing facilities provided for supply of potable water in rural areas are inadequate, especially in newly created States;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any proposals regarding problem of drinking water;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to give special financial assistance to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (f) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities to rural habitations are implemented by the States with their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Drinking Water Supply component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. As such States are not required to submit any proposal/scheme regarding Drinking Water problem for sanction to the Government of India.

As per the latest information furnished by the State Governments, the rural habitation coverage status with drinking water as on 16.11.2001 is under:

Total	Fully Covered (FC)	Partially Covered (PC)	Not Covered (NC)
1422664	1250318	153981	18365

The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

The National Agenda for Governance of the Government of India envisages provision of drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in the country by the year 2004. As per the Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments, this objective could be achieved subject to availability of funds.

However, as per the report available from the States as of 1.4.99 there were 2,17,211 quality-affected habitations in the country. The State-wise details are given in statement-II enclosed. A fresh two phase survey is in progress to assess the latest status with respect to quality affected habitations. The results of the survey will enable to have a better assessment of the magnitude of the water quality problem.

No proposal to give special financial assistance for rural drinking water supply to the newly created States is under consideration in the Department of Drinking Water Supply. However, the status of FC, PC and NC habitation as on 20.11.2001, in 3 States is as follows:-

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitation	Fully Covered (FC)	Partially Covered (PC)	Not Covered (NC)
1.	Chhattisgarh	50379	50298	75	6
2.	Jharkhand	100096	99480	119	497
3.	Uttaranchal	31008	29711	1108	189

Statement-I

Status of Rural Habitations as per latest information received from States/UTs till 16-11-2001

Sl.No.	State/UT	NC	PC	FC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17474	52258	69732
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	402	994	2902	4298

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	769	22098	47802	70669
4.	Bihar	0	0	105340	105340
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	75	50298	50379
6.	Goa	11	46	339	396
7.	Gujarat	155	2096	28018	30269
8.	Haryana	0	168	6577	6745
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1376	11111	32880	45367
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2074	3688	5422	11184
11.	Jharkhand	497	119	99480	100096
12.	Karnataka	8	20746	35928	56682
13.	Kerala	804	6957	2002	9763
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	0	109415	109489
15.	Maharashtra	2194	25701	58035	85930
16.	Manipur	28	347	2416	2791
17.	Meghalaya	521	915	7203	8639
18.	Mizoram	0	525	386	911
19.	Nagaland	371	585	569	1525
20.	Orissa	32	86	113981	114099
21.	Punjab	1776	3123	8550	13449
22.	Rajasthan	6680	15591	71675	93946
23.	Sikkim	0	462	1217	1679
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2951	63680	66631
25.	Tripura	287	621	6504	7412
26.	Uttaranchal	31	98	243504	243633
27.	Uttar Pradesh	189	1108	29711	31008
28.	West Bengal	0	15821	63215	79036
29.	A & N Islands	0	141	363	504

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	40	241	235	516
31.	Daman & Diu	0	1	31	32
32.	Delhi	0	0	219	219
33.	Lakshadweep	0	8	2	10
34.	Pondicherry	40	84	143	267
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18
Total		18365	153981	1250318	1422664

NC: Not Covered.

PC: Partially Covered.

FC: Fully Covered.

Statement-II**Status of Quality Affected Habitations As on 1.4.99**

S.No.	State/UT	Habitations Affected by						Total
		Flouride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate	Other Reason	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8301	5518	441	0	0	0	14260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
3.	Assam	12	0	40972	0	0	0	40984
4.	Bihar	18	-	23514	0	0	0	23532
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1175	256	0	0	0	0	1431
7.	Haryana	131	0	0	0	0	0	131
8.	Himachal Pradesh	738	106	450	0	0	0	1294
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	954	1002	483	417	0	0	2856
11.	Kerala	115	37	549	0	0	0	701
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1686	788	3297	2	0	0	5773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	21	480	0	0	0	0	501
14.	Manipur	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	282	0	0	0	282
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	128	0	0	0	128
18.	Orissa	2712	3361	58060	0	0	0	64133
19.	Punjab	997	776	28	0	0	0	1801
20.	Rajasthan	16560	14415	0	0	0	0	30975
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1835	5219	1000	0	4000	1400	13454
23.	Tripura	0	0	7283	0	0	0	7283
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1667	624	2115	0	0	0	4406
25.	West Bengal	52	-	-	3133	0	0	3185
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
27.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
31.	Pondicherry	14	5	17	1	3	0	40
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		36988	32597	138670	3553	4003	1400	217211

[Translation]

Implementation of NCTE Proposals

355. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for ensuring the implementation of the proposals passed

by the N.C.T.E. in its General body meeting on 16th July, 2001 by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) To give effect to the Resolutions

passed by the General Body of National Council for Teacher Education in its meeting held on 16.7.2001, National Council for Teacher Education has issued the following Regulations:-

- (i) National Council for Teacher Education (Norms and Standards for Recognition of Teacher Education Programmes) Regulations, 2001.
- (ii) National Council for Teacher Education (Determination of Minimum Qualifications for Recruitment of Teachers in Schools) Regulations, 2001.
- (iii) The National Council for Teacher Education (consideration of No Objection Certificate) (Amendment) Regulations, 2001.
- (iv) The National Council for Teacher Education (procedure to be followed for processing applications for recognition received from institutions existing prior to the establishment of National Council for Teacher Education) Regulations, 2001.

[English]

All Weather Roads in Tribal Areas under PMGSY

356. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI KODI KUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the tribal people do not concentrate in one village but are scattered;

(d) whether those tribal villages whose population is much less than 500 are not likely to be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(c) if so, the whether the Government propose to bring down the limit of population upto 200 for these villages so that the tribal villages are also benefited under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) While, nation-wide, the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to provide connectivity through good All-weather roads to all Unconnected Habitations having a population of more

than 500 persons, in respect of Hill States, Desert areas and Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the effort would be to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

[Translation]

Mega Housing Scheme for Pooors

357. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have recently approved a mega housing scheme for the ppoors residing in urban and rural areas particularly the people living in slums of towns and cities at half of the cost price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the modalities for the allocation of houses;

(d) the details of Central allocations made for the implementation of scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(e) the number of families likely to be benefited under this scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which this scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Union Government has decided to launch a scheme known as "Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana" to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people below poverty line in urban slums for achieving the goal of "Housing for all" as outlined in the National Housing and Habitat Policy. The details of scheme including the guidelines and modalities will be finalised in due course.

(d) The details of the scheme will be reviewed by the Govt. for the purpose of allocation before its inclusion in the X Five Year Plan period, inter alia, to ensure convergence with similar ongoing schemes of the Department.

(e) and (f) Under the scheme, 4 lakh additional houses are likely to be provided annually to be urban poor.

Committee for Freedom Fighters

358. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Committee for reconsidering the representations of freedom fighters which have been sent by the State Government but were rejected by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) On receipt of representations against rejection of the claim for grant of pension, the case is reviewed and if found eligible under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, the pension is sanctioned.

[English]

Setting up of Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas

359. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vocational training centers set up in the tribal areas in each State during the last three years and the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(b) whether the amount spent and the number of centers set up are reducing every year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The details of number of Vocational Training Centres (new as well as ongoing) sanctioned and year-wise amount released by the Ministry during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Number of Centres and amount spent depends on the number of proposals received from State Govts./UTs/NGOs. Whatever proposals are received in a particular year are considered and grant is released. Number of proposals from State Governments etc. have come down over the years, owing to local reasons.

(d) Discussions and seminars are held, where district officials and Tribal Welfare Departments of States are invited to study ways and means to improve socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes including setting up of VTCs.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Amount	Centres	Amount	Centres	Amount	Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.57	4	58.06	10	9.63	1
2.	Assam	118.345	21	3.61	1	6.35	1
3.	Gujarat	67.5	10	67.5	10	0	0
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.125	1	0	0	6.18	1
5.	Kerala	6.18	2	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	109.5	12	24.06	4	17.73	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Manipur	28.4	5	0	0	0	0
8.	Mizoram	0	0	185.12	2	28.89	3
9.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	64.61	8
10.	Tamil Nadu	16.8	3	0	0	0	0
11.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	54.0	8
12.	West Bengal	15.65	5	28.92	4	6.02	1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9.93	5	0	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0	3.61	1	38.52	4
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	19.26	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3.61	1	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2.48	1
Total		467.00	68	374.48	33	253.67	32

*[Translation]***Powers to Zila/Block Parishads**

360. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rights and duties given to the members of Zila and Block Panchayat Parishads after implementation of Panchayati Raj System; and

(b) the role of Members of Parliament in the Panchayat Parishad?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Article 243G of the Constitution has empowered the State legislatures for devolution of powers upon PRIs. States have devolved powers upon Panchayats in varying degrees, which differs from State to State.

(b) Article 243C(3)(c) empowers the State Legislatures to provide for representation of Members of Parliament in District Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats.

*[English]***Delhi Fire Service**

361. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the target time of Delhi Fire Service (DFS) to respond to fire etc. calls;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Fire Service does not have the infrastructure to handle a New York like disaster; and

(c) the details of total number of fire stations, as on date in Delhi and the target, if any, for setting up of the same in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The response time of Delhi Fire Service normally ranges from 3-5 minutes in urban areas and 8-10 minutes in rural areas.

(b) Delhi Fire Service is well equipped to deal with normal emergent situations.

(c) There are, as on date, 36 fire stations in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. One additional fire station is scheduled to become functional in the current year.

New Syllabi by NCERT to Reduce Burden on Students

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to introduce new syllabi prepared by NCERT from the year 2002-2003 to reduce the burden on students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions for addition and deletion in text-books by the State Governments and Educational Boards have been made in new syllabi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments and Educational Boards are agreed to adopt grade system at the level of Class X and XII level; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations contained in the new curriculum framework prepared by NCERT, detailed subject syllabi has been prepared by NCERT. Copies of the new syllabi have been sent to CBSE by NCERT for introduction, from the academic session 2002-2003, in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) The syllabus prepared by NCERT is sent to State Educational Boards, by NCERT, for adoption/adaption by the respective Boards.

(e) and (f) The CBSE has proposed a system which envisages issue of subject-wise grades without reference to marks.

Dust and Pollution in Capital

363. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Meteorological has noticed that there has been a cocktail of dust and pollution in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made by the Department of Meteorological to find out the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (e) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has noticed that there has been cocktail of dust and pollution in the capital. Haze, as we notice it especially during winter season, is caused by dust particles (which are coarse in size — predominantly fine soil particles) and combustion products of various kinds of fuels which are finer in size. Meteorological conditions under which their vertical dispersal is weak, like for instance, during conditions of light wind or calm, and of subsidence of air above the height of one Km. or so, which are more frequent during winter season in interior continental areas like, Delhi, cause intensification of the haze.

Haze causes poor visibility and is associated with deterioration of Air Quality if there are major sources of pollution around. Its dispersal is largely mechanical and aided by a return of turbulent conditions in the atmosphere. Although Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels in Delhi were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the levels of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in Delhi exceeded these standards. The main cause of high dust pollution level in Delhi ambient air is due to vehicular pollution and dispersion of road dust.

The Government has taken various remedial measures to control air pollution in Delhi, which are given below:-

- (i) All the stone crushers have been closed down in Delhi.
- (ii) All the Hot Mix Plants and bricks kilns have been closed down in Delhi.
- (iii) A number of hazardous and polluting industries have been closed down in Delhi.
- (iv) From 01.06.99 onwards, only those private (non-commercial) vehicles which conform to Bharat-

I norms akin to Euro-I emission standards are being registered and with effect from 01.04.2000 Bharat stage II norms have been enforced for private (non-commercial) vehicles.

- (v) Ultra low sulphur fuel (0.05% max. sulphur) has been introduced in National Capital Region Delhi with effect from 01.04.2000.
- (vi) Benzene content in petrol has been reduced from about 3% to about 1% in National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- (vii) Introduction of CNG run vehicles, i.e., Autos, Taxies, etc. with effect from 01.04.2000.
- (viii) Introduction of lead free petrol in Delhi with effect from 01.01.98.
- (ix) Since 01.04.95, only four wheeler petrol driven private (non-commercial) vehicles fitted with catalytic converter are being registered.
- (x) Ban has been imposed on plying commercial vehicles which are more than 15 years old with effect from 01.01.99.
- (xi) More than 8 years old diesel buses and all pre-1990 autos and taxies plying in Delhi have been taken off the roads with effect from 01.04.2000.
- (xii) Supply of only pre-mixed oil (petrol & 2T oil) to two & three wheelers has commenced in Delhi.
- (xiii) About 425 petrol pumps and workshops have been authorised to check the level of vehicular emissions, tuning of polluting vehicle and issue of pollution under control certificates for petrol and diesel vehicles.
- (xiv) The Government has constituted the "Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the National Capital Region Delhi" for regular monitoring of implementation of action points enlisted in the 'White Paper on Pollution in Delhi, with an Action Plan' and Priority Measures approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its order, dated 28.7.1998.
- (xv) A scheme for setting up of sewage treatment plants in Delhi has been taken-up.

Functioning of FACT

364. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the plants in FACT, Kerala were closed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss caused thereby;

(c) whether the FACT has made some proposals to improve the working of FACT;

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

(e) the measures the Government propose to take to modernize and improve the functioning of FACT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No Plant of FACT have been closed. However, due to a critical equipment failure, Urea production in the Cochin Division remains suspended since 10th July, 2001. The company has reported that they are likely to incur some losses, the exact quantum of which will be known when the accounts are closed. However, they are making all efforts to minimise the losses by way of measures such as deployment of personnel etc.

(c) to (e) FACT has submitted a proposal to Government of India seeking certain financial reliefs including waiver of interest on Government loan in respect of the ammonia replacement project at Udyogmandal, Kerala. Government has initiated the process of finalising a package of financial assistance to be extended to FACT. The Government have also provided a budgetary support of Rs. 35.00 crore to FACT during 1999-2000, Rs. 40.00 crore during 2000-2001 and has made a provision of Rs. 45.00 crore during 2001-2002 to enable it to implement essential renewals/replacements, renovation/modernisation and upgradation schemes directed towards improving the functioning of FACT.

Projects completed by CAPART in Gujarat

365. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects completed by the CAPART in Gujarat after the earthquakes;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the investigations of these projects has been called out; and

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

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

**Recommendations of Dr. Rakesh Mohan Committee
to provide drinking water**

366. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Rakesh Mohan Committee has made certain recommendations on providing sea and potable water in the country;

(b) if so, the details of those recommendations;

(c) whether the Government have made any new strategy to implement the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (d) The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance had set up an Expert Group on Commercialisation of Infrastructure Projects in October, 1994 under the chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan, the then Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research. The said Group submitted the report entitled "The India Infrastructure Report" in June, 1996. According to report the annual requirement of funds for urban infrastructure including, urban water supply and sanitation and Operation & Maintenance is Rs. 28,297 crores over the period 1996-2001 and Rs. 27,773 crores over the period 2001-2006. The said Report does not contain any recommendation on the rural drinking water supply programme in the country.

Implementation of ICDP

367. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to various States for implementing Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDP) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the programme is being launched in every State;

(c) if so, the districts covered under the programme in every State, so far;

(d) whether the programme extended to every district in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard in that State during each of the last three years, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The information is given in Statements I, II and III are attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is given in Statement IV attached.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented in the State for the holistic development of children, adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections.

Statement-I

Amount Allocated to States Under ICDS (General) During Each of the Last 3 Years from 1998-99—2000-2001

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1998-99 Released	1999-2000 Released	2000-2001 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3185.12	5402.87	6229.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	660.57	817.00	681.00
3.	Assam	1911.71	2211.00	5070.97
4.	Bihar	3691.13	4918.64	3756.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	326.48	284.13	284.13
6.	Gujarat	4788.12	5370.21	3726.01
7.	Haryana	2633.07	2754.12	3593.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1045.40	1640.09	1764.28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1431.72	1963.00	2266.00
10.	Karnataka	5709.83	5111.35	7466.18
11.	Kerala	3120.80	2641.82	3101.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5131.48	4368.00	5590.00
13.	Maharashtra	6792.45	6584.73	6688.62
14.	Manipur	846.78	840.48	1254.75
15.	Meghalaya	350.60	535.00	664.97
16.	Mizoram	542.12	535.66	868.85
17.	Nagaland	1321.37	1245.00	1941.60
18.	Orissa	6641.30	4042.97	6133.71
19.	Punjab	2382.58	2413.14	3759.46
20.	Rajasthan	3512.19	4197.55	5954.43
21.	Sikkim	241.96	129.75	156.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	7297.05	10704.77	10286.90
23.	Tripura	463.68	646.06	630.98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7265.05	11349.00	11519.28
25.	West Bengal	6456.11	6088.00	8047.13
26.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	625.61
27.	Jharkhand	-	-	865.57
28.	Uttaranchal	-	-	462.78
Union Territory				
1.	Delhi	1248.18	818.42	808.47
2.	Pondicherry	151.82	181.58	154.85

1	2	3	4	5
3.	A & N Islands	112.26	130.44	107.88
4.	Chandigarh	77.71	78.29	88.04
5.	D & N Haveli	28.60	26.83	26.83
6.	Daman & Diu	28.17	42.00	52.56
7.	Lakshadweep	25.20	25.69	25.43
Total		79421.08	88097.59	104653.79

Statement-II

Amount Allocated for World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects/States During the last Three Years (i.e. From 1998-99 to 2000-2001)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.	Project/State	1998-99	1999-200	2000-2001	Total
1.	ICDS-II				
a.	Bihar	51.31	39.36	-	90.67
b.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
c.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
d.	Madhya Pradesh	49.41	34.87	47.12	131.40
e.	Andhra Pradesh	15.50	98.24	20.00	133.74
Total (I)		116.22	172.47	67.12	355.81
2.	ICDS-III				
a.	Kerala	3.20	7.11	10.00	20.31
b.	Maharashtra	7.40	17.08	7.00	31.48
c.	Rajasthan	4.00	8.99	15.00	27.99
d.	Tamil Nadu	3.58	13.03	10.00	26.61
e.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	11.51	30.00	46.51
Total (II)		23.18	57.72	72.00	152.90
Grand Total (I+II)		139.40	230.19	139.12	508.71

Statement-III*Amount Allocated to States/UTs for Implementation of Udisha Programme - ICDS (From 1998-99 to 2000-2001)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	State	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383.10	200.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.77	50.00	-
3.	Assam	43.13	75.00	125.00
4.	Bihar	100.00	150.00	-
5.	Goa	Nil	5.00	6.00
6.	Gujarat	246.75	150.00	100.00
7.	Haryana	102.28	40.00	30.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	41.90	35.00	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.51	50.00	5.00
10.	Karnataka	360.44	115.00	150.00
11.	Kerala	313.14	100.00	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	300.00	400.00
13.	Maharashtra	254.54	200.00	50.00
14.	Manipur	44.69	20.00	33.00
15.	Meghalaya	47.53	5.00	40.00
16.	Mizoram	45.80	5.00	20.00
17.	Nagaland	44.50	15.00	50.00
18.	Orissa	123.39	115.00	50.00
19.	Punjab	104.65	60.00	-
20.	Rajasthan	219.02	100.00	-
21.	Sikkim	44.00	5.00	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	313.41	100.00	-
23.	Tripura	45.80	20.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	130.00	400.00	300.00
25.	West Bengal	166.21	150.00	175.00
26.	A & N Islands	1.18	3.00	-
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	1.00	-
28.	Daman & Diu	Nil	0.50	-
29.	D & N Haveli	Nil	0.50	-
30.	Delhi	Nil	15.00	50.00
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0.50	0.51
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	2.00	-
33.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	40.00
34.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
35.	Uttaranchal	-	-	20.00
Total		2606.54	2487.50	1849.51

Statement-IV*Statewise List of Districts Covered Under ICDS As on 30.9.2001*

1. Andhra Pradesh

Adilabad, Ananthpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, K.V. Ragareddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatna, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari.

2. Arunachal Pradesh

Dibhang Valley, Kameng (East), Kameng (West), Lohit, Siang (East), Siang (West), Tirap, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, Changlang, Tawang

3. Assam

Cachar, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Golpara, Kamrup, Karimganj, Karbi, Anglong, Lahimpur, N. Chachar Hills, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Sonitpur, Dhubri, Kakrajhar, Nalbari,

Barpeta, Jorhat, Golaghat, hailakandi, Bongaigaon, Dhemaji, Marigaon, Tinsukia

4. Bihar & Jharkhand

Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Champaran (East), Champaran (West), Darbhanga, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Gaya, Giridih, Goda, Gopalganj, Hazaribagh, Katihar, Kagaria, Lohardaga, Madhepura, Madhubani, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawadah, Palamau, Patna, Purnea, Ranchi, Rohtas, Saharsa, Sahibganj, Samastipur, Saran, Singhbhum, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali, Jamshedpur, Santhal Praganas, Jahanabad, Araria, Kishanganj, Banka, Bhokaro, Baksar, Bhabhuja, Garwah Jamuahi, Sepaull

5. Goa

South Goa, North Goa

6. Gujarat

Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Narmada, Gandhinagar, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kutch, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Rajkot,

Sabarkantha, Surat, Surenderna Gar, Valsad, Kheda, Porbandar, Patan, Godhra, Dahod, Gandhinadiad, Anand, Navsari

7. Haryana

Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar Jind, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mohindergarh, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Riwari, Kaithal, Narnaul, Panchkula, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar.

8. Himachal Pradesh

Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Simla, Sirmour, Solan, Spiti, Una, Bilaspur

9. Jammu & Kashmir

Anantnag (Kashmir South), Baramullah (Kashmir North), Budgam, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Kargil, Kupwara, Ladakh, Poonch, Puwama, Pulwand, Rajouri, Srinagar, Udhampur.

10. Karnataka

Bangalore (R), Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chickmangalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada, Bangalore (U), Bangalkote, Davangree, Udupi, Gadag, Haveri, Chamrjanagar, Koppla.

11. Kerala

Alappuzha, Kannur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Kozhikodu, Malappuram, Palakkad, Kollam, Trissu, Thiruvananthapuram, Wynad, Kasargodu, Pattanmthitta, Thiruvananthapuram.

12. Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh

East Nimar, Balaghat, Bastar, Betul/Garhdougiri Bilaspur/Nalkaroda Chhindwara, Damoh, Dhar, Durg, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Mandala, Narshingpur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Raisen, Rajnandgaon, Bhopal, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Shadol, Shahjapur, Shivpur Sidhi, Surguja, West Nimar (Kargaon), Morena, Ratlam, Sagar, Ujjain, Sehore, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dewas, Khandwa, Mandsore, Rajgar, Tikamgarh, Vidisha.

13. Maharashtra

Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Greater Bombay, Jalgaon, Kolahapur, Latur Nagpur,

Nanded Nasik, Parbhani, Pune Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Thane, Wardha, Yavatmal, Osmanabad, Wardha, Singhu Durg, Jalna, Parbani

14. Manipur

Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East Senapati, Tamenglang, Thoubal, Ukhrul, Imphal West, Bishanpur.

15. Meghalaya

East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, West Garohills, West Khasi Hills.

16. Mizoram

Aizawl, Chimtuipui, Lunglei

17. Nagaland

Kohima, Molokchung, Tuensang, Wohka, Phek, Mon, Zunheboto, Dimapur

18. Orissa

Bolangir, Balasore, Baragarh, Cuttak, Dhankanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Gajpati, Angul, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharasuguda, Jajapur, Jagasinghpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Malkangir, Nawapara, Nawarangpur, Nayagarh, Rayagada, Bhadrak, Sonapur

19. Punjab

Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Moga, Mukatsar, Mansa, Nawanshehar

20. Rajasthan

Aiwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhitwara, Baran, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dungurpur, Dausa, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sawaimadhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Dausa, Sirohi, Tonk Udaipur Dholpur, Bikaner, Bundi Sikar, Rajsamand, Baran, Karoli, Hanumangarh

21. Sikkim

East Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim, West Sikkim

22. Tamilnadu

Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar, Thiruvallur, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madras, Dindigar,

Madurai, North Arcot, Periyar, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Trichy, Tirunelveli Kottabomman, Kamarajar, V.A. Chidambarnagar, Sivagangai, Thiru Annamalaisambuvarayar, Nilgiris, Kancheepuram, Theni, Vellore, Erode, Manakkal, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Tuticorin, Perambalur Thiruvalluvur, Karur Th. Chinnamalai Gounder, Villupuram Rsy. Padayatohiar, Veeran Alagumuthu Vaigai, A.T. Pannerselvam, Nagai-Quaid-E-Millath.

23. Tripura

North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura, Agartala Dhalai

24. Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal

Kanpur Dehat, Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Almora, Ajamgarh, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Barelie, Basti, Bijnore, Badayun, Buland Sehar, Chamoli, Dehradun, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukabad, Fatehpur, Pauri Garhwal, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpura, Hardoi, Jalaun, Kanpur Nagar, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Kucknow, Mainpuri, Muthura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Muradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Nainital, Pilibhit, Pitthoragarh, Pratappgarh, Raibareili, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao, Uttarkashi, Varanasi, Hapur, Jaunpur, Ferozabad, Hardwar, Sidharath-Nagar, Sonbhadra, Maharajganj, Mau, Chandauli, Kaushambhi, Aurayia, Kannauj, Jyotibaphule Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shrawasti, Mahamayanagar, Gautambuddh Nagar, Sahujimanajagar, Mahoba, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar, Padrauna/Kushinagar, Bhadohi, Balrampur, Bagpat

25. West Bengal

Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly Howrah, Jalpaiguri Malda, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, 24 Parganas (North), Uttar Dinajpur, 24 Paraga (South), Dakshin Dinajpur.

26. A & N Islands

Andamans, Nicobars

27. Chandigarh

Chandigarh

28. Delhi

Central, East, North, South, West, North West, North West, South West.

29. D & N Haveli

Silvassa

30. Daman & Diu

Daman, Diu

31. Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep

32. Pondicherry

Karaikal, Mahe, Pondicherry

Assistance by HUDCO for Supply of Drinking Water

368. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has agreed to fund Rs. 800 crore to Andhra Pradesh for supplying drinking water from the Krishna River to the twin cities;

(b) if so, the time by which the funds are likely to be released and work started; and

(c) the other projects regarding drinking water pertaining to Andhra Pradesh under consideration of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has informed that no scheme has been submitted to HUDCO for its financial assistance so far for providing funds for supplying drinking water from the river Krishna to the twin cities. However, during a review meeting held on 25.9.2001 at Hyderabad, it was indicated that HUDCO could consider the proposed Krishna water Scheme for twin cities in a phased manner on consortium basis with other lending institutions subject to the viability of the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No projects regarding drinking water pertaining to Andhra Pradesh are pending with this Ministry. However, HUDCO has informed that Government of Andhra Pradesh through its nodal agency, Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation (APUFIDC) has submitted 20 water supply schemes to HUDCO for a

total loan consideration of Rs. 133.54 crores against a project cost of Rs. 191.14 crores, out of which HUDCO has already accorded sanction of 14 water supply schemes during current year 2001-02 covering towns, namely, Miryalaguda, Machilipatnam, Jaggaiahpetta, Bobbili, Anakapalli, Mangalagiri, Namapuram, Peedaparam, Rajahmandry, Srikakulam, Warangal, Suryapet, Macherla and Nellore. For these towns, HUDCO has extended a loan of Rs. 77.57 crores against a project cost of Rs. 111.18 crores. In respect of balance six schemes covering Adoni, Bellampally and Mandamarri, Adilabad, Cuddapah, Repalle & Gudivada for a project cost of Rs. 79.96 crores and for HUDCO loan of Rs. 55.97 crores, the proposals are under advanced stage of appraisal with HUDCO.

[Translation]

Revenue Earned through Disinvestment

369. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

The country-wise revenue earned through disinvestment during 1999, 2001, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): The amount realised through disinvestment during the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 are indicated below:—

Year	Amount realised (Rs. in crore)
1999-2000	1,829
2000-01	1,869
2001-02 (upto 31.10.2001)	207

[English]

Guidelines of UGC For Foreign Universities

370. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has finalised the guidelines for regulating the sphere of activities of the foreign universities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of foreign universities are offering various courses in commensurate with the quality of education in India;

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

(e) whether these courses are recognised by the Government; and

(f) the number of foreign universities registered in the country and the total number of courses being offered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed draft Regulations for the entry into and operation of foreign universities/educational institutions in India. The draft Regulations are under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (f) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has no premise information in this regard. No foreign university has so far been registered for operating in India.

Shelving of Action Plan for Closing Pollution Industrial Units

371. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action plan to close down the polluting industrial units operating in the residential areas of Delhi has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any deadline has been fixed to close down and relocate the polluting units to save residents from the pollution related ailments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. in the 1st phase of closure of industries completed on 7.1.2001, 2773 industries were sealed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 8.2.2001 directed survey/sealing of the remaining 21,400 polluting industries. In the 2nd phase of closure, 756 industries were sealed. Thus, in the who phases, out of the total 34,998 industries surveyed, 3529 polluting industrial units were sealed, 1517

were found already sealed, in 2377 cases no industrial activity was found, 3494 had changed trade, 10,875 were found residential/vacant 7058 were not in the list of 27 and 33 F category and 5801 were not in existence/non-traceable.

Surprise checks are conducted by the Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi of the sealed units. Sealed units found re-open are re-sealed and further action is taken.

(c) and (d) Industrial plots have been allotted to all the polluting and 'F' industries which had applied under the Relocation Scheme and were found eligible under the Scheme. The Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi has reported that the development work under the Relocation Scheme is progressing and the work is expected to be completed by September, 2002.

Proposal for Reducing the Width of Rural Roads in Coastal Area

372. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the State of Kerala for reducing the width of rural roads from 8m to 6m., considering the density of population in the coastal area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala have requested for relaxation of guidelines to reduce the Formation Width of rural roads from 7.5m. to 6m. in Thycattussery, Aryad and Ambalappuzha blocks in Alappuzha District and Vadakara block in Kozhikode District, as they fall in coastal areas and the density of population is very high.

(c) The request of Kerala Government has been agreed to as a Special case.

Raising of Scholarship and Stipend to Scheduled Tribe Students

373. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to raise the amount of scholarship and stipend given to the Scheduled Tribe students in Schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the Government have also propose to provide them better hostel facilities;

(d) if so, the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Presently, only Post Matric students are provided scholarship. The amounts of scholarship are being reviewed.

(c) to (e) Facilities are provided by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. Union Government does not provide any facility directly to students.

[Translation]

Annapurna Yojana

374. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons identified under 'Annapurna Yojana' in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether all the persons identified have already been covered under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the lower strata could be benefited under the Annapurna Yojana;

(f) whether it is a fact that some States have not implemented Annapurna Scheme so far;

(g) if so, the names of such States and the reasons thereof;

(h) the steps taken or being taken to get the Scheme implemented in these States;

(i) whether the request of the Tripura Government to enhance the monthly quota under the scheme has been acceded to; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (j) A Statement showing the number of persons, State-wise, targeted for coverage under the Annapurna Scheme in the year 2001-02 and the number of persons actually identified and covered under the Scheme is enclosed.

2. The Annapurna Scheme, which aims at providing food security to destitutes above 65 years of age (identified by the State/UTs.) is yet to be implemented in five States, namely, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab which have indicated difficulties in identifying beneficiaries, as per the criteria of the Scheme. The Government of Tripura had suggested an increase in entitlement of rice (from 10 Kgs to 15 Kgs per month), which is not in accordance with the Guidelines of the Scheme and could not be acceded to.

Statement

(As on 16-11-2001)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Target (Nos.)	No. of Benf. Identified	No. of Benf. Covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116892	93200	93200
2.	Bihar	158849	166601	166601
3.	Chhattisgarh	26671	29740	29740
4.	Goa	753	-	-
5.	Gujarat*	-	-	-
6.	Haryana*	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6373	-	-
8.	J & K	8547	10220	10220
9.	Jharkhand	45947	-	-
10.	Karnataka*	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	37618	33145	31859
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	148531	-	-
14.	Orissa	54194	64800	64800
15.	Punjab*	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	105293	61402	61402
17.	Tamilnadu	71974	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	350001	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttaranchal	10624	-	-
20.	West Bengal	80020	43012	-
21.	A & N Islands	468	23	23
22.	Chandigarh	488	-	-
23.	D & N Haveli	318	380	380
24.	Daman & Diu	67	-	-
25.	NCT Delhi	8915	170	-
26.	Lakshadweep	50	58	58
27.	Pondicherry	1321	23	-
Sub Total		1233914	502774	458283
North Eastern States				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4761	4442	-
29.	Assam	68927	68927	-
30.	Manipur	8590	4831	4831
31.	Meghalaya	9263	6338	-
32.	Mizoram	2587	-	-
33.	Nagaland	6727	-	-
34.	Sikkim	2484	2411	2411
35.	Tripura	14851	10972	10972
Sub-Total		118191	97921	18214
Total		1352105	600695	476497

* Not implementing the scheme.

[English]

**Removal of Illegal Constructions
From Agricultural Land**

375. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1403 dated July 3, 2001 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the reasons for not removing illegal constructions from the agricultural land in Sanik Farms Delhi;

(e) whether it is a fact that large scale illegal constructions have also taken place on agricultural land in saidulazab, Neb-Sari, Dera and Sultanpur villages of Delhi; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Revenue/Development Departments to remove the same?

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

Disinvestment of PSUs

376. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector undertakings which have been disinvested recently alongwith the money received;

(b) whether these were all profit making concerns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether certain other profit making undertakings are proposed to be disinvested;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any loss making PSU has been disinvested so far; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The names of the PSUs which have been disinvested recently and the amount realised through disinvestment in them are as follows:—

Name of the PSU		Amount Realised (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	HTL Limited	55.00
2.	CMC Ltd.	152.00

1	2	3
3.	Properties of ITDC at Bangalore, Agra Madurai, Bodh Gaya, Hassan and Mamallapuram	60.16*
4.	Properties of the Hotel Corporation of India at Mumbai and Rajgir (Bihar)	159.51*
Total		426.67**

* Amount to be realised.

** Including Rs. 219.67 crore to be realised.

(b) and (c) During the year 2000-2001, HTL Ltd. and CMC Ltd. earned profits whereas ITDC and the Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. incurred losses.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. During the year 2001-2002, a portion of the Government held equity in some profit making PSUs like IBP Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd. NEPA Ltd., Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. etc. is to be disinvested.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. and some hotels of ITDC and Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., which were incurring losses have been disinvested.

Physical Education Institutions in North-Eastern States

377. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the State Governments of various States in North-East for setting up of physical education institutions;

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

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to open physical education institutions in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN

REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) One proposal has been received from the Government of Manipur for establishment of a Physical Education College in Manipur. At present, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not have any scheme under which a State Government can be assisted to set-up a Physical Education College.

(c) and (d) Government are at present not contemplating setting up of any Physical Education Institution in the NE Region.

Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior is a deemed University already functioning under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. In addition to this, the Sports Authority of India is also running the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education at Thiruvananthapuram.

Rural Development Projects in Karnataka

378. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government seeking Rs. 1,050 crore to take up various rural development projects in the State.

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

(c) the details of the projects proposed to be taken up in the State, location-wise; and

(d) the action, if any, taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The State Government have informed that they have not sent any individual proposal to the Government of India seeking Rs. 1,050

crore to take up various rural development projects in Karnataka.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Housing Projects in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) the details of the housing projects carried out by the Centre, State Governments, HUDCO and NHFC in Tamil Nadu during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the new project proposals from Tamil Nadu carried out by HUDCO in the major cities of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) a Central Public Sector Undertaking, has sanctioned 336 schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 1234.82 crore in Tamil Nadu during the last three years. During this period, HUDCO has also sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 252.17 crore to individuals in the State under HUDCO Niwas - the retail housing scheme of HUDCO. Year-wise details of loans sanctioned by HUDCO are given in the statement-I enclosed.

There is no organisation with acronym "NHFC" under this Ministry.

(b) During the current year, as on 31.10.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 13.05 crore to Tamil Nadu Housing Board for special repairs to 18165 dwelling units in Chennai. As on 31.10.2001, 5 housing schemes for loan amount of Rs. 915.33 lakh are in the pipeline of HUDCO and will be sanctioned as per HUDCO guidelines. Details of these schemes are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Details of Housing Projects Sanctioned By HUDCO in Tamil Nadu During the Last Three Years

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Loan sanctioned under bulk housing schemes		Loan sanctioned to individuals under HUDCO Niwas
	No. of schemes	Loan sanctioned	
1998-99	204	478.90	N.A.
1999-2000	102	405.37	122.87
2000-2001	30	350.55	129.50
Total	336	1234.82	252.17

* HUDCO Niwas Scheme was launched only in March, 1998.

Statement-II**Housing Schemes in Pipeline, State/Agency-wise, for the Month Ending 31.10.2001**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Agency	Scheme Name	Dwelling			Loan Amount			
			Units	EWS(R)	EWS(U)	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other
Tamil Nadu									
1.	Kamudhi Non Govt. org.	AZMH NGO EWS C/L Thro Comm. Devt. Soc Ramnad NGO	200	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Manushi Non Govt. Org.	Manushi EWS Rural C/L HSG Scheme Cuddalore NGO	75	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Social Edu. & Eco. Dev. Trust	NGO EWS Urban Housing Scheme At Vellore	335	0.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Self Help Grp. NGO.	NGO EWS HSG Sch. Thro women Self Help Group Puthur	300	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	TN Coop. Hsg Federation Ltd.	Constn. of Flats By Arinagar Anna Coop. Hsg Soc Attur	124	0.00	0.00	0.00	704.33.	0.00	0.00
Total			1034	30.00	181.00	0.00	704.33	0.00	0.00
Grand Total			915.33						

Reorientation of Education System in North-East

380 SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the new challenges of global economy and fast development in technology including Information Technology, the Government have evolved any strategy for reorientation of education system in the North-East to meet the new challenges, under the Special Plan for the Accelerated Development of the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the salient features of the strategy; and

(c) the steps taken to enforce the new strategy?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN

REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the North Eastern States and will be laid on the table of the House.

World Bank Assistance for Hyderabad Water Supply

381. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank agreed in 1997 for Rs. 1000 crore assistance for the Hyderabad Water Supply Project;

(b) if so, whether the said amount sanctioned by the World Bank has been utilized fully;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a detailed project report on the Second Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 1498.40 crore for World Bank assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the total amount sanctioned by the World Bank, utilized so far and present status of work in these project?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted the Second Hyderabad Water Supply & Sewerage Project at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 1488.40 crore for World Bank assistance in December, 1996. The proposal was recommended by this Ministry and Department of Economic Affairs to the World Bank for consideration. However, it was subsequently informed by the World Bank that the project was no longer in its lending programme. The Department of Economic Affairs had informed the State Government accordingly on 26.9.2000.

Research on Building Materials

382. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase research facilities for better use of building materials in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Structural Engineering Research Centre in Chennai has been entrusted with the task of carrying out studies in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Research on building materials is carried out in several CSIR laboratories including Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), Dhanbad, Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI) Calcutta, Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) Dhanbad, Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) Roorkee, Regional Research Laboratory

(RRL), Thiruvananthapuram, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) Bhopal, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar, Regional Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat. The budgetary allocation to these laboratories has been consistently increasing. These laboratories have developed stabilised mud blocks, clay flyash bricks, redmud polymer composites, flyash polymer composites etc.

(c) No Sir, SERC, Chennai deals mainly with studies of complex structures, including those relating to specialized buildings.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Hotel Corporation of India

383. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's decision to separate the sale of Hotel Corporation of India from the privatization of the carrier has affected Air India's plans to improve its profitability;

(b) if so, the main reasons for taking such a decision by the Government;

(c) whether any alternative has been worked out to improve the profitability of Air India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) In accordance with the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, it was decided that the Boards of Management of the concerned Public Sector Holding Companies would decide the case of their subsidiaries. Hence, the Board of Air India Limited (AI), the holding company for Hotel Corporation of India Limited (HCI) was separately implementing the decision regarding disinvestment of HCI. On a proposal from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, it was decided in September 2001 that the Ministry of Disinvestment would takeover the process of disinvestment of HCI and that would accrue from the disinvestment of HCI would flow into Air India.

(c) and (d) The Disinvestment Commission had recommended infusion of Rs. 1000 crores before floating sale of shares in the market and/or to the strategic partner. The Government did not accept this recommendation keeping in view the overall policy, priorities and prevailing financial position.

Corruption In DDA

384. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
 SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
 SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH
 SHRI C.N. SINGH:
 SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
 SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
 SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has expressed serious concern on the rampant corruption, lack of accountability and absence of redressal mechanism in DDA;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by his Ministry on the view of the Prime Minister;

(c) whether his Ministry have assessed the area of corrupt practices prevailing in the DDA, particularly in the Accounts Department;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of complaints received against the DDA during the last one year and action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken to bring transparency in the functioning of DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on analysis of representations received in the Prime Minister's Office, Hon'ble Prime Minister, in a recent communication has pointed the problems of a generic nature faced by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) applicants, as well as shortcomings in the mechanism for redressal of grievances in it. The problems mainly relate to delays encountered in allotment of plots/flats, transfer of registration in favour of legal heirs, refund of registration money, change of address, issue of demand-cum-allotment letters, possession letters, etc. and inadequate response from DDA to redress the grievances. DDA has initiated action and examination in depth of cases of delay in public dealing departments. Several short term and long term measures have been initiated by DDA to train its work force introduce computerization and e-governance as well as exercising strict vigilance at all levels.

(c) and (d) It cannot be said that corrupt practices exist as a system within the Accounts Wing or any other Departments of DDA. Whenever instance of individual failure are noticed, action is taken by the DDA's Vigilance Wing to bring the corrupt officials to book.

(e) and (f) The DDA has reported that 967 representations with respect to the DDA were received in the Prime Minister's Office from January, 1999 to June, 2001. Action on them has been taken. As mentioned above, DDA has initiated examination in depth of cases of delay in public dealing departments and several short term and long term measures to train its work force, introduce computerization and e-governance as well as exercising strict vigilance at all levels.

Text Books of NCERT

385. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large criticism of a text book prescribed for Class XI authored by Shri Satish Chander and published by the NCERT, which has references to Saints/others leaders;

(b) if so, whether the Lt. Governor of Delhi has asked for deletion of such objectionable portion from the Text Book;

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

(d) the details of provisions made by NCERT for assessment and editing of books published;

(e) the names of other books in respect of which objections have been raised regarding their contents; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that no such objectionable material is published in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No such communication has been received in NCERT.

(d) Textbooks published by NCERT are edited and reviewed by a group of practising teachers and experts.

(e) (1) Ancient India - Class VI-Romila Thapar

(2) Modern India - Class VIII, Arjun Dev and Indira Arjun Dev,

(3) Ancient India - Class XI, Ram Sharan Sharma,

(4) Medieval India - Class XI, Satish Chandra

(f) In the recent guidelines issued by NCERT for development of syllabi and related textual materials, it has been emphasized that due care be taken to ensure that any reference on material likely to hurt the religious sentiments of any particular community on religious minority should not find mention therein.

[*Translation*]

Demolition of Houses in Delhi

386. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses are being demolished in those colonies in Delhi where people have built houses on their own land; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No house on private land, which is built as per approved building plan and conforms to municipal bye-laws, zoning regulations, land use and other relevant laws in force, is demolished.

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

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

387. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK:
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite instructions by the Union Government to this effect the local Members of Parliament in some States are not consulted while finalising the projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details and factual position in the matter, State-wise;

(c) the number of roads approved on the recommendations of MPs under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of proposals received by the Government from MPs/State Governments for construction of roads so far, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals cleared/pending, State-wise;

(f) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared;

(g) the expenditure incurred under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(h) whether any requests have been received to increase the allocation under the scheme;

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(j) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (j) The Ministry of Rural Development have advised all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that full consideration should be directed to the proposals forwarded by Members of Parliament before finalising the Project Proposals for the year 2001-02 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The matter has been followed up by the Ministry who have, for the year 2001-2002, received project proposals from all States except Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka. Project Proposals pertaining to 19 States have been fully/partially cleared and action is in hand in respect of the proposals of the remaining States. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I

2. In respect of proposals cleared under the PMGSY in the year 2000-01, road work have commenced in almost all States, and an expenditure of Rs. 384.34 crore has so far been incurred (the details are enclosed as statement-II). The Programme is fast gaining momentum. Keeping in view the magnitude of the Programme, requests have been received for increasing the allocations

under the Scheme. Depending on the availability of additional funds, the same could be allocated to the States/UTs based, inter alia, upon the timely submission

of Project Reports, status of preparedness, the speed of execution of the Projects in hand and capacity to effectively incur expenditure.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Amount cleared (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received from State Governments	Of these proposals of MPs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	74.00	129	129**
2.	Assam	154.92	217	205
3.	Chhattisgarh	184.45	275	54
4.	Gujarat	106.15	451	194
5.	Haryana	50.15	72	72
6.	Jharkhand	220.08	194	117
7.	Kerala	28.08	114	51
8.	Madhya Pradesh	498.68	776	221
9.	Manipur	80.71	134	17
10.	Meghalaya	76.72	103	53
11.	Mizoram	46.53	24	24**
12.	Nagaland	45.53	27	27**
13.	Orissa	331.72	654	309
14.	Punjab	74.29	195	28
15.	Rajasthan	263.05	491	131
16.	Sikkim	37.81	31	31**
17.	Tripura	51.85	30	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	266.84	409	276
19.	West Bengal	150.18	108	71
20.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	1528	450
21.	Bihar*	-	544	242
22.	Himachal Pradesh*	-	120	44

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Maharashtra*	-	804	408
24.	Tamil Nadu*	-	446	435
25.	Uttaranchal*	-	80	57
Total		2741.74	7959	3646

* The Project Proposals for these States are awaiting clearance pending certain clarifications from the State Governments.

** The MPs from these States have given their concurrence to the proposals forwarded by the State Governments.

Statement-II

Sl.No.	State	Amount Spent (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.30
3.	Haryana	4.98
4.	Karnataka	4.12
5.	Maharashtra	11.92
6.	Meghalaya	34.95
7.	Mizoram	8.03
8.	Nagaland	0.37
9.	Punjab	1.50
10.	Rajasthan	32.14
11.	Sikkim	13.16
12.	Tripura	18.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	199.09
14.	Daman & Diu	0.35
Total		364.34

Security of Airports

388. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Immigration Department has submitted any report to his Ministry regarding security of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action/steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pak Shelling in J&K

389. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of villagers killed/injured in Pakistani shelling in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) The steps taken by the Government for the safety of villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As informed by the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, with effect from January 1, 2001 to November, 15, 2001, 4492 incidents of shelling/firing were reported on the Line of Control and along International Border. In these incidents, 08 civilians were killed and 57 injured.

(b) Biannual as well as frequent flag meetings at the level of local Commanders are held regularly with Pak Rangers in an attempt to bring down the incidents of unprovoked firing at International Border. Government has also undertaken fencing/floodlighting of the International Border. As regards LoC, construction of Bunkers has been undertaken at Uri, Boniyar and Gurez Blocks are also in Kargil District.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

390. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

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

(a) the names of States have not been provided with the Navodaya Vidyalayas and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of such Vidyalayas opened in the districts of each State including newly born States during 2001 till date;

(c) the number of remaining districts in each State where these are likely to be set up during 2002-2003;

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the efforts made/being made by the Government to open at least one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The State of West Bengal and Tamilnadu have not been provided with the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas as these States have not accepted the scheme. While the Tamilnadu has its reservation on account of Hindi being one of the compulsory subject of study, West Bengal has reservations on account of ideological grounds.

(b) During 2001, till date, 11 new JNVs have been sanctioned as per following details:-

Sl.	State	No. of JNVs sanctioned	Name of Distt.
1.	Chhattisgarh	01	Champa
2.	Haryana	01	Sirsa
3.	Madhya Pradesh	01	Mandsaur
4.	Manipur	01	East Imphal
5.	Nagaland	01	Mokakchung
6.	Punjab	04	Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Faridkot, Moga
7.	Rajasthan	01	Hanumangarh
8.	Uttar Pradesh	01	Chitrakoot

(c) Out of 93 uncovered districts, it is proposed to cover 62 districts subject to the receiving suitable proposal from concerned State Govt. List of no. of uncovered districts is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The process of finalizing the plan allocations for various schemes have not yet been finalized and therefore it is not feasible to indicate the amount earmarked for this activity at present.

(e) State Govts. are constantly requested to send proposals for establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of State concerned. Certain relaxations are also given in hilly States reducing the minimum land required for establishment of Vidyalaya.

Statement*The Statewise No. of District Uncovered by NVS*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Districts uncovered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Maharashtra	8
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Mizoram	5
10.	Nagaland	2
11.	Orissa	12
12.	Rajasthan	1
13.	Gujarat	8
14.	Haryana	4
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1
16.	Karnataka	1
17.	Kerala	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3
19.	Jharkhand	3

1	2	3
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttaranchal	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16
Total		93

Agro-Food Processing Milk Sector Under TIFAC

391. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agro-Food Processing Milk Sector has made steady progress under the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) in the Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have expressed their concern over the poor performance of Agro-Food Processing Milk Sector in the country;

(d) whether certain amount is allocated to the State to ensure the facilitation of technology assessment in this regard;

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

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the success of the technology under TIFAC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council has signed an agreement with Karnataka Kolar Milk Union and Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Union on the project titled "Improvement in Milk Quality and Yield by Establishing Modern Dairy Farming at Kolar", with a project cost of Rs. 2.16 crores and TIFAC has also signed an agreement with the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited on the project titled "Pilot Project for Clean Milk Production in Andhra Pradesh", with a project cost of Rs. 2.09 crores. The duration of both the projects is one year and the budgetary support of TIFAC is Rs. 1.00 crore in each case.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Funds are allocated to specific projects only and no funds are being allocated to State Governments.

(f) Under Technology Vision-2020 Projects, TIFAC is monitoring the progress through sector related panels in the four sub-sectors, namely, Milk Fruit & Vegetables, Cereals and Fish to ensure the success of the technology. The Government is committed to supporting TIFAC to ensure the success of its projects.

Terrorist Activities

392. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing terrorist activities in the country particularly after 11th September incident of America;

(b) if so, the details of the terrorist incidents that had taken place, particularly after the said incident, state-wise;

(c) whether the Government have evaluated their areas of failure in combating terrorism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There is no significant increase in the level of terrorist violence since the September 11 terrorist attacks in America. Major terrorist incidents in J&K after 11 September 2001 are indicated below:—

- (i) Nine SOG personnel were killed and 11 others injured in a Fidayeen attack on SOG camp, Handwara, Kupwara on 17.9.2001. One Fidayeen terrorist was also killed.
- (ii) Terrorists launched a Fidayeen attack on the State Assembly in Srinagar on 1.10.2001 killing 39 persons and injuring 60 others.
- (iii) Four LeT terrorists opened indiscriminate fire at the security guards at the entrance gate of Air Force Station, Avantipura (pulwama) on 22.10.2001 in an unsuccessful bid to enter the

campus. The entries retaliated killing all the four terrorist. One sentry and one civilian were also killed and three security force personnel and one civilian injured in the exchange of fire.

- (iv) On JeM terrorist entered the bathroom of PS Chadoora (Budgam) on 26.10.2001 and started firing, causing injuries to two CRPF personnel, including a SI. Army/CRPF cordoned the area and killed the terrorist in the encounter.
- (v) During an operation carried out by Army/Police, one militant holed up in a mosque in village Panazan, Chadoora (Budgam) on 29.10.2001 was killed and 1 AK Rifle with 04 Magazines was recovered.
- (vi) Four Army Jawans were killed and five others injured when a fidayeen group attacked 36 RR camp at Peth Dayalgam (Anantnag) on 3 November, 2001. One LeT terrorist was killed after encounter.

(c) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to counter terrorist activities in the States. Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. As a result of coordinated action, several terrorist modules have been neutralized.

Funds are also reimbursed to the States under the Scheme of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, incurred by the States on combating terrorist/militant/extremist activities.

Prevention of Terrorism ordinance, 2001 has been promulgated under which 23 Organisations are listed as Terrorist Organizations.

In the wake of the 11th September attacks in USA, the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to strengthen security around the vital installations. Review of VVIP security has been undertaken. Security of airports, aircraft etc. has been strengthened. The State Governments have been requested to gear up collection of intelligence with regard to sabotage, subversive

activities and attempts to disturb communal harmony. The State Governments/UTs have also been requested to keep contingency plans in readiness to deal with any eventuality.

Disinvestment of Air India and Indian Airlines

393. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment process of Air India and Indian Airlines have been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Singapore Airlines which was none of the bidder has withdrawn from the process of disinvestments of Air India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the further progress since been made in the disinvestment bid of Air India;

(f) whether the Singapore Airlines has accused the official machinery for its withdrawal; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control such acts in future?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The process of disinvestment in both Air India and Indian Airlines have not yet been completed due to the lack of bidders.

(c) and (d) Singapore Airlines Limited (SIA) have stated the following reasons for their withdrawal from the disinvestment process of Air India:

(i) Intensity of opposition to the privatisation of Air India from various quarters including certain sections of political groups trade unions and the media;

(ii) Slowdown of the world economy affecting the international airlines business; and

- (iii) SIA's investments in Australia demanding more attention and requiring commitment of substantial financial resources.

(e) Tata Sons Limited, the consortium partner of SIA, have intimated that in the light of SIA's decision to withdraw from the consortium, they are assessing the new situation following which they will revert to the Government in the matter. So far, Government has not received any response from Tata Sons Limited.

(f) No, Sir.

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

Separate Seeds Act for Maharashtra

394. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has approached the Union Government to accord approval to Separate Seeds in the Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has sought some clarifications from the State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the State Government has clarified the points raised by the Union Government;

(e) whether the administrative approval has been granted to the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Maharashtra Seeds Bill, 2000, seeking approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26.6.2001.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The Bill is under examination in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

[Translation]

Constitution of Regional Committees on NCTE

395. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Committees of N.C.T.E. have been constituted;

(b) if so the terms of reference of all the regional committees; and

(c) the functions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The functions of the Regional Committees which are given in Sections 14, 15 and 17 of National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 besides in terms of Section 20 (6) of NCTE Act, 1993, the Regional Committees shall perform such other function as may be assigned to it by the Council or as may be determined by Regulations.

Allocation of Funds Under PMGSY

396. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made allocation of funds for various States for Phase-I under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise with particular reference to Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that opposition-ruled States have been given much lesser amount as compared to the other States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have received complaints in this regard;

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

(g) if not, whether allocation has been made on the basis of population of a State or the area of the State; and

(h) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (h) For the year 2000-2001, the Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 2370 crore to the States and Union Territories under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana based on, inter alia, a weightage of 75% for Need (share of Unconnected

Habitations in the total Unconnected Habitations of the country) and 25% on coverage (share of connected Habitations in the total connected Habitation of the country). A Statement indicating the allocation of funds to States/Union Territories is enclosed. While no complaints have been received from the States alleging discriminatory treatment, some States have pleaded for larger allocations.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00
3.	Assam	75.00
4.	Bihar	150.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	87.00
6.	Goa	5.00
7.	Gujarat	50.00
8.	Haryana	20.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	110.00
12.	Karnataka	95.00
13.	Kerala	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	213.00
15.	Maharashtra	130.00
16.	Manipur	40.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.00
18.	Mizoram	20.00
19.	Nagaland	20.00
20.	Orissa	175.00
21.	Punjab	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	130.00
23.	Sikkim	20.00

1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.00
25.	Tripura	25.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00
27.	Uttaranchal	60.00
28.	West Bengal	135.00
29.	A & N Islands	10.00
30.	D & N Haveli	5.00
31.	Daman & Diu	5.00
32.	Lakshadweep	5.00
33.	Pondicherry	5.00
Total		2370.00

Development of Cities/Towns in Madhya Pradesh

397. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of small and medium towns; and

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

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

(b) The details of proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the action taken thereon is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded the project reports in respect of 7 towns namely- Harwani, Javed, Rajpur, Chaurai, Garhakota, Raiser, and Akodia under centrally sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme. The project report of Chaurai town has already been appraised and returned to the State Government. The remaining project reports are under process in the town & Country

Planning Organisation and their appraisal reports will be sent to the State Government according to the priority assigned by them for coverage under the IDSMT scheme.

Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), proposals for 16 towns have been received. The details are as under:-

S.No.	Name of Town	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Mauganj	Revised Report was received in October, 2001. The same is under examination.
2.	Shappur	Examined and comments sent in January, 2001, Reply received in October, 2001. under examination.
3.	Ajaygarh	Examined and comments sent to the State Government in January, 2001.
4.	Peli	Examined, Comments sent in August, 2001. Reply awaited.
5.	Nowrojabad	Examined and comments sent in August, 2001. Reply awaited.
6.	Khand	Examined and comments sent in August, 2001. Reply awaited.

1	2	3
7.	Baqli	Examined and comments sent in August, 2001. Reply awaited.
8.	Maksi	Low Priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
9.	Bamhani Banjæ	Low priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
10.	Gurh	Low priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
11.	Kharagpur	Examined and comments sent in November 2001. Reply awaited.
12.	Unhel	Low Priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
13.	Namli	Low Priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
14.	Badawada	Under examination.
15.	Kakarhati	Low Priority. Not to be considered at this stage.
16.	Najgarhi	Under Examination.

Apart from the above, 4 Proposals for External Assistance for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Projects have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Comments
1.	Jabalpur Water Supply & Sewerage Project (M.P.)	466.86	Comments sent to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for compliance. Further response is awaited.
2.	Sagar Water Supply Augmentation Project (M.P.)	75.21	The State Government has been asked to comply with the technical observations of Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organisation (CPHEEO) and to confirm adequate counterpart funding.
3.	Jabalpur Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project (M.P.)	177.05	The State Government has been asked to comply with the technical observations of Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organisation (CPHEEO) and to confirm adequate counterpart funding.
4.	Indore Water Supply-Phase-III, Indore Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Project	575.00 07.50	Examined and comments sent to the State Governments on 17th July, 2000. Reply awaited.

*[English]***Vacancies in the Ministry**

398. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in different grades in his Ministry;

(b) whether any action has been taken to fill up the vacant posts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The details of vacancies in the Ministry are as under:-

(i) Director (Ex-cadre)	1
(ii) Research Officer	1
(iii) Assistants	7
(iv) Steno (Grade C)	2
(v) Accountant	1
(vi) UDC	2
(vii) LDC	2
(viii) Staff Car Driver	2
(ix) Jamadar/Sr. Peon	1
(x) Despatch Rider	1

Action is being continuously taken to fill up the vacancies in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training, Union Public Service Commission and other Competent Authorities, wherever required. The vacancies pertaining to ex-cadre posts have also been published in the Newspapers

(d) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]***Sports Organisation**

399. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make the sports organisations free from the influence of politicians and bureaucrats; and

(b) if so, the details of the efforts being made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) National Sports Federations/Associations are registered Societies and the election of office bearers of these organisations is held according to their constitutions. The Government does not intend to interfere in the functioning of National Sports Federations including their election process.

Farm Houses in Delhi

400. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5372 dated 28.8.2001 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the farmhouses in Delhi violate the norms/guidelines dated 7.6.2000 issued while scrapping the notification dated 23.7.1998 in respect of farmhouses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry are scrapping the notification dated 7.6.2000 and implementing the notification dated 23.7.1998 to give undue benefits to illegally constructed farmhouses in Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons for not demolishing the illegally constructed farmhouses on agricultural land and the time by which the same are likely to be demolished; and

(e) the details of illegal constructions generally found in these farmhouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The building control norms for farm houses in Delhi were notified on August 7, 2000 rescinding the earlier notification dated 23.7.1998 with respect to farm houses. In many of the farm houses survived till 15.10.2001 by MCD and DDA violation of the norms have been noticed.

(b) Out of the total 1553 farmhouses surveyed by MCD till 15.10.2001, violation of sanctioned plan has been found in 1426 cases. DDA had surveyed 407 farm houses and there has been violation of sanctioned Plan in 250 cases.

(c) The notification of 7.6.2000 of the Government was with respect of construction of residential buildings. However, there is no proposal with the Government at present to scrap notification dated 7.8.2000 relating to farm houses.

(d) Action on illegal constructions are taken up by MCD & DDA as per Act and Rules.

(e) The illegal constructions in the farm houses are mainly in violation of the sanction planned provisions of Building Bye-laws.

[English]

Winding up of Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

401. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have decided to wind-up Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (MAPL) Nagpur;

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

(c) whether the Government have decided to award any compensation to the employees of the MAPL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the alternative measures taken by the Government to help the employees and their family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In the hearing held on 4.7.2000, the Board for Industrial Financial Reconstruction under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 formed its opinion that it is just, equitable and in the public interest that MAPL may be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) to (e) The Government have not decided to award any compensation to the employees of MAPL.

Disinvestment of CMC

402. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the disinvestment of public sector CMC Limited has been finalised;

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

(c) the number of bidders participated in the bid alongwith their rates;

(d) whether Tata Consultancy Services have expressed their interest in taking over the control of this company;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have accepted the proposal of Tata Consultancy Services; and

(g) if so, the details of the terms finalised?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The management control of CMC Ltd. was handed over to the strategic partner on 16th October 2001.

(c) to (g) Two bidders submitted their bids but one bid was found to be a non-complaint bid as the required bank guarantee was not submitted by the bidder. Hence, the bid was not opened. The bid amount quoted by the other bidder, namely Tata Sons Limited, was Rs. 152 crore for 51% equity of CMC Ltd. After evaluation of the bid, the bid of M/s. Tata Sons Limited was accepted and after signing of the necessary documents, the management was transferred to them on 16.10.2001.

Promotion of Kung-Fu and Karate

403. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kung-Fu and Karate are approved sports and as such are being encouraged in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the promotion of these sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) For the promotion of Karate Government of India has recognized a National Sports Federation for the purpose, however, no National Sport Federation relating to Kung-Fu is recognised by the Government.

(c) In the recent past no organisation relating to the Kung-Fu has sought recognition of the Government.

(d) In the present set up, the promotion of a particular sport is primarily the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation. However, the Federation relating to Karate is eligible for financial assistance for holding National championships.

Prices and Distribution of Fertilizers

404. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the fertilizers under the price distribution and movement control at the Central Government;

(b) the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of these fertilizers; and

(c) the names of decontrolled fertilizers and chemicals with their MRP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer which is at present statutorily covered under price, distribution and movement control. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea statutorily notified at present is Rs. 4600 per tonne exclusive of the Central Sales Tax, the State Sales Tax and other local taxes wherever levied.

(c) Since the chemicals are decontrolled, the Government does not fix their prices. The MRPs of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers covered under the Concession Scheme, are indicated by the Union Government. The MRPs of Single Super Phosphates are indicated by the respective State Governments. Indicative MRPs of the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers at present are as follows:

Name of the fertilizers	Indicated MRPs (Rs per tonne)
1	2
Di-ammonium	8900
Phosphate (DAP)	
Muriate of Potash (MOP)	4255
Complexes	
10:26:26	7380

1	2
12:32:16	7960
14:28:14	7820
14:35:14	8100
15:15:15	6620
16:20:0	6740
17:17:17	7680
19:19:19	7840
20:20:0	6880
23:23:0	7540
28:28:0	8520

Micro Tribal Development Agencies

405. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Micro Tribal Development Agencies set up in various Tribal dominated States;

(b) the allocation of funds made to these agencies and the amount utilized by them during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the specific development programmes undertaken by these agencies for micro tribes, separate break up thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Pockets under Modified Areas Development Approach (MADA) and clusters have been identified in 23 States/UTs. In addition, 75 Primitive Tribal Groups have also been identified in 17 States/UTs. Micro Development Agencies have not been set up in any State/UT under TSP strategy.

Review of Progress of Housing Schemes

406. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made a comprehensive review of the progress achieved on the housing front in the urban areas recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultation has also been held with the State Government so as to ensure the balanced and effective implementation of the housing scheme;

(d) if so, whether details about the schemes formulated by the Union Government have found favour with the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details of the schemes finalised and the financial implications involved therein; and

(f) the manner in which the proposed schemes are likely to be implemented and financial assistance to be given to each State and the number of housing units to be constructed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) To achieve the target of "Housing for All", Government has launched Two Million Housing Programme (2 MHP) since 1998-99. Periodic review and monitoring of this programme is being carried out regularly to suggest measures for boosting up the programme. During the Conference of State Housing Ministers and Secretaries held in June, 2000, a comprehensive review of this programme was carried out.

(d) and (e) Housing is a State subject. Government of India's role is an enable rather than builder. However, the States are normally consulted before finalising the scheme. The State Governments are required to draw their own action plans to address the housing problems in their States. Till 31.10.2001, Housing and urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) has sanctioned 13,61,498 dwelling units amounting to Rs. 2,931.35 crores, under 2 MHP.

(f) The scheme is demand-driven and the money is released as per the request/allocation to the State Governments.

Threat by Bangladesh Rifles

407. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian villages bordering Bangladesh have been threatened to leave the villages by Bangladesh rifles;

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

(c) whether the fencing along the Indian border with Bangladesh is likely to be made, particularly those villages which are under the constant threat from the other side;

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

(e) the steps taken to protect the lives and properties of persons living in the bordering areas of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There has been one instance in recent months when Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) threatened Villagers to vacate their houses in the areas held in adverse possession of India. At the time of joint verification pillar by Bangladesh Rifles and Border Security Force on 17 June 2001 in the village Char Meghna district Nadia, West Bengal, which is under adverse possession of India, the Bangladesh Rifles personnel while returning to their outpost are reported to have asked some residents to vacate the village within 10 days. The BSF lodged a strong protest with BDR and a flag meeting was held. Additional troops were deployed to patrol the area round the clock to instill a sense of security in the minds of the villagers.

(c) and (d) Fencing of the border with Bangladesh is being implemented in a phased manner. In the first phase fencing of Indo-Bangladesh border measuring 857 kms was approved out of which in area of 852 kms has already been fenced. For phase II, Government have approved fencing of 2429 kms of the border. Work on this is underway.

(e) Government of India has taken a series of measures including raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine borders, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. to protect the lives and properties of people living in the border areas of Bangladesh.

[Translation]

Para-Military Forces

408. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the number of para-military forces during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total strength of para-military force personnel, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is not in public interest to divulge the details.

[English]

Rewriting of History Books by NCERT

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

(a) whether the NCERT has been asked to re-write the history books meant for schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new approach is being adopted in writing history text books; and

(d) if so, the fact and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations contained in the National Curriculum Framework for School Education and the detailed Syllabi prepared thereof, NCERT is engaged in the process of development of new textbooks for all subjects including History.

(c) and (d) There is no change in the approach being adopted in the writing of History text books. These would, however, be based on the new Syllabi.

Construction of Toilet Complexes for Slum Dwellers

410. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the construction of 500 toilet complexes, each housing 20 toilet blocks for the slum dwellers of Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government Propose to release Rs. 100 crore for the project through HUDCO;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the subsidy component of the said amount;

(e) whether the amount sought for has been released; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

411. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether a decade ago the government withdrew the subsidy on fertilizers and has again decided to give subsidy on fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of the fertilizers on which subsidy is being granted alongwith the rate thereof;

(c) whether the said subsidy will be further passed on to farmers;

(d) whether the government propose to grant subsidy on other chemicals/pesticides also;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of all such other schemes/projects etc. his ministry is launching for the benefit of the farming society; and

(g) the quantum of money allocated for each project/ scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) While the phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were decontrolled w.e.f. 25.8.1992, the low analysis nitrogenous fertilizers viz., calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and ammonium chloride were decontrolled w.e.f. 10.6.1994. The Government provides concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Base rates of concession for 2001-

2002 are Rs. 3700 per MT for indigenous DAP, Rs. 1550 per MT for imported DAP, Rs. 3150 per MT for MOP and Rs. 700 per MT for SSP. The level of concession for various complex fertilizers is fixed proportionately taken into account the NPK content in these fertilizers.

Urea, being the only fertilizer under statutory price, distribution and movement control, is covered under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme and is eligible for subsidy. Difference between the retention price (cost of production plus 12% post tax return on net worth) and statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price of urea is paid as subsidy to urea manufacturers. On an average, at present, amount of subsidy on urea borne by Union Government is more than Rs. 4000 per tonne.

(c) Since urea is sold on statutorily notified MRP and the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are sold at indicative MRPs to the farmers throughout the country, which are, far less than the cost of production of fertilizers, the benefit of subsidy/concession is passed on to farmers indirectly.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to grant subsidy on other chemicals/pesticides.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers disburses subsidy to urea manufactures and concession to manufacturers of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Budgetary provision of Rs. 8456 crore and Rs. 5714 crore have been made for subsidy on urea and concession decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, respectively, during the current financial year 2001-2002.

Many of the Fertilizer companies are carrying out agricultural extension work with emphasis on education of farmers in the scientific application of fertilizers out of their own resources. Besides, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) are also implementing special projects viz. Rainfed Farming Projects Indian Farm Forestry Development Cooperative Project and Environment Improvement in Rainfed Area Project, respectively.

Unutilization of Funds in North Eastern States

412. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of funds allocated for Primary schools, secondary and technical education, remained unutilised or re-appropriated in North Eastern States during 1999-2000, 2000-2001;

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

(c) the reasons for diversion/non-appropriation, re-appropriation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the North Eastern States and will be laid on the table of the House.

Smuggling of Illegal Indian Arms

413. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing smuggling of illegal Indian arms along the unprotected Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment of the smuggling;

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

(d) the measures taken to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Government is aware of reports of smuggling of arms across the Indo-Bangladesh border. Smuggling being a clandestine activity its extent cannot be quantified precisely. However, details of seizures of arms and ammunition by the Border Security Force along the Indo-Bangladesh border during the last four years upto 8.11.2001 are given as under:-

(ALL FIGURES IN NUMBERS)

1988		1999		2000		2001	
ARMS/AMM		ARMS/AMM		ARMS/AMM		ARMS/AMM	
46	458	20	41	41	325	30	1597

Government have taken various measures to check illegal activity across the Indo-Bangladesh border including smuggling. The entire Indo-Bangladesh border is being fenced in phases. The Border Security Force maintains round the clock surveillance of the border by way of patrolling including patrolling in revenue areas, setting up of nakas, etc. In addition, the Border Security Force is enhancing its intelligence network with a view to contain such activities and also conduct special operation in coordination with the local police. The field formations of Customs, and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are also

sensitised to detect smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Enforcement of Foreign Order 1971

414. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government are again reconsidering to 'Enforce the Foreigners (Report to the Police) Order 1971' in view of the recent Afghan conflict in the sub-continent;

(b) If so, the facts in this regard;

(c) If not, whether this order presently in application to the visitors of Palestine and Bangladesh is proposed to be withdrawn; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Foreigners (Report to Police) Order, 1971 has been repealed on 7th August, 2001 and replaced by a new order viz. Foreigners (Report to Police) Order, 2001. According to the new order issued on 7th August, 2001, every Indian citizen should report to the new nearest police station of the presence of a foreigner residing in the premises occupied or owned or controlled by him within 24 hours if he has reason to believe that foreigner is residing in India illegally. This order is applicable to all foreigners, including Palestinian and Bangladeshi, if staying illegally.

[Translation]

Minority Cell

415. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Minority Cell has been constituted in his Ministry to look into the complaints of persons belonging to minority communities;

(b) if so, the date on which this cell has been constituted and the details in regard to its composition;

(c) the details of the complaints received in the Cell since its inception and the redressal position thereof; and

(d) the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the said Cell more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A Minority Cell was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 21.11.1996 under the charge of one of the Joint Secretaries, with small complement of supporting staff.

(c) and (d) Complaints relating to Law and Order issues concerning minority communities are received from time to time and these are forwarded to the concerned State Governments and Departments of the Central Government for appropriate action.

In the case of heinous crimes towards minority community, the central governmental and also considers to take specific steps, like setting up of Commissions of Inquiry as for instance was done in the case of killing of Mr. Graham Stewart Staines, an Australian national and his two sons on 22nd/23rd January, 1999 in village Manoharpur, District Keonjhar, State Orissa. Appropriate action is taken on the findings of such inquiry reports.

However, since 'Public Order' and 'Police are State subjects vide Entry No. 1 and 2 of List-II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to maintain public order and peace, including registration, investigation of crime and compiling of data relating to communal incidents. Thus, redressal of the grievances of the minorities is basically the concern of the State Governments and it has been left to the concerned State Government(s).

In order to prevent atrocities on minorities, the Government of India also shares intelligence and sends advisories/alert messages to the States/UTs from time to time and Central Para-Military Forces are made available to them on specific request. A special force called the Rapid Action Force is deployed to deal exclusively with the communal tensions. Assistance is also being provided to State Governments for modernization of their policing infrastructure. In addition, detailed guidelines have been issued in October, 1997 for the promotion of communal harmony.

*[English]***Setting up of Technological Parks in Orissa**

416. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Orissa propose to set up Technological Parks in the State and due to lack of infrastructural facilities, the reputed technological houses and world players are not attracted towards this venture;

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

(c) whether in view of financial crisis in the State, the Union Government propose to assist the State Government in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (c) There are no parks called Technology Parks established by Central Government in various States. However, the Government of Orissa in collaboration with the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) of the Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) has set up a Software Technology Park (STP) in Bhubaneswar in April, 1992. The STP provides high speed data communication facilities and built up space for software exporting units. Recently, the STPI has also signed an MOU with the State Government of Orissa for setting up a Software Technology Park at Rourkela. Many reputed software companies including Infosys Technologies Ltd., Bangalore and Satyam Computer Services Ltd., Hyderabad have established their development centres at Bhubaneswar.

Federal Crimes

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

(a) whether the Union Government are actively pushing to slot terrorism, organised crimes and narcotics trafficking etc. as federal crimes;

(b) if so, whether this step has been taken in a bid to empower its investigating agencies to undertake covert operation to tackle crimes with national ramifications;

(c) if so, whether some State Governments had rejected this proposals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Government of India has proposed to set up of a federal agency, to deal with certain specified grave offences, which have inter-State and or/nation-wide ramifications. This has been opposed by some States, on the ground that such a move could infringe their constitutional right to maintain law and order.

(e) Given the legal and constitutional issues involved in the proposal, it would be difficult to indicate a time frame for a final decision on this proposal.

Hanumantha Rao Committee Report on Watershed Development

418. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fully implemented the Ch. Hanumantha Rao Committee report on Watershed Development in the country;

(b) if so, whether any impact has been noticed after implementation of the new policies to develop watersheds in all the drought prone areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to intensify the watershed development for the benefit of rural people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to review and rectify any lapses in watershed development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) Following the recommendations of the Ch. Hanumantha Rao Committee, the Ministry of Rural Development had formulated the Guidelines for Watershed Development for improving the productivity of waste and

degraded lands and thereby ensuring poverty alleviation in the project areas under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) etc. w.e.f. 1.4.1995. Integrated Development of project areas with community participation has been envisaged in three Guidelines. The three main watershed development programmes are being implemented satisfactorily and there is visible improvement in the availability of fuelwood, fodder, employment to the landless labourers leading to reduction in migration, checking soil erosion, increasing water table and production of crops, improvement in the socio-economic status of the rural people living in or around the watershed projects areas.

(d) and (e) The Government has intensified the implementation of the three programmes namely the DPAP, DDP and IWDP for the benefit of the rural people. The funds earmarked for these programmes have gradually been increased during the last three years as under:

Name of the Programme	Budget Allocating during (Rs. in crores)		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
DPAP	95.00	190.00	210.00
DDP	85.00	135.00	160.00
IWDP	82.00	387.00*	430.00

*Revised Allocation

(f) Keeping in view the feedback received over the last six years, the Ministry of Rural Development have revised the Guidelines for Watershed Development in September 2001. These Guidelines provide greater flexibility, focussed role for Panchayat Raj Institutions, project approach, exist protocol, greater community participation in project implementation and post project maintenance etc.

Forcible Entry into Ayodhya Temple

419. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware about forcible entry by some persons in disputed Ayodhya Temple;

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

(c) the number of persons found guilty for disobeying the court order and action taken by the Government to maintain sanctity of the court orders;

(d) whether Union Government has issued instructions to the Government of UP to avoid such incidents in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future;

(g) whether the Government propose to ban such organizations those violated the court orders by entering this site; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the report of Government of Uttar Pradesh, S/Shri Ashok Singhal and S.C. Dixit alongwith some 20 other persons entered the disputed premises at Ayodhya on 17th October, 2001. On persuasion by the local officials, they vacated the disputed premises. However an FIR has also been lodged against the persons who forced their entry into the disputed premises. The State Govt. has also promulgated prohibitory orders under Section 144 of Cr. PC as a measure to further strengthen the security arrangements there. The review of the Security Scheme of Ayodhya has been also undertaken by the State Govt., keeping in mind the new security threats.

(d) to (f) The Union Government has given strict instructions to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh to further beef up security arrangements at Ayodhya so as to ensure that no such incident recurs in future. Based on the findings of the Court of Inquiry headed by IG, CRPF, disciplinary action is being taken against the personnel found lax in the security of premises on 17th October, 2001. The State Government have also suspended two of their senior officers responsible for the incident.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Delhi Metro Rail Project

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'metro rail all smiles as Japan loosens purse strings' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated October 28, 2001;

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

(c) whether the MRTS will push ahead with an additional 22 Km-Dwarka-Cannaught Place link in the first phase;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which MRTS will be benefited after lifting the economic sanctions by the Japan against India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Dwarka-Cannaught Place link has not been approved by the Union Government in the first phase of the Delhi MRTS project.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The imposition of economic sanctions by Japan against India did not affect the Delhi MRTS Project. Therefore, lifting of economic sanctions by Japan against India will not make any difference.

[*Translation*]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

421. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise number of districts included under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, particularly in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the remaining districts are likely to be covered under this Abhiyan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The State-wise number of districts covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The remaining districts are likely to be covered by March, 2002.

Statement

Name of State	Number of Non-DPEP districts covered under SSA	Number of DPEP Phase-I districts covered under SSA	Total number of districts covered Under SSA
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4
Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	13
Assam	14	0	14
Bihar	17	0	17
Chhattisgarh	0	9	9
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	14	0	14
Himachal Pradesh	8	0	8
Haryana	11	4	15
Jharkhand	3	0	3

1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	2
Kerala	8	3	11
Karnataka	12	5	17
Madhya Pradesh	12	17	29
Manipur	9	0	9
Meghalaya	7	0	7
Maharashtra	23	5	28
Mizoram	8	0	8
Nagaland	8	0	8
Orissa	14	0	14
Punjab	17	0	17
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Sikkim	4	0	4
Tamil Nadu	22	4	26
Tripura	4	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	17	0	17
Uttaranchal	7	0	7
West Bengal	7	0	7
A & N Islands	2	0	2
Chandigarh	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Pondicherry	4	0	4
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Total	272	47	319

*[English]***Financial Assistance to MCD, Delhi**

422. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have provided an amount of Rs. 100 crore directly to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi contrary to the established norms;

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

(c) the specific purpose for which this amount has been given; and

(d) the details regarding the agency to see that this special grant of Rs. 100 crore is properly utilized on the implementation of works for which it has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 100 crores from Urban Development Fund to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for construction and strengthening of roads in Delhi. Rs. 50 crores would be in the form of grant and remaining Rs. 50 crores shall be in the form of loan carrying an interest of 10% per annum and to be repaid over a period of 20 years.

The total cost of the project is at Rs. 150.54 crores. The remaining amount of Rs. 50.54 crores will be provided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi out of its own resources. The guidelines of Urban Development Fund provides for this utilization for augmentation of services in Delhi by DDA/Local bodies. The implementation of the project would be monitored by the Project Approval Committee already set up under the Chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, as per the guidelines of Urban Development Fund.

Utilisation of Amount Under Various Schemes

423. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have not utilized the money allocated to the ministry and as a consequence thereof and the amount under various schemes was reduced considerably in the revised estimates for the year 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to fully utilize the money during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to fully utilize the money during the current financial year, the following measures have been taken.

(i) A meeting of State Ministers incharge of Tribal welfare as well as Secretaries working for Tribal Welfare have been convened and directions

have been given for submission of projects for welfare of Tribals.

(ii) Central Government officers are visiting States/UTs to ascertain on the spot progress of implementation of schemes.

(iii) Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates have been asked to immediately make inspection of Non-Governmental Organizations and send reports for timely release of funds to them.

[Translation]

Emigration Check Posts

424. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have taken the control of the emigration check posts at international borders and the emigration check pass at International Airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to improve Immigration services, Immigration functions at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai Chennai International Airports and Attari Wagha Land check post, Attari Rail Head and Rajasansi Airport, Amritsar have been taken over by the Central Government.

[English]

Playing of Music In Running Vehicles

425. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether playing of loud music on running vehicles is an offence in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of cars/vehicles challaned during 2000-2001, till date for this reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Years 2000 and 2001 (upto October 1, 2001), 5083 vehicles were challaned by Delhi Police for playing loud music.

Housing for All

426. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have a proposal to provide housing for all in every city;

(b) if so, the target date set to achieve the said objective; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Under the National Agenda for Governance, Government of India have set up the target of "Housing for All". In order to achieve this target, Government of India have launched a Two Million Housing Programme (2 MHP) since 1998-99 for construction of 7 lakh dwelling units in urban areas and 13 lakh dwelling units in rural areas every year. At the present rate of shelter delivery, it may require atleast another 15 years by which time the shelter needs of the poor in all States will be largely met.

Government of India acts as a facilitator only and not as a provider. However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), a Public Sector enterprise under this Ministry provides financial support to State Government agencies for this housing programme on a demand-driven basis. HUDCO has been entrusted to provide financial assistance to 4 lakh dwelling units in urban areas every year. Till 31.10.2001, HUDCO has sanctioned 13,61,498 dwelling units amounting to Rs. 2,931.35 crores. under 2 MHP.

Review of Progress of Housing Schemes

427. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made a comprehensive review of the progress achieved on the housing front in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have also been held with the State Governments so as to ensure the balanced and effective implementation of the housing schemes;

(d) whether details about the schemes formulated by the Union Government have found favour with the State Governments;

(e) if so, details of the schemes finalized and the financial implications involved therein; and

(f) the manner in which the proposed scheme is likely to be implemented, the financial assistance to be given to each state and the number of housing units to be constructed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly convenes Meetings with the States/Union Territories Authorities and arrange Workshops with Project Directors of the Districts Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) to review progress of the programmes. For this purpose, the Minister of Rural Development has visited several States in recent months and held discussions with the Chief Ministers and other authorities. The Ministry also obtains Annual and Monthly Progress Reports from all the States/UTs in this regard. Area Officers of the Ministry have been designed to undertake field visits, hold review meetings and ascertain the status of implementation of various Rural Development Programmes in order that any bottlenecks being encountered are speedily removed.

(d) to (f) The details about Rural Housing Schemes sponsored by this Ministry are given in the statement enclosed Allocation/Target under the Rural Housing Schemes is fixed on year to year basis depending on the allocation of funds provided by the Planning Commission.

Statement

1. Indira Awaas Yojana:

The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and also non-SC/ST below the poverty line rural poor, by providing them with grant-in-aid. The ceiling of construction assistance available under the IAY is Rs. 20,000/- per unit in the plain areas and Rs.22,000/- per unit in the hill/difficult areas. IAY is being implemented in the whole country. the Central allocation under IAY during 2001-2002 is Rs. 1618.00 crore for construction of 1293753 houses.

2. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana—Gramin Awaas:

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana—Gramin Awaas (PMGY:GA) was launched only from 2000-2001. The

Scheme aims at supplementing the existing efforts of the Government of India/State Governments in reducing the housing shortage for Below the Poverty Line (BPL) rural population. The gelling of construction assistance available under the PMGY:GA is similar to that which is available under the IAY. The allocation for the year 2001-2002 for PMGY-GA is Rs. 280.00 crore.

3. Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing:

The Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing was launched from 1st April, 1999. The Scheme targets rural families having annual income upto Rs. 32,000/-. It comprises of components of both subsidy (upto Rs. 10,000/- per unit) and credit (upto Rs. 40,000/- per unit). The loan portion is to be disbursed by the Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Institutions etc. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 38.00 crore has been allocated for construction of 50667 houses.

4. Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development:

To encourage innovative, cost effective and environment friendly solutions in building/housing sectors in the rural areas, this Scheme was launched with effect from 1st April, 1999. Under this Scheme, a maximum assistance of Rs. 20 lakh can be given Non-Governmental Organizations and upto Rs. 50 lakh to Government agencies. Since inception of the Scheme, 58 projects have been approved and an amount of Rs. 13.45 crore has been released.

5. Setting up of Rural Building Centres:

The primary objective of setting up of Rural Building Centres are: (a) Technology transfer and information dissemination (b) Skill upgradation through training and (c) Production of cost effective and environment friendly materials/components. A maximum of Rs. 15 lakh grant-in-aid can be given to the Rural Building Centre. Since inception of the Scheme, 55 projects have been approved and an amount of Rs. 2.85 crore has been released.

6. Samagra Awaas Yojana:

Samagra Awaas Yojana was launched in 1999-2000, on pilot basis, in one Block each of 25 districts of 24 States and one Union Territory from the 58 districts which have been identified for institutionalizing the participatory approach under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Scheme aims at overall development of the habitat and to provide convergence to activities till

now being undertaken separately. A special assistance of Rs. 25 lakh is being provided for each block for undertaking habitat development and IEC work with 10% contribution from the people. Since inception of the Scheme, 18 projects have been approved and an amount of Rs. 4.22 crore has been released.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Chemicals and Fertilizers

428. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of chemicals and fertilizers in view of the increasing demand of these products; and

(b) the details of annual production and consumption of chemicals and fertilizers, separately, in the country, State-wise particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) With regard to increase in the production of chemicals, industrial licensing has been done away with for all the chemical industries except for a few hazardous chemicals. Entrepreneurs are, therefore, free to setup chemical industries by following the Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum Route. The Government of India is committed to promoting increased inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with a view to benefit from associated high technology, modern management techniques, increased opportunities for exports of Indian products and services of international standards for Indian consumers. Towards achieving these objectives, the Government has put in place a transparent, dynamic and investor friendly policy framework.

As regard fertilizers, list of major fertilizer projects under implementation at present and which are expected to be completed during the current year for increasing production of fertilizers are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Production performance of some of the important chemicals including pesticides and dyestuffs and consumption for the last three years are given in Statement-II enclosed. State-wise details of production and consumption of chemicals are not available, as Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is monitoring only production of chemicals in the organized sector.

The details of production and consumption of fertilizers are given in the statement-III enclosed.

Statement-I*Details of Major Fertilizer Projects under Implementation in the Country.*

S. No.	Name of the project, location and Company/ Cooperative	Estimated Capital cost (Rs. crore)	Addl. Promotion Envisaged		Zero date	Expected date of Commissioning
			Product	Capacity (in Lakh MTPA)		
1.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (GFCL), Kakinada, A.P.	99.00	DAP	2.80	5.1.98	31.12.01
2.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Namrup Assam.	509.00	Urea	3.80	2.11.98	1.2.2002
3.	Gujarat State Fertilizers, & Chemicals Ltd., Sikka, Gujarat (DAP Expansion Project)	180.00	DAP	3.96	1.9.99	December, 2001

Statement-II*Details of Production and Consumption of Major Chemicals*

(in '000' MT)

Year	Production	Consumption
1998-99	5116	5496
1999-00	5407	5635
2000-01	5492	5526

Statement-III*State-wise Production of Fertilizers 1998-99 to 2000-01*

('000' MT)

Name of Zone/State	Production 1998-99			Production 1999-2000			2000-01		
	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P	Qty	N	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Zone									
Andhra Pradesh	2460.0	807.6	414.2	2523.3	815.3	444.6	2578.6	804.6	487.8
Kerala	1100.4	269.5	147.6	1281.1	327.5	156.9	1351.4	344.2	167.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	554.6	194.9	83.0	478.7	162.9	81.0	542.3	188.9	86.4
Tamil Nadu	2735.6	698.8	475.2	2939.9	788.7	410.0	2974.5	813.0	432.2
Total (SZ)	6850.6	1970.8	1120.0	7223.0	2094.3	1092.6	7446.8	2151.0	1174.1
West Zone									
Goa	552.6	189.1	75.0	719.7	242.2	77.0	742.5	239.6	78.0
Madhya Pradesh	2400.6	793.6	106.4	2444.6	795.9	111.7	2221.9	765.5	89.2
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	7.2	0.0
Maharashtra	2930.8	917.6	220.0	3200.5	980.7	255.2	2762.1	874.8	202.3
Gujarat	5822.4	1815.0	892.9	6413.5	1899.8	1127.3	6319.4	1927.6	1084.8
Rajasthan	1783.3	621.0	69.3	1996.6	784.3	46.6	2306.9	935.0	43.9
Total (WZ)	13489.7	4336.3	1363.6	14774.9	4702.8	1617.8	14386.9	4749.6	1498.3
East-Zone									
Bihar	375.0	122.9	13.7	352.1	149.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	276.1	117.3	0.0
Orissa	1007.4	197.0	365.4	865.4	147.0	350.6	1499.6	261.6	660.1
West Bengal	550.9	44.0	155.5	852.4	66.2	2311.1	1146.7	109.2	343.5
Assam	114.8	52.8	0.0	122.3	56.3	0.0	167.1	76.9	0.0
Total (EZ)	2048.1	416.7	534.5	2192.2	418.8	582.5	3089.5	564.9	1003.6
North Zone									
Haryana	604.5	246.4	11.0	578.3	245.1	7.3	525.8	226.7	5.3
Punjab	1265.5	465.9	24.2	1135.9	447.1	14.9	909.3	385.0	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	7161.6	3043.3	87.3	7003.8	2981.8	83.5	6633.4	2883.7	58.3
Total (NZ)	9031.6	3755.7	122.5	8718.0	3674.0	105.6	8068.5	3495.5	67.3
Grand Total	31420.0	10479.5	3140.7	32908.1	10890.0	3398.5	32991.7	10961.0	3743.2

Consumption of Fertilizers in Terms of Nutrients (N+P+K)

('000' tonnes)

State	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4
South Zone			
Andhra Pradesh	2007.92	2118.63	2174.57
Karnataka	1148.79	1271.88	1348.36
Kerala	181.49	211.36	173.21
Tamilnadu	950.89	1051.94	963.00
Andaman & Nicobar	0.48	0.63	0.42
Lakshadweep	0	0.01	0
Pondicherry	21.81	23.32	23.67
Total	4311.38	4677.77	4683.23
West Zone			
Gujarat	1019.66	965.61	750.64
Madhya Pradesh	1225.74	1201.09	935.80
Chhattisgarh	-	-	24.87
Maharashtra	1661.00	1930.40	1647.18
Rajasthan	727.12	817.26	664.81
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.07	1.15	0.93
Goa	6.93	7.28	5.84
Daman & Diu	0.39	0.36	0.26
Total	4641.91	4923.15	4030.33
North Zone			
Haryana	838.39	901.80	930.30
Himachal Pradesh	38.55	37.34	35.55
Jammu & Kashmir	70.84	62.71	64.98
Punjab	1375.27	1447.39	1313.64

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	3091.53	3275.97	3009.81
Uttaranchal	-	-	58.53
Chandigarh	0.29	0.24	0.10
Delhi	15.46	19.59	5.13
Total	5430.33	5745.04	5418.04
East Zone			
Bihar	894.99	985.60	958.70
Jharkhand	-	-	28.46
Orissa	299.17	360.08	319.21
West Bengal	1077.94	1231.76	1085.09
Total	2272.10	2577.44	2391.46
North-East Zone			
Assam	78.10	110.11	140.62
Manipur	17.09	18.67	22.04
Meghalaya	4.34	3.97	3.86
Nagaland	0.80	0.88	0.40
Sikkim	0.92	0.89	1.08
Tripura	9.76	8.91	9.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	0.60	0.60
Mizoram	1.15	1.44	1.44
Tea Board (NE)	28.98	*	*
Total	141.75	145.47	179.24
All India	16797.47	18068.87	16702.30

* Included in Assam & West Bengal

*[English]***Cholesterol Reducing Drugs**

429. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of free availability of certain cholesterol reducing drugs in the country which are banned in US; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check the marketing of such drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) One of the Cholesterol reducing drug Cerivastatin which was marketed by M/s Bayers Pharmaceuticals in USA and other countries in 1997 has been withdrawn in August 2001 from US market due to adverse reports of fatal rhabdomyolysis associated with this drug. In India M/s Bayer's India Ltd. and M/s Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Ahmedabad who were permitted to market Cerivastatin have also withdrawn it voluntarily from Indian market in August 2001. All State drug control authorities have been directed to ensure that Cerivastatin tablets are not marketed anywhere in the country.

Outstanding Amount against NBCC

430. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Government money is outstanding against the National Building Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NBCC has to repay the cost of land of Bhikaji Cama Place, Pragati Vihar amounting to Rs. 25 crore, Rs. 14 crore for restructuring plan and Rs. 20 crore on account of DRBI Bonds respectively.

(d) if so, the factual details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the recovery of the Government dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Details of amounts outstanding to Government from NBCC are as under:

(i)	Payment of interest on Govt. of India Loan	Rs. 13.43 crore
(ii)	Govt. Guarantee Charges	Rs. 1.00 crore
(iii)	Payment of Cost of land of Pragati Vihar.	Rs. 0.64 crore

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the details of these dues are as under:—

(i)	Cost of land of Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi	Nil
(ii)	Cost of land of Pragati Vihar, New Delhi.	Rs. 0.64 crore
(iii)	Restructuring Plan (1st instalment of interest on Govt. of India loans)	Rs. 13.43 crore
(iv)	RBI bonds amounting to Rs. 19.15 crore plus interest thereon are held by NBCC as current liability towards the Government as per the approved Restructuring plan.	

(e) Since NBCC is passing through a liquidity crunch, the Government has taken the following steps for NBCC to improve its financial health and enable it to clear the Government dues:—

- (i) The Government is providing necessary assistance to NBCC in realisation of its dues from Libya (Rs. 78.09 crore) and Iraq (Rs. 70.10 crore) through diplomatic channels, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce etc.
- (ii) Government is also providing necessary assistance to NBCC for realisation of its dues for various domestic projects from various Govt. Departments and Central Public Sector Undertakings.
- (iii) Government has allotted land to NBCC for development of Real Estate Projects as commercial ventures which will provide the company higher returns.

Tribal Research Institutes in the Country

431. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Research Institutes in the country;

(b) the locations of these institutes, State-wise;

(c) the grants given to these institutes during Eight and Ninth Plan period, year-wise; and

(d) the Specific Research work undertaken by these institutes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There are 14 Tribal Research Institutes in the country.

(b) and (c) The statement showing State-wise locations and the grants given to these institutes during Eighth and Ninth Plan period is enclosed.

(d) These institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the State Government, conducting research and evaluation studies, and collection of data, conduct of training, seminars and workshops, codification of customary laws, setting up of tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artifacts. In addition to that the institutes have to undertaken bench Mark Survey of Primitive Tribe Groups and verification of Caste certificate.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Location of Tribal Research Institute	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
			T.R.I.s	TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow
1.	A. Pradesh	Hyderabad	3.50	1.31	4.81	4.57	1.09	5.66	14.70	2.28	16.98
2.	Assam	Guwahati	10.70	-	10.70	11.57	0.53	12.10	12.00	0.55	12.55
3.	Bihar	Ranchi	3.16	6.66	9.82	11.65	1.06	12.71	10.00	0.63	10.63
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1.57	0.62	2.19	0.55	-	0.55	5.30	0.86	6.16
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode	8.00	-	8.00	6.70	1.15	7.85	10.00	-	10.00
6.	M. Pradesh	Bhopal	28.28	-	28.28	21.45	1.90	23.35	11.04	2.05	13.09
7.	Maharashtra	Pune	11.87	-	11.87	23.75	-	23.75	23.75	0.55	24.30
8.	Manipur	Imphal	6.60	-	6.60	3.50	-	3.50	2.00	-	2.00
9.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	1.80	1.42	3.22	2.00	1.73	3.73	6.39	2.20	8.59
10.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	4.30	0.28	4.58	5.00	0.57	5.57	5.00	1.14	6.14
11.	T. Nadu	Udhagai (Ooty)	9.44	-	9.44	6.83	0.56	7.39	6.83	0.28	7.11
12.	Tripura	Agartala	0.69	-	0.69	6.80	-	6.80	10.00	0.41	10.41
13.	U. Pradesh	Lucknow	3.05	0.41	3.46	4.16	0.82	4.98	-	-	-
14.	W. Bengal	Kolkata	1.03	-	1.03	0.55	0.38	0.93	-	1.19	1.19
Total			93.99	10.70	104.69	109.08	9.79	118.87	117.01	12.14	129.15

S. No.	Name of State T.R.I.s	Location of Tribal Research Institute	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
			TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total
1.	A. Pradesh	Hyderabad	25.00	0.54	25.54	25.00	-	25.00	20.47	-	20.47	5.00	1.93	6.93	-	3.75	3.75
2.	Assam	Guwahati	17.50	0.27	17.77	12.75	0.26	13.01	22.40	0.87	23.27	16.18	-	16.18	8.65	1.36	10.01
3.	Bihar	Ranchi	14.20	0.53	14.73	-	-	-	-	0.53	0.53	50.00	3.40	53.40	-	1.31	1.31
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	8.90	0.57	9.47	-	0.86	0.86	12.90	1.25	14.15
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode	11.25	-	11.25	13.50	-	13.50	20.00	0.07	20.07	20.00	-	20.00	6.36	0.44	6.80
6.	M. Pradesh	Bhopal	21.50	0.71	22.21	21.75	0.27	22.02	47.74	2.22	49.96	47.74	1.65	49.39	-	2.62	2.62
7.	Maharashtra	Pune	-	-	-	22.70	-	22.70	49.45	1.27	50.72	29.13	1.05	30.18	16.35	0.87	17.22
8.	Manipur	Imphal	-	0.49	0.49	9.82	0.53	10.35	9.00	0.80	9.80	-	-	0.00	27.00	1.12	28.12
9.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	9.65	3.25	12.90	4.50	2.20	6.70	5.85	2.01	7.86	35.00	3.47	38.47	-	5.28	5.28
10.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	6.79	1.14	7.93	5.10	0.56	5.66	12.82	0.55	13.37	-	-	0.00	-	1.70	1.70
11.	T. Nadu	Udhagai (Ooty)	16.25	0.29	16.54	8.73	0.57	9.30	30.50	-	30.50	25.16	-	25.16	11.77	0.87	12.64
12.	Tripura	Agartala	8.00	0.27	8.27	10.95	0.26	11.21	10.95	0.72	11.67	71.50	1.42	72.92	22.50	-	22.50
13.	U. Pradesh	Lucknow	-	1.12	1.12	4.27	-	4.27	-	-	-	3.14	-	3.14	-	1.40	1.40
14.	W. Bengal	Kolkata	9.98	0.85	10.83	5.10	0.96	6.06	21.80	0.64	22.44	23.78	-	23.78	-	0.92	0.92
Total			140.12	9.6	149.72	144.17	5.61	149.78	259.88	10.25	270.13	326.63	13.78	340.41	105.53	22.89	128.42

S. No.	Name of State T.R.I.s	Location of Tribal Research Institute	Rs. in Lakhs 2000-2001			2001-2002 (upto 31.10.01)		
			TRI	Fellow	Total	TRI	Fellow	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A. Pradesh	Hyderabad	-	0.44	0.44	-	-	-
2.	Assam	Guwahati	-	0.44	0.44	10.00	-	10.00
3.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	-	0.44	0.44	20.00	-	20.00
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode	-	0.44	0.44	-	-	-
6.	M. Pradesh	Bhopal	29.76	2.61	32.37	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Maharashtra	Pune	8.50	0.87	9.37	-	-	-
8.	Manipur	Imphal	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
9.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	36.70	4.02	40.72	-	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	9.29	1.74	11.03	-	-	-
11.	T. Nadu	Udhagai (Ooty)	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
12.	Tripura	Agartala	-	-	0.00	10.00	-	10.00
13.	U. Pradesh	Lucknow	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
14.	W. Bengal	Kolkata	-	1.40	1.40	30.00	-	30.00
Total			84.25	12.40	96.65	70.00	-	70.00

[*Translation*]

Ragging in Colleges

432. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the USQ No. 3561 dated August 11, 2001 and state:

- whether the required information has since been collected;
- if so, the details thereof;
- if not, the reasons for delay; and
- the time by which the required information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Hamdard, Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University and Jawaharlal Nehru University, no complaint of excess ragging has been received by them from their campus/any College affiliated to them, in the current academic session.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Implementation Report in respect of the assurance given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred

Question No. 3561 answered on 11.8.2001 has already been approved and is being forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Setting up of IITs

433. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of IITs in the country, State-wise;
- whether the Government propose to set up one IIT in every state;
- if so, the details, thereof; State-wise;
- whether the steps are being taken to upgrade all the regional engineering colleges to the level of IIT; and
- if so, the State-wise details thereof, particularly in respect of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) There are seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country, namely—IIT Bombay in Maharashtra, IIT Delhi in NCT of Delhi, IIT Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, IIT Kharagpur in West Bengal, IIT Madras in Tamil Nadu, IIT Guwahati in Assam and IIT Roorkee in Uttaranchal.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Government of India's endeavour is to extend the benefit of quality technical education as provided in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to as many students in the country as possible. Since opening of new IITs requires huge investments, presently the Government of India is not considering opening of any new IIT in the country. Other cost-effective options such as increase in intake in IITs and upgradation of Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) and other premier institutions, is being facilitated presently.

Programmes for Empowerment of Women

434. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched various activities and programmes for women and have declared the 2001 as Women Empowerment year;

(b) if so, the State-wise activities and programmes launched for women, particularly in Karnataka; and

(c) the assistance extended by the Union Government under those programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information available from State Governments, State-wise details, including that of Karnataka, are provided in the statement enclosed.

(c) No financial assistance has been provided to State Governments.

Statement

State-wise details of the activities/programmes undertaken during the Women's Empowerment Year 2001

Andhra Pradesh

- State and District level Committee to monitor and take steps for investigation, prosecution and trial relating to violence against women set up;
- Mahila Shishu Janmabhoomi organised

- Mahila Sadasu organised
- Sanjeevani Card for Mother and Child introduced

Arunachal Pradesh

- State level Committee formed

Assam

- State level committee to monitor activities and programmes of Women's Empowerment Year set up

Bihar

- Mahila Samridhi Utsav as part of women's Empowerment Year celebration organised

Chhattisgarh

- Indira Sookhna Shakti Yojana, an innovative initiative in IT Education for Girl Students from poor families introduced

Gujarat

- District level Committees to monitor and take steps for investigation, prosecution and trial relating to violence against women constituted;

-Gujarat Social Infrastructure Development Board set up

- Finalized the *Vision 2010* document which includes a separate chapter on Empowerment and Development of Women which focuses on the themes of economic empowerment, health & nutrition education, violence against women, marginalized women.

Haryana

- two day workshop on Gender and Law Enforcement Agencies and State level workshop on Dowry Prohibition/Dowry rules organised;
- State level Mahila Sammelan on 8 March 2001 organised
- Workshop on nutrition held

Karnataka

- District level committees set up
- Rani Chennamma Awards to an institution and five individual women who have worked in the field of women's development given away on International Women's Day

- New scheme called *Stree Shakti* for social empowerment of women through self help groups started
- New scheme *Santwana* sanctioned in 13 districts to help the victims of atrocities by setting up women's help lines through NGOs
- A women's task force to draw action plan for overall development of women constituted.

Kerala

- State/District level committees set up;

Madhya Pradesh

- Review of State Women's Policy of 1995
- *Padhna Badhna Andolan* for adult literacy for women started
- workshop on *violence against women* organised
- District level committees set up;

Maharashtra

- 3rd January to be celebrated every year as *Streemukti Day* in honour of Savitribhai Phule

Meghalaya

- District level committees to review the registration, investigation and disposal by trial of cases relating to atrocities against women set up
- Consultation meets on empowerment of adolescent girls; meeting of womens' groups at Anganwadis. organised

Orissa

- Mission Shakti a programme on self-help group based Empowerment of Women launched

Punjab

- State/District level committees on Women's Empowerment set up

Rajasthan

- State Policy on Women announced
- Mahila Rajgir Yojana to encourage women to take up unconventional jobs
- Mahila Sandharba Kendra set up

Sikkim

- Awareness generation camps for rural women held

Tripura

- State level Seminar on Women's Empowerment organised
- Awareness camp was arranged

Uttar Pradesh

- Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister set up to monitor activities of the Women's Empowerment Year 2001
- District level Committees under the chairmanship of the District Collector constituted to monitor and take steps for investigation, prosecution and trial relating to violence against women set up

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

- "Crime against Women Cell" headed by a Lady PSI set up which will also function as Helpline for needy women in the hour of distress

Daman & Diu

- Seminar on the topic of "Rights of Women" organised
- Exhibition on the topic of "Science & Technology for Women" organised

Delhi

- State level Committee for Women Empowerment Year 2001 under the chairmanship of Chief Minister constituted

Encroachments on Government Land

435. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1352 dated 31.7.2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the encroachment on more than 700 acres of Government land, reserved earmarked as green areas is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the fact that Land & Development office did not have the manpower/wherewithal to keep watch and ward of the vacant lands in Delhi, 70 sties measuring 769.099 acres (approximately) were transferred to the Delhi Development Authority vide notification dated 12.7.1974 for the purpose of maintaining the same as "green". These lands were to be utilized for the specific purposes as per the Master Plan/land use of the area. Approximately 568.812 acres have already been utilized by allotting to various agencies. Some sites were already encroached upon at the time of issue of notification whereas some sites were encroached upon thereafter.

During the course of hearing of Civil Writ Petition No.6324/2000 and OM No. 9640/2000 filed by the All India Lawyers' Forum for Civil Liberties, it was mentioned that 45.518 acres of land was already being maintained as "green" by DDA. It was also mentioned that there were encroachments in approximately 54 sites. In a number of these sites, encroachments were only partial. While dismissing the petition as "withdrawn" the Hon'ble Court directed the Union of India to remove the encroachments and maintain the area as 'green'. The actual area encroached upon was calculated to be 154.769 acres (approximately). Out of this, about 4.5 acres have since been cleared after the orders of the High Court.

(d) The DDA has reported that at present actual encroachment is in an area measuring 150.269 acres (approximately). The eviation of encroachments on public land is a continuing process. Various procedures as per the law are to be followed before such actions. In many of the cases, the occupants approach various courts and obtain stay against the proceedings. Therefore, no time-frame can be fixed for eviction.

Construction in Urban Villages

436. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 80 dated February 20, 2001 and state:

(a) whether his Ministry had issued comprehensive instructions on 28.8.2000 with the aim of ensuring effective and systematic action against all types of unauthorised/illegal constructions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the officers to whom instructions were issued are not working according to these instructions and unauthorised construction in Delhi are still going on unabatedly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether action has been taken by the Panchayat/ Revenue Department on the instruction No. (vii) of he said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. a copy of the instructions dated 28.8.2000 is attached as statement.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

No. J-13036/3/96-DDIIB
Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated 28.8.2000

To

1. Shri P. S. Bhatnagar,
Chief Secretary,
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi,
Delhi
2. Shri P.K. Ghosh,
Vice-Chariman,
Delhi Development, Authority,
Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi
3. Shri S.P. Aggarwal,
Commissioner
Municipal Corporation of Delhi,
Town Hall, Delhi
4. Shri B.P. Misra,
Chairperson,
New Delhi Municipal Committee,
Palika Kendra New Delhi.
5. The Development Commissioner,
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi,
Town Hall, New Delhi.

Subject: Unauthorised Encroachment and Illegal
Constructions in Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the menace of illegal encroachment/unauthorised construction in Delhi has been considered by the Government of India at its highest

level and it has been decided to eliminate this menace with a firm hand. You are therefore, requested to take strong and prompt action against all illegal constructions/unauthorised encroachments and also against misuses of land in violation of the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi. The following measures are particularly required to be enforced strictly:

- (i) All illegal constructions should be demolished, not cosmetically but in to-to.
- (ii) the cost of demolition should be recovered from the illegal builders within 15 days of demolition. In case of non-payment within 15 days, the amount due should be recovered as arrears of land revenue.
- (iii) In all cases of illegal constructions, prosecution should invariably be launched against builders under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Delhi Development Authority Act, New Delhi Municipal Council Act, etc. and the cases followed vigorously with the police authorities/courts.
- (iv) Wherever the property is on lease, action should be taken under the terms and conditions of lease agreement and re-entry effected within the shortest permissible period under such lease agreement. After re-entry, physical possession of the property should be taken by invoking the provisions of Public Premises Eviction Act and damages collected immediately. The rates of damages/misuse charges should be the same as per the formula followed by the L&DO and approved by the Ministry of Urban Development.
- (v) In case of DDA flats, where constructions have come up beyond the condonable limits, cancellation of allotment should be carried out in addition to the demolition of the additional construction. Orders in respect of condonable and non-condonable items are being issued separately.
- (vi) In cases, where after demolition, reconstruction is done, personal responsibility of the officer incharge should be fixed and departmental action taken against him.
- (vii) In cases where illegal construction have taken place on rural—agricultural lands, action under the Provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, should also be taken and such lands should be taken over as per provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act. Action in this respect should be taken as soon as the plots are cut by the colonisers and construction should be nipped in the bud. If it comes up, it should be demolished immediately. Action in this respect

should also be taken by the concerned local agencies/DDA as per the bye-laws pertaining to lay out/service plans, etc.

- (viii) In all cases where party obtains stay/status quo orders, prompt action to get the stay order vacated should be taken and higher court moved, wherever necessary.
- (ix) All Senior Field Officers should be asked to carry out physical inspection of the area under their charge and the Supervising Officer should also make surprise checks to ensure that the subordinate staff takes immediate action to check/demolish unauthorised construction. Deterrent action should also be taken against the subordinate staff such as Building Inspectors, Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, etc. who do not take prompt action.
- (x) Field officers should be asked to maintain field diaries and submit them to the Supervisory Officer regularly.

2. It is also requested that a monthly report should be sent to the Ministry of Urban Development by the 5th of each succeeding month.

3. In this connection, it may be noted that both the Parliament and the Parliament Consultative Committee have expressed deep concern, through questions and interpolations over the rising menace of unauthorised constructions in Delhi and the suspected connivance of the staff of the different authorities in the matter. A Flying Squad has been constituted in the Ministry and if, as a result of findings of this Squad, it is found that subordinate staff has not done its duty or not carried out the aforesaid instructions, strict action against the Subordinate/Supervisory Staff would be taken by the Government.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

(Dr. Nivedita P. Haran)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 301 8255

Copy for Information
and necessary action to:-

1. Deputy C.V.O. Ministry of UD&PA, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. L&DO Ministry of UD&PA, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. DG (W), CPWD, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Sd/-
(N.L. Upadhyay)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 301 7478

*[Translation]***National Sports Policy**

437. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Sports Policy has been approved by the Union Government;
- (b) if so, the salient features of this policy;
- (c) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented;
- (d) the total amount likely to be involved in the implementation of the said policy; and
- (e) the steps being taken to monitor the implementation of the Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the policy are as under:

- (i) Broad basing of Sports and achievement of excellence;
- (ii) Up-gradation and development of infrastructure;
- (iii) Support to the National Sports Federation and other appropriate bodies;
- (iv) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
- (v) Incentives to sports persons;
- (vi) Enhanced participation of women, tribals and rural youth;
- (vii) Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion; and
- (viii) Creation of greater awareness to promote sports mindedness in the public at large.

(c) The New National Sports Policy will be implemented shortly.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the total amount to be involved to implement the Policy.

(e) The implementation of the Policy will be monitored through the mechanism of an Action Plan by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

*[English]***Disinvesting of PSUs**

438. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHR SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to divest PSUs during this fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have initiated the process of disinvestment of these PSUs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government recently identified 13 public sector undertakings, with tight time-frame, to be disinvested during the current year. These 13 undertakings are: Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), CMC Ltd., IBP Co. Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL), India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. (ICVL), Jessop & Co. Ltd. Maruti Udyog Ltd., NEPA Ltd., HTL Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The disinvestment process has been initiated in these 13 PSUs and disinvestment transaction has already been completed in respect of HTL Limited and CMC Limited. Action has also been finalised in respect of certain hotels under ITDC & Hotel Corporation of India.

Selection of SCs/STs/OBCs on Merits

439. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS 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-Estt. (Res) dated 2-7-1997 persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs selected on merit are not required to be shown against the quota of vacancies/posts reserved for these communities;

(b) if so, the total number of persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs selected/recruited/promoted on merit to different categories of services and not counted against the reserved quota of vacancies/posts for these communities during the last three years under his Ministry, and

(c) the instances in which the candidates belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs selected on merit during the said period but shown/adjusted against vacancies/posts reserved for these communities alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs came into being during October, 1999. This Ministry does not have its own cadre. Hence, the posts are filled up through selection/promotion/direct recruitment by the cadre controlling authority (i.e. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training, Union Public Service Commission/ Staff Selection Commission. Out of the candidates selected/recruited by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs since its inception, two candidates i.e. one Jt. Director and one Stenographer Grade D belong to SC category but have been selected on merit and accordingly have not been counted reserved quota of posts, in line with the DOPT's aforesaid instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

Strategy to Fight Militancy

440. SHRI SAHIB SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent terrorist attacks on US, the Government have decided to modernize/upgrade the Indian security agencies and also decided to review their overall strategy of dealing with militancy in the country;

(b) if so the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Bomb Data Centre of the National Security Guards was assigned to make an indepth study about the new explosive devices that can be used by militant outfits;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to deal with such militant strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (b) Modernization/upgradation of security agencies including State Police Organizations for effectively dealing with terrorist and other subversive activities of anti-national/militant elements is a continuous process. Financial assistance is provided to the State Government for modernization of their police forces including procurement of latest weaponry and other equipment. Weaponry, transport and communication systems of Central Para Military Forces are also being modernized and their training being upgraded to better equip them to deal with terrorist and insurgency situations. Central assistance is also provided to the State Governments for raising Indian Reserve Battalions and wherever necessary Central Para Military Forces are also deployed to assist the State Police. Internal security situation is periodically reviewed with the concerned State Government and intelligence inputs are shared for effectively dealing with terrorists/militants in the country. As a result of these coordinated efforts security agencies have been able to neutralize a lot of Pak backed modules.

(c) Such a task has not yet been assigned to the National Security Guards.

(d) does not arise.

(e) After the terrorist attacks on WTC, New York, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to the State Governments and the concerned Ministries for strengthening of security arrangements of airports and other vital installations, historical monuments of national importance, important Government establishments and major centers of religious, business and commercial importance. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has already been deployed on 23 airports in the country and Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) have been constituted at sensitive airports and major installations in the country to deal with any strikes by militants or insurgent groups. State Governments have also been advised to strengthen the intelligence set up and co-ordinate with central intelligence agencies.

Registration of Foreign Nationals with FRRO

441. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of an estimated 22,000 Afghan nationals in the country only 10,000 are presently registered with the Foreigners Regional Registration Office;

(b) if so, the reasons for not registering all the Afghan nationals by FRRO;

(c) the number of Afghan nationals staying with valid/invalid documents in the country;

(d) whether the Government have not conducted verification earlier, particularly when a large number of terrorists operating in J&K, allegedly belong to Afghanistan;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the US preparation for war against Afghanistan has led for more Afghans entering into India; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government to see that all the Afghan and other foreign nationals are registered with the Foreigners Regional Registration Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Initially there were 18,862 registered with FRRO. There was requirement of renewal of their registration every '6' months which is now once in a year. Out of 18,862 Afghans only 7,244 renewed their registration.

(b) For renewal of registration and extension of stay valid passport/travel documents were mandatory. The Afghan Embassy have reportedly enhanced the fee for renewal of passports exorbitantly, due to which many Afghans were unable to renew their passports and consequently not renewed their registration/extension of stay with FRRO.

(c) The initial figures of Afghan nationals registered with FRRO was 18,862 and the number of Afghan nationals with UNHCR refugee certificate is 11,696.

(d) and (e) Incident of involvement of Afghan nationals, who have fled to India due to disturbed conditions in Afghanistan, in terrorist activities have not come to the notice of the Government. However, FRRO/FROs and other security agencies maintain a strict watch on the activities of the Afghan nationals.

(f) and (g) After declaration of war by US, lot of Afghans of Indian origin are reported to have entered Pakistan. They are granted visa after routine checks whenever their applications come through Indian High Commission, Islamabad. All Afghan nationals are required to get themselves registered within seven days of entering into India, and other foreign nationals within 15 days. To ensure registration of Afghans staying in India, they have been given opportunity to register even with invalid/expired travel documents till 31.12.2001. Registration of Afghans without travel documents is also being done after identification. Identification Certificates will be issued to all registered Afghans shortly.

Increase in Expenditure on Education

442. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:

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

(a) whether the percentage of total expenditure on education being incurred on the elementary education has been falling since the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some measures for increasing the total expenditure on education, particularly education in terms of percentage;

(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. In fact the percentage of outlays on elementary education has increased from 35% in the Fifth Five Year Plan to 66% in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(c) to (e) Public Expenditure on education has shown a continuous upward trend in the last five decades. The percentage of budgeted expenditure on education and training to total revenue expenditure on all sectors (Centre and States) has risen steadily from 7.92 in 1951 to 14.06 in 1999-2000 (BE). It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to raise the allocation for education. The Central Plan allocation on education for the Ninth Plan is Rs. 24,908 crore as against the expenditure of Rs. 8522 crore in the Eighth Plan. This represents an increase by 192%.

[*Translation*]

Training Camps for Jehadies

443. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the terrorist training camps are being run in the name of Jihad in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the States and cities in the country where these training camps are in operation; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government against the persons running these training camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The information is being obtained from the States/UTs and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

444. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' aims at all the children in schools by 2003;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target;

(c) the details of programmes being implemented in the country under the Scheme; State-wise;

(d) the number of districts in which Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universalisation of elementary education, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh, till date;

(e) whether a review has been made to achieve the target; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has set up a National Level Mission under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister vide Resolution dated 2.1.2001.

This Ministry have released grants amounting to Rs. 47.72 crore to 28 States/UTs for starting preparatory activities in 272 non-DPEP districts and in 47 DPEP Phase-I districts. The District Elementary Education Plans (DEEPs) of 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh, 4 districts in Andhra Pradesh and 5 districts of Punjab have been approved by the Project Approval Board and a total amount of Rs. 233.90 crore has been sanctioned. Besides, DEEP for 8 districts of West Bengal, 4 districts of Punjab, 1 district of Sikkim, 12 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 13 districts of Karnataka and 17 districts of Bihar were also considered in the meetings of Project Approval Board held recently and sanctions are expected to be issued shortly. Other States have also been requested to formulate and submit DEEPs.

(d) Number of districts, state-wise, covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: till date is enclosed as statement.

(e) Scheme has just been launched. Hence no review has taken place yet.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of State	Number of Non-DPEP districts covered under SSA	Number of DPEP Phase-I districts covered under SSA	Total number of districts covered Under SSA
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4
Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	13

1	2	3	4
Assam	14	0	14
Bihar	17	0	17
Chhattisgarh	0	9	9
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	14	0	14
Himachal Pradesh	8	0	8
Haryana	11	4	15
Jharkhand	3	0	3
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	2
Kerala	8	3	11
Karnataka	12	5	17
Madhya Pradesh	12	17	29
Manipur	9	0	9
Meghalaya	7	0	7
Maharashtra	23	5	28
Mizoram	8	0	8
Nagaland	8	0	8
Orissa	14	0	14
Punjab	17	0	17
Rajasthan	0	0	0
Sikkim	4	0	4
Tamil Nadu	22	4	26
Tripura	4	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	17	0	17
Uttaranchal	7	0	7
West Bengal	7	0	7
A & N Islands	2	0	2
Chandigarh	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Pondicherry	4	0	4
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Total	272	47	319

New Drug Policy

445. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) whether the Union Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers propose to reduce the span of price control based on data upto March 1999 has been objected to by the Health Ministry;

(b) if so, the main points raised by the Health Ministry;

(c) Whether the proposed new pharmaceutical police has been blocked due to the Health Ministry's objections;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether he has called a meeting of pharmaceutical Industry participants to accelerate the new drug policy;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Indian drug manufacturers association has made a representation indicating the various problems that the pharma industry is facing;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the time by which the new drug policy is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (i) The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech on the 28th Feb, 2001 stated inter alia, that it had been decided that the span of price control would be reduced substantially. There is no tussle between the Ministries of Chemicals & Fertilizers and the Health and Family Welfare on the issue of reducing price control on drugs. With a view to identifying the policy initiatives that would enable the full potential to be realized, an inter-active meeting with concerned Ministries/Departments and representatives of Chemical, Petrochemical and Pharmaceutical industries was held on the 5th November, 2001. This was also attended by the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association. Changes in the Drug Policy will take into consideration all relevant factors.

[*Translation*]

Intelligence Report on Madarsas

446. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intelligence Bureau has given report on the functioning of madarsas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken/propose to take action on the reports of the IB on the functioning of madarsas in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total number of madarsas set up in the border districts of the country during the last two years, State-wise; and

(f) the extent to which the Government have succeeded in checking the anti-national activities in various madarsas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) Reports are received from various security agencies from time to time on the functioning of Madarsas in the country including border districts. Action is taken wherever necessary. There are more than two thousand Madarsas in the border areas of the country.

[*English*]

Delay in Releasing Grants to NGOs

447. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from some Non-Governmental Organisations in connection with delay in release of their grants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment to ascertain the number of NGOs which are not functioning in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints as such are usually received from various organizations on the delay in releasing grant in aid which occurs mainly due to non-receipt of Inspection Report of District Collector and recommendation of the State Govt. or requisite documents from the organization.

(b) The Ministry has got a specific complaint from the President, Koraput zilla Sarvodaya Mandal, District Koraput, Orissa, General Secretary, National Congress Party, Koraput and Convenor, Organisation for Protection for Democratic Right (O.P.D.R.) Koraput regarding non-release of grants for Residential Schools/Educational Complexes in Orissa.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides the officials of the State Govts., the officers of the Ministry have also been visiting the projects frequently to assess their performance with regard to implementation of the projects.

(d) The Ministry has stopped grant-in-Aid to as many as 53 organisations based on the assessment of inspecting officers and complaints from other corners.

SCs/STs and OBCs in Services

448. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Class I, II and equivalent categories under his Ministry; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to General, SC, ST and OBC categories amongst 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 July 2, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to Madhya Pradesh for Drinking Water

449. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh to provide potable water in the State in the last summer season;

(b) the district-wise details of amount distributed by the Madhya Pradesh Government out of the said allocated amount; and

(c) the district-wise details of amount utilized out of the said allocated amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Water Harvesting Course in Universities

450. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to introduce Water Harvesting Course in the Universities;

(b) if so, the details in this regard stating the main contents of the studies;

(c) the number of universities selected for introduction of the course, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the course is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) It has been decided, in principle, by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to introduce

courses in Water Management/Water Harvesting in the Universities. The model syllabus, guidelines and the modalities etc. for introduction of these courses shall be finalised in due course of time by the Commission with the help of Expert Committees.

Reconstitution of Disinvestment Commission

451. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disinvestment Commission has been reconstituted by the Department of Disinvestment;

(b) if so, the main features of that Disinvestment Commission;

(c) the extent to which this commission is going to look into the interests of workers, employees and other stake holders in the public sector units and help the disinvestment process;

(d) whether the recommendations of this Commission are given due consideration for disinvestment by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The broad terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:

(i) It shall be an advisory body and its role and function would be to advise the Government on Disinvestment in those public sector units that are referred to it by the Government.

(ii) It shall also advise the Government on any other matter relating to disinvestment as may specifically be referred to it by the Government, and also carry out any such other activities relating to disinvestment as may be assigned to it by the Government.

(iii) In making its recommendations, it will also take into consideration the interest of workers, employees and other stakeholders, in the public sector unit(s).

(iv) The final decision on the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission will vest with the Government.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Commission would be given due consideration by the Government. Since the Commission has been reconstituted recently, no recommendations have been received by the Government so far.

Achievement of Disinvestment Target

452. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government could not achieve the disinvestment target;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the study entitled 'Privatisation for Sustained Economic, Social and Political Development' felt the need for separate law for disinvestment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The disinvestment target for the year 2001-2002 is Rs. 12,000 crore. The amount realised through disinvestment thus far during the current year is as follows:-

Name of the PSU	Amount Realised (Rs. in crores)
1. HTL Limited	55.00
2. CMC Ltd.	152.00
3. Properties of ITDC at Bangalore, Agra, Madurai, Bodh Gaya, Hassan and Mamallapuram	60.16*
4. Properties of the Hotel Corporation of India at Mumbai and Rajgir (Bihar)	159.51*
Total	426.67**

* Amount to be realised.

** Including the amount to be realised.

It is not possible to predict at this stage whether the target would be achieved or not.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no felt need for a separate law on disinvestment now. Disinvestment policy of the Government is clear, unambiguous and has been spelt out on several occasions. Disinvestment procedures and practices continue to be streamlined/refined based upon the experience gained through disinvestment of different categories of Public Sector Enterprises.

Anti-Terrorists Special Cells

453. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to issue uniform directives to all the States to set up Anti-terrorist Special Cells to face any unprecedented situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the functions of the proposed cells;

(d) the name of States already having these type of cells;

(e) the time by which all the States are likely to set up such cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) The Central Government has been sensitizing the States about the threat perceptions regarding activities of militant and terrorist groups in the country from time to time. Periodic meetings have also been held with the State Governments in order to evolve strategies to counter the designs of anti-national elements.

In this context, all States have been requested to set up anti-terrorist cells, to be able to deal with terrorist activities more effectively. The Cells would focus on collections and sharing of information and closely monitoring the activities of terrorists/militants, including those backed by ISI, for follow up action. Some States such as Mizoram, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have set up such cells. Some other States have also set up mechanisms for counter-terrorist measures, such as anti-terrorist squads, special task forces, dedicated units etc.

Visit of Israeli National Security Advisor

454. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israeli National Security Advisor visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held with him;

(c) whether any agreement have been reached between the two countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the same will help in strengthening the security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Maj. Gen. Uzi Dayan, National Security Advisor of Israel led a seven member Israeli Delegation to India from 10-13th September, 2001. No agreement was signed during the visit. The discussions centered on the current situation in South Asia, West Asia and exchange of views on important regional and global issues.

Setting up of Transplantation Centre in Hyderabad

455. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to help in setting up of a transplantation Centre in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Government have agreed to provide help and assistance in setting up of the Centre;

(c) the total estimated cost of the project;

(d) the main functions of the Centre; and

(e) the time by which this Centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) The Technology Development Board under the Ministry of Science & Technology has provided Rs.9.50 crores as a loan to be paid over a period of five years towards setting up of the Transplantation Centre in Hyderabad.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.00 crores.

(d) The main function of the center would be to develop transplantation facilities for liver, kidney, pancreas, bone marrow and allied specialities.

(e) As per the agreement, the Centre is likely to become functional from April 2002.

Doping Scandal

456. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doping scandal has cast its shadow on the country's most prestigious sports awards;

(b) if so, whether the list of Arjuna Awards includes the names of athletes tested positive for dope;

(c) if so, whether the issue has also been with the Delhi High Court;

(d) if so, the stand of the Government in the matter;

(e) whether the members of the Committee who selected the names for sports awards have not given any verdict on this issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The issue of dope in sports has been engaging the serious attention of the Government. Among the steps taken to check drug abuse in sports, is setting up of a Dope Control Lab under the Sports Authority of India. Pending accreditation to the Medical Commission of International Olympic Committee, no definitive conclusions can be drawn on the basis of tests conducted by this laboratory.

(c) and (d) Based on a PIL, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court is seized of the matter. The Government is strongly opposed to the use of banned drugs substances by sports persons. As per directions of the Hon'ble High Court, a Committee has been constituted by the Government to work out the modalities to deal with the problem of drug abuse by sports persons and to suggest remedial measures in this regard.

(e) and (f) The Selection Committee for selecting the Arjuna Awardees, have selected the Awardees on the basis of rules laid down by the Government for the purpose.

Female Literacy Rate

457. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
DR. N VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

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

(a) the details of States/districts in the country identified as very low female literacy rate;

(b) the achievement made in increasing literacy rate and particularly female literacy rate in every State, as on date; and

(c) the specific steps, if any, taken to improve literacy rate among the girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A statement-I is enclosed.

(b) A statement-II is enclosed.

(c) A scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been launched for Universalisation of Elementary Education in a mission mode with district as a focus. Its objectives are:-

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003;
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan recognises the need for special efforts to bring out of school girls, especially from disadvantaged sections to school. Some of the interventions for improvement of access and enrolment, retention, achievement are:—

Access and Enrolment

- (i) Regular enrolment drives conducted in most States.
- (ii) Conducting special camps and bridge courses for girls to mainstream them.
- (iii) Setting up special models of Alternate Schools exclusively for girls.
- (iv) Providing formal schooling facilities in centres of religious instruction viz. Maktabas and Madarsas.

- (v) Using women's groups (both formed under the programme and those already existing), VECs, MTA, to follow up issues for girls' education.

Retention

- (i) Follow up of drop out girls to bring them back to school either through camps or bridge courses.
- (ii) Organising retention drives to put regular pressure on parents and the school system to ensure retention of girls.

Achievement

- (i) Special coaching classes/remedial classes for SC girls.
- (ii) Remedial classes being organised by VEC/MTA members for girls who are not faring too well at school.
- (iii) Improved classroom environment to provide equitable learning opportunities to girls.

States have been sensitised on the use of available data for local level planning for girls' education with community involvement.

Statement-I**State-wise list of districts having Female Literacy Rate Below 30% Census 2001**

Sl.	State/District	Literacy Rate
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	East Kameng	28.86
2.	Tirap	29.00
Bihar		
1.	Paschim Champaran	25.85
2.	Purba Champaran	24.65
3.	Sheohar	27.43
4.	Sitamarhi	26.35
5.	Madhubani	26.56
6.	Supaul	21.02
7.	Araria	22.14
8.	Kishanganj	18.49

1	2	3
9.	Purnia	23.72
10.	Katihar	24.03
11.	Madhepura	22.31
12.	Saharasa	25.31
13.	Khagaria	29.62
14.	Banka	29.10
15.	Jamui	26.92
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Dantewara	20.59
Jharkhand		
1.	Garhwa	22.91
2.	Giridih	27.05
3.	Godda	27.98
4.	Sahibganj	26.78
5.	Pakaur	20.44
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	Kupwara	26.83
2.	Badgam	26.60
3.	Doda	28.35
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Sheopur	28.99
2.	Jhabua	25.50
Orissa		
1.	Gajapati	28.91
2.	Nupada	26.01
3.	Kalahandi	29.56
4.	Rayagada	24.31
5.	Nabarangpur	21.02
6.	Koraput	24.31
7.	Malkangiri	21.28
Rajasthan		
1.	Jalore	27.53

1	2	3	1	2	3
2.	Banswara	27.86	4.	Shrawasti	18.75
Uttar Pradesh			5.	Balrampur	21.58
1.	Rampur	27.87	6.	Gonda	27.29
2.	Budaun	25.53	7.	Maharajanj	28.64
3.	Bahraich	23.27	8.	Sidharthnagar	28.35

Statement-II*Decadal Difference in Literacy Rates by Sex 1991-2001*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Census 1991			Census 2001		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	51.4	29.7	54.74	64.07	44.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	55.1	32.7	61.11	70.85	51.17
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.0	79.0	65.5	81.18	86.07	75.29
4.	Assam	52.9	61.9	43.0	64.28	71.93	56.03
5.	Bihar	38.5	52.5	22.9	47.53	60.32	33.57
6.	Chandigarh	77.8	82.0	72.3	81.76	85.65	76.65
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	65.18	77.86	52.40
8.	Delhi	75.3	82.0	67.0	81.82	87.37	75.00
9.	Daman & Diu	71.2	82.7	59.4	81.09	88.40	70.37
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.7	53.6	27.0	60.03	73.32	42.99
11.	Gujarat	61.3	73.1	48.6	69.97	80.50	58.60
12.	Goa	75.5	83.6	67.1	82.32	88.88	75.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	75.4	52.1	77.13	86.02	68.08
14.	Haryana	55.8	69.1	40.5	68.59	79.25	56.31
15.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	54.13	67.94	39.38
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	54.46	65.75	41.82
17.	Karnataka	56.0	67.3	44.3	67.04	76.29	57.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	89.8	93.6	86.2	90.92	94.20	87.86
19.	Lakshadweep	81.8	90.2	72.9	87.52	93.15	81.56
20.	Meghalaya	49.1	53.1	44.8	63.31	66.14	60.41
21.	Madhya Pradesh	44.2	58.4	28.8	64.11	76.80	50.28
22.	Mizoram	82.3	85.6	78.6	88.49	90.69	86.13
23.	Maharashtra	64.9	76.6	52.3	77.27	86.27	67.51
24.	Manipur	59.9	71.6	47.6	68.87	77.87	59.70
25.	Nagaland	61.6	67.6	54.7	67.11	71.77	61.92
26.	Orissa	49.1	63.1	34.7	63.61	75.95	50.97
27.	Punjab	58.5	65.7	50.4	69.95	75.63	63.55
28.	Pondicherry	74.7	83.7	65.6	81.49	88.89	74.13
29.	Rajasthan	38.5	55.0	20.4	61.03	76.46	44.34
30.	Sikkim	56.9	65.7	46.7	69.68	76.73	61.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	62.7	73.7	51.3	73.47	82.33	64.55
32.	Tripura	60.4	70.6	49.6	73.66	81.47	65.41
33.	Uttar Pradesh	41.6	55.7	25.3	57.36	70.23	42.98
34.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	72.28	84.01	60.26
35.	West Bengal	57.7	67.8	46.6	692.22	77.58	60.22
	India	52.2	64.1	39.3	65.38	75.85	54.16

*Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate in Rural/Urban Areas

458. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the status of literacy rate of male and female in rural and urban areas of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the literacy rate has gone up in rural areas in comparison with urban areas;

(c) if so, factual position in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the popularity of literacy, particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The literacy rate amongst male and female in rural and urban areas according to the 1991 Census, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-1999 and 2001 Census (provisional) is as under:-

(in percentages)

Area	1991		1998-99		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural	57.87	30.62	69.5	43.7	71.4	46.7
Urban	81.09	64.05	87.5	72.1	86.7	73.2

The State-wise male and female literacy rates available in Census reports 1991 and 2001 is given in statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The factual position is as follows:-

(in percentages)

Area	1991	1998-99	2001
Rural	44.69	56.7	59.4
Urban	73.08	80.1	80.3

(d) The steps taken are as follows:-

(1) A new scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been started for Universalization of Elementary Education in a mission mode with a district focus. SSA is to provide useful and relevant Elementary Education

for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010. The goals are as follows:

- (i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Scheme center, Alternate school, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003.
- (ii) All children complete five-year primary education by 2007.
- (iii) All children complete eight years of schooling by 2010.
- (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life;
- (v) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- (vi) Universal retention by 2010.

(2) National Literacy Mission (NLM) seeks to attain full literacy, i.e. sustainable threshold level of 75 percent by 2005. It seeks to achieve this goal by imparting functional literacy to non-literate in 15-35 year age group. Major thrust of the programmes of the National Literacy Mission is on promotion of literacy among women, members belonging to SCs and STs particularly in rural areas. Steps taken to give greater thrust to remove illiteracy include revision of National Literacy Mission (NLM) parameters and enhancement of financial norms, integration of the phases of Total Literacy and Post Literacy, delegation of powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities, enlarging the scope of Continuing Education, strengthening of Jan Shikshan Sansthan and extending their activities in rural areas, revitalizing State Resource Centres for preparation of better teaching learning materials and improved quality of training.

Statement

S. No.	India/States	Areas	Literacy Rate 1991 Census		Literacy Rate 2001 Census	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	Rural	57.87	30.62	71.4	46.7
		Urban	81.09	64.05	86.7	73.2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	47.28	23.92	66.13	44.36
		Urban	75.87	56.41	83.21	69.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	47.00	25.31	58.09	37.56
		Urban	77.99	62.23	85.61	70.60
3.	Assam	Rural	58.66	39.19	69.02	52.25
		Urban	84.37	73.32	89.88	81.03
4.	Bihar	Rural	48.31	17.95	57.70	30.03
		Urban	77.72	55.94	80.80	63.30
5.	Jharkhand	Rural	-	-	61.57	30.33
		Urban	-	-	87.73	70.71
6.	Delhi	Rural	78.46	52.15	87.15	68.23
		Urban	82.39	68.54	87.38	75.49
7.	Goa	Rural	71.71	62.87	87.69	71.55
		Urban	86.33	73.38	90.06	79.65
8.	Gujarat	Rural	66.84	38.65	70.71	45.75
		Urban	84.56	67.70	85.46	72.23
9.	Haryana	Rural	64.78	32.51	76.13	49.77
		Urban	81.96	64.06	86.58	72.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	73.89	49.79	83.58	65.23
		Urban	88.97	78.32	92.49	85.91
11.	Karnataka	Rural	60.30	34.76	70.63	48.50
		Urban	82.04	65.74	86.85	74.87
12.	Kerala	Rural	92.91	85.12	93.54	86.79
		Urban	95.58	89.06	96.07	90.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	51.04	19.73	72.10	42.96
		Urban	81.32	58.92	87.78	70.62
14.	Chhattisgarh	Rural	-	-	74.58	47.41
		Urban	-	-	89.87	71.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	Rural	69.74	40.96	82.17	59.12
		Urban	86.41	70.87	91.42	79.25
16.	Manipur	Rural	67.64	43.26	74.50	55.88
		Urban	82.11	58.67	88.72	71.47
17.	Meghalaya	Rural	44.83	37.12	59.90	54.02
		Urban	85.72	77.32	89.90	84.30
18.	Mizoram	Rural	77.36	67.03	84.38	76.17
		Urban	95.15	91.61	96.97	95.69
19.	Nagaland	Rural	63.42	50.36	67.73	57.87
		Urban	85.94	79.10	89.01	82.09
20.	Orissa	Rural	60.00	30.79	73.57	47.22
		Urban	81.21	61.18	88.32	72.68
21.	Punjab	Rural	60.71	43.85	71.70	57.91
		Urban	77.26	66.12	82.97	74.63
22.	Rajasthan	Rural	47.64	11.59	72.96	37.74
		Urban	78.50	50.24	87.10	65.42
23.	Sikkim	Rural	63.49	43.98	75.11	59.05
		Urban	85.19	74.94	88.61	80.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	Rural	67.18	41.84	77.47	55.84
		Urban	86.06	69.61	88.40	75.64
25.	Tripura	Rural	67.07	44.33	78.89	61.05
		Urban	89.00	76.93	93.51	85.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	52.05	19.02	68.01	37.74
		Urban	69.98	50.38	78.13	62.05
27.	Uttaranchal	Rural	-	-	82.74	55.52
		Urban	-	-	87.21	74.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	Rural	62.05	38.12	73.75	53.82
		Urban	81.19	68.25	86.49	76.14
29.	A & N Islands	Rural	75.99	61.99	83.90	72.23
		Urban	86.59	75.08	90.35	81.65
30.	Chandigarh	Rural	65.67	47.83	81.54	67.17
		Urban	84.09	74.57	86.16	77.53
31.	D & N Haveli	Rural	50.04	23.30	67.13	34.08
		Urban	86.35	68.42	91.57	75.67
32.	Daman & Diu	Rural	75.23	46.70	86.48	63.31
		Urban	91.14	72.35	92.72	79.14
33.	Lakshadweep	Rural	88.66	68.72	92.56	79.86
		Urban	91.31	76.11	93.85	83.60
34.	Pondicherry	Rural	76.44	53.96	83.87	64.63
		Urban	87.70	71.98	91.40	78.78
35.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	*	*	60.34	35.09
		Urban	*	*	80.30	62.22

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not held.

[English]

High-Tech Equipment In Delhi University

459. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the serious situation in respect of maintenance of expensive equipment at various Labs. of the Delhi University leading to disruption of R and D, as appeared in 'The Times of India' dated October 31, 2001 Captioned 'DU's High-tech dream in the doldrums'; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University and the UGC have been asked to send a factual report in the matter before any action is taken in this regard.

ITDA Districts in the Country

460. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies districts in the country;

(b) the break up of ITDA districts in the country; State-wise;

(c) whether there is any plan to increase the number of such districts; and

(d) if so, the details of such plans and the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) are functioning in 23 States/UTs in the country. 21 ITDAs in Orissa and 8 ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh have been set up by registering them under Society Registration Act.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

Statement

S.No.	State	District	ITDA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 Srikakulam	1 Seethampeta
		2 Vizianagaram	2 Parvathipuram
		3 Vishakhapatnam	3 Paderu
		4 East Godavari	4 Rampachodvaram
		5 West Godavari	5 K.R. Puram
		6 Palwoncha	6 Palhoncha
		7 Etumagaram	7 Etumagara
		8 Adilabad	8 Utnoor
2.	Orissa	1 Balasore	1 Nilgiri
		2 Mayurbhanj	2 Baripada
			3 Rairangpur
			4 Karanjia
			5 Kaptipada
		3 Sundergarh	6 Sundargarh
			7 Panposh
			8 Bonai
		4 Sambhalpur	9 Kuchinda
		5 Keonjhar	10 Kheonjhar
			11 Champua
		6 Gajapati	12 Parlakhemundi
7 Phulbani	13 Phulbani		
	14 Balliguda		
8 Kalahandi	15 Th. Rampur		
9 Koraput	16 Koraput		
	17 Jaypur		
10 Malkangiri	18 Malkangiri		
11 Nawarangpur	19 Nawarangpur		
12 Rayagada	20 Rayagada		
	21 Gunupur		

12.03 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to introduce my colleagues to the House.

MINISTER:

Shri Arun Shourie The Minister of Disinvestment and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region

Shri Syed Shahnawaj Hussain The Minister of Civil Aviation

Shri Ved Prakash Goel The Minister of Shipping

Shri Kariya Munda The Minister of Agro and Rural Industries

THE MINISTER OF STATE

Shri Harin Pathak The Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies of the Ministry of Defence

Shri Vijay Goel The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Shri Ashok Pradhan The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:—

- (i) The Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 464 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2001.
- (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force "A" (General Duty) Officers Recruitment Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4189/2001]

(2) A copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group "C" Post) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 577(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre Group 'A' Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2001.
- (iii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Engineering Cadre, Group 'A' Post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2001.
- (iv) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'A' and 'B' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4190/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 6 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4191/2001]

(2) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 7 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 23rd October, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4192/2001]

(3) The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 8 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 23rd October, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4193/2001]

(4) The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (No. 9 of 2001), promulgated by the President on the 24th October, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4194/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 981 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2001 indicating the supplies of urea to be made by the domestic manufacturers of urea to States and Union Territories during Rabi 2001-02, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4195/2001]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Rules, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 696(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2001 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, See LT No. 4196/2001]

12.06 hrs.

[English]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the following 18 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament

during the Seventh Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 10 August, 2001:-

- (1) The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (2) The Indian Railway Companies (Repeal) Bill, 2001
- (3) The Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Repeal Bill, 2001
- (4) The Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 2001
- (5) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2001
- (6) The Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (7) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Bill, 2001
- (8) The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing (Repeal) Bill, 2001
- (9) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (10) The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Bill, 2001
- (11) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (12) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (13) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (14) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001
- (15) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2001
- (16) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (17) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (18) The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 2001

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 16 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

- (1) The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Repeal Bill, 2001.

- (2) The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (3) The Judicial Administration Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2001
- (4) The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Repeal Bill, 2001
- (5) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (6) The Live-Stock Importation (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (7) The Indian Universities (Repeal) Bill, 2001
- (8) The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2001
- (9) The Government of Union Territories and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (10) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (11) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (12) The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) and other Laws Repeal Bill, 2001
- (13) The Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (14) The Advocates' Welfare Fund Bill, 2001
- (15) The Energy Conservation Bill, 2001
- (16) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Bill, 2001.

12.07 hrs.

[English]

RESIGNATION FROM MEMBERSHIP OF LOK SABHA

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 24th September, 2001 from Shri Tarun Gogoi, an elected member from Kaliabor Parliamentary Constituency of Assam resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha.

I have accepted his resignation with effect from 25 September, 2001.

12.07¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS Study Tour Report

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Study Tour Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.

12.08 hrs.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Third and Fourth Reports

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): I beg to present the Third and Fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.08¹/₂ hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Eightieth Report

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

12.09 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Evidence

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item number 11. Statement by the hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, it should be taken up after considering our Adjournment Motion notice...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Today, at 3 o'clock, we have Leaders' meeting. We are going to discuss how the matter is to be discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, they are the important matters. Anyhow, today, we have Leaders' meeting at 3 o'clock. We are going to decide the matter as to how to discuss it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister. The Hon. Prime Minister is on his legs.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, a very important statement we are expecting from the hon. Prime Minister. But Adjournment Motion is not given any seriousness. After all, it is a very serious matter. Rules provide that Adjournment Motion has to be taken up at certain time.

Sir, there is no response from anybody. I do not know whether the Government is making a request for that or not. We do not know anything. You feel, Sir, that because there is a meeting, therefore, the rules should have a standing effect. That should not be done. My earnest request is that at least some observation should be made. Either you take it up later or it should be taken up at 3 o'clock. It cannot be casually ignored...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide about it after the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had said that I will be given an opportunity to make a submission above loot of farmer's producer as on as the Question Hour is over you had just said it...(Interruptions) I understand the importance and significance of the Prime Minister's Statement and I

know that it is necessary to comment on it. Everything you speak can be comprehended but we know that Pakistan has been able to receive an aid of hundred billion rupees whereas our Government have not been able to bring even a single pie. The real issue is about the loot of farmers who produce and it was in this context that you had said that time would be given. It is with the intention to divert people's attention from this loot, efforts have been made to provoke riots at Ayodhya and on Taj Mahal issue. What can be more important than it. The country and the society does not belong to them. It is loot of the farmers, poor, workers who are at the centre of their attention but it is the elections in Uttar Pradesh only which is their target. We have moved an 'Adjournment Motion' on it. Hence we want that you must give the first opportunity to us in this regard. We will listen to hon. Prime Minister's Statement. You had yourself said that you will listen to us after the Question Hour is over. Now you tell as to how it is against the rules?

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak in the Zero Hour.

[English]

Now, hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, we are going according to the rules only. There is an observation from the Chair also on the Adjournment Motion. Now, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After the Prime Minister's statement, you can raise it. You are a senior Member.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER*

RE: RECENT VISIT TO RUSSIA, USA, UN AND UK AND ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Between November 4 to 13, 2001, I paid bilateral visits to Russia, USA and UK, and addressed the 56th session of the United Nations General Assembly. I met the Presidents of Argentina, Cyprus and Iran and the Prime Minister of Mauritius on the margins of the General Assembly.

* [Also Placed in Library, See LT No. 4197/2001]

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

These visits and meetings focussed on the broader, long-term agenda of our bilateral relationships with these countries. They also provided the opportunity for consultations on important international issues, including the campaign against terrorism and post-conflict challenges in Afghanistan.

My State visit to Russia fulfilled a bilateral decision on annual summit meetings, made during President Putin's visit to India in October 2000. My discussions with the Russian leadership confirmed the congruence of our geo-strategic outlook and consolidated our bilateral strategic partnership. They also highlighted the enormous scope for further economic, scientific, technological, defence, atomic energy and space cooperation.

The Moscow Declaration on terrorism and our bilateral joint statement, together with the several agreements concluded during the visit, map the contours of our future cooperation. We also agreed on the further development of our close defence cooperation and cooperation in atomic energy and space.

We discussed new areas of bilateral economic cooperation, including the diversification of our trade basket. To compensate for the anticipated reduction of India exports financed by rupee debt repayment, promising new areas of trade in information technology, infrastructure, pharmaceuticals and diamonds need to be energetically explored. Simultaneously, Russian imports of traditional commodities like tea and tobacco should be sustained. We also discussed the release of rupee payment funds for Russian investment in Indian enterprises.

We discussed an institutionalized bilateral dialogue on energy security, which we hope to commence soon. India's investment in the Sakhalin project already represents a beginning of our cooperation in this field.

Four chairs of Indian studies have been established in academic institutions in different cities of Russia. Partnership agreements have been concluded between Gujarat and the Astrakhan region and between Hyderabad and Kazan city. These arrangements will strengthen people-to-people, educational and cultural cooperation.

Since March 2000, India and USA have established a wide-ranging dialogue for closer relations. My visit to Washington, at the invitation of President George W. Bush, focussed on strengthening this dialogue architecture from a long-term perspective.

President Bush categorically affirmed that his Administration is committed to intensifying our bilateral engagement over a wide canvas.

We agreed to resume and broaden the Bilateral Economic Dialogue and extend our cooperation to energy, environment, health, biotechnology and information technology. We will soon initiate discussions on cooperation in space programmes and civilian nuclear safety projects.

The India-US Defence Policy Group has been reactivated and will meet in December. We agreed to discuss ways to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce and to streamline procedures for transfers of dual use and military items. The lifting of economic and technology restrictions should help this process.

I had extensive interactions with a wide cross-section of members of the US Congress. I met the leaders of both parties in the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as members of the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The bipartisan nature of support in USA for strong bilateral relations with India with yet again emphasised.

The visit demonstrated a new vigour in India-US relations. There are excellent long-term prospects for their expansion and diversification, both in the bilateral and in the wider international context.

Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom invited me to stop over in London for a working visit on my way back to Delhi from New York.

Prime Minister Blair and I continued the dialogue which we had in New Delhi during his halt in October. We reviewed a number of aspects of our bilateral relations, which have seen a remarkable surge in strength and diversity in recent years. These discussions will be continued in greater detail in the near future, when Prime Minister Tony Blair pays an official visit to India. We expect this visit to take place very early next year.

My address to the United Nations General Assembly highlighted two themes of vital concern to all of us — the threat to civilized societies from international terrorism and the challenge of equitable development. In democratic and multicultural developing countries, there is often a strong inverse correlation between terrorism and development.

We have to reject arcane and unproductive arguments on the definition of international and state-sponsored

terrorism or their root causes. The universal revulsion against terrorism after September 11 should be exploited to single-mindedly destroy all terrorism everywhere.

Developing countries have recently faced some hard realities of the impact of globalization on domestic poverty levels and income gaps. The results of Doha again underline the urgent need for a Global Dialogue on Development. Resource generation for poverty alleviation has to occupy pride of place in this dialogue. It should dominate the economic agenda, not only of NAM and G-77, but also of North-South interactions.

In all my bilateral discussions, I found a broad identity of views on a comprehensive approach to international terrorism and about the situation in and the future of Afghanistan. There can be no political, economic or ideological justification for terrorism. The campaign against terrorism is, of course, not to target any religion. The international community will need to summon the necessary political will to ensure that all funding and safe havens are totally denied to terrorists everywhere.

Similarly, there was a convergence of views on the need for a broad-based, representative, independent and neutral government in Afghanistan. The urgency for massive international assistance for reconstruction of that country was emphasized. India's legitimate interest in the political and economic future of Afghanistan was also widely acknowledged. It was generally accepted that a more representative framework than the 6+2 grouping is required for consultations on the future political structure and the economic agenda in Afghanistan. Subsequently, on November 16, India participated in a meeting of 21 countries in New York under the aegis of the United Nations, held to specifically discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

We will remain engaged with other countries on future political and humanitarian arrangements in Afghanistan. We will also continue to maintain and strengthen our traditional links of solidarity with the government and all the people of Afghanistan.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that though the situation in Afghanistan during the last fortnight or so has altered radically, and the United Front/Northern Alliance has moved into various urban centres of Afghanistan including the capital — Kabul, it is still fluid and rapidly changing.

The Government is fully monitoring the situation and is in continuous touch with all the relevant parties and groups.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Basu Deb Acharia have raised certain issues. They would certainly be taken up for discussion by you.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to make an observation about Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: My only submission to you is, Sir, that the statement has been made by the hon. Prime Minister and it should be discussed. You may please fix the time and the date for discussion on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, the Government is ready for any discussion. Today, in the Business Advisory Committee, we can fix time for discussion...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, you should take up Adjournment Motion first...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I am making an observation. Please hear me. You are also a senior Member.

12.24 hrs.

[English]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Re: Notices of Motion for Adjournment

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received from Sarvashri Sanat Kumar Mandal, Amar Roy Pradhan, Ajoy Chakraborty, Prabodh Panda, Ramji Lal Suman, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Sarvashri Hannan Mollah, Rupchand Pal, G.M. Banatwalla, Priya Ranjan Dasmuni, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Choudhary, Prof. I.G. Sanadi, Sarvashri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Moinul Hassan, Basu Deb Acharia, Somnath Chatterjee, K. Suresh, Saiduzzama, Rajo Singh, Paban Singh Ghatowar, Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel and Sontosh Mohan Dev, Members, notices of Adjournment Motion on recent intrusion by VHP activists into Ayodhya Shrine in violation of Supreme Court directive.

Adjournment Motion is an extraordinary device which, if admitted, leads to setting aside the normal business of the House for discussing a definite matter of urgent public

importance. Though the subject is important enough to merit discussion in the House, I do not consider it appropriate to adjourn the entire business for this purpose.

A meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and leaders of Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha is scheduled to be held at 3.00 p.m. today. The Business Advisory Committee may decide the manner in which and the time when a discussion on the subject may be taken up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you with great regret, I have to draw the attention of the House once again towards the plundering the productions of farmers. In this regard, leaders of all parties and the members of ruling party expressed their concern in the last session also that the production of farmers is being purchased at very lower prices. I do not want to give any introduction in this regard but today paddy is purchased from Rs. 350 to Rs. 370 per quintal...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Back benchers, please have order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: While Government have fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 530 per quintal but they are getting at the price of Rs. 370 per quintal. Thus, farmers are suffering a loss of Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 per quintal.

Similarly, they have suffered loss of Rs. 150 per quintal in Millet and Maize also. Sugarcane growers are also facing the same problem. On the other hand, Government say that tonnes of paddy had been purchased, whereas not a single tonne of paddy had been purchased from farmers. That is why, we would like to say strongly, correctly and with authenticity that not a single tonne of paddy had bought in my area from where I belong and the area adjacent to it. Any Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may prove that a single tonne of paddy had been purchased at Government purchase centres there. I am talking myself about my

village. Leave one tonne, even not 100 kilograms or 50 kilograms of paddy could not be purchased there. When our paddy was purchased at the price of Rs. 360 per quintal, what is the condition of those ordinary and poor farmers, who have no any supporters and who do not know anybody. The farmers who give Rs. 10-15 to any broker on bullock-cart, may be they get the price of Rs. 350 per quintal. Otherwise, poor farmer and bullock-cart have been standing for one week. The farmer is ready to leave his paddy and commit suicide.

12.27 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers need electricity, water and also fertilizers at this time. Farmers do not have money for fertilizers. They are not able to pay the bills of electricity, as a result they are not getting water for the next crop, they are not ready for the next crop, they were unable to purchase fertilizers. Secondly, the farmers who have taken loans, are being detained in Tehsils. Thus, farmers are being looted today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the other hand, you see that the intention behind the forcible entry in Ayodhya or in Taj Mahal is that nobody can raise the issue of looting of production of farmers and the attention of people move towards riots. They hatched a conspiracy to instigate the riots. The same conspiracy was done in Gonda recently that somehow riots and arson should take place there. Shops were looted there. But I would like to congratulate the Hindu Community there who had strongly opposed this move and as a result of this riots could not take place there...(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Conference was held in Doha recently. No country is ready to purchase sugar, wheat and paddy of India. Iran has also said that this is sub-standard and useless. Bangladesh, Nepal and South Africa could have purchased our foodgrains, but they will not purchase, because it has been declared that the foodgrains of India is sub-standard and even Iran is not ready to purchase it. Today godowns are full with foodgrains. In the Godowns of FCI, rice and wheat have been rotted. 35% rice and wheat have spoiled but it is not being provided to hungry people. There is starvation, farmers are committing suicide, yield of the farmers is being looted. Only inhuman and insensitive Government can do this. It has been discussed not once but many times, farmers have suffered the loss of Rs. 15000 crores approximately in Uttar Pradesh within one year. The States whom you have provided assistance have done a good job, that is why we want that more assistance should be given to them and for the losses suffered by the

farmers of Uttar Pradesh, they should be given Rs. 15000 crores immediately and the issue should be discussed immediately so as the views of all the leaders of the House may come forwards.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the other hand, their aim is that the riots should take place entering forcibly in Ayodhya...(*Interruptions*) I am talking about the whole country, I told that you have helped some States so you should help other affected States also. Not only Kerala and Tamil Nadu but the farmers of whole India also be provided assistance because the economy of the country is depend on farmers. You cannot compete with the crisis of International Market, you will surrender there. It is right that our Minister of External Affairs had dared to some extent. But had to knelt down because of the instructions from Delhi and had to sign. As a result of this, on the one hand the production of the farmers is being looted and on the other, there is a conspiracy to perpetrate riots by entering forcibly in Ayodha and Taj Mahal. They have only one aim...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mulayam Singh Ji is telling wrong story. Do not include Taj Mahal in it, no riots had taken place there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They have only one aim that they are losing he elections in Uttar Pradesh. Voters lists are being muddled. They have only one aim to win the election of Uttar Pradesh. They are disturbed. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Chief Minister all the three are disturbed as to what will happen to them after the election of Uttar Pradesh. We, therefore, appeal and urge upon that this issue be discussed by suspending all the business and the losses suffered by the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, should be compensated by giving Rs. 15000 crores to them.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is our Adjournment Motion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important question has been raised and there should be discussion on this issue in the House. On the one hand, farmer produce foodgrains and he does not get even the required things to produce it. In spite of this he produce foodgrains and does not get the price of it. This is the issue of the farmers of Uttar Pradesh and also the farmers of other States. I request that there should be full discussion on this issue by fixing time and date.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I would not take much time of the House. This is a very urgent matter. Crores and crores of our farmers are in trouble from all over the country. My friend has specifically referred about Uttar Pradesh.

Similarly, Kerala is also in acute crisis. I am sure, Sir, you are also aware of it.

Therefore, a discussion on this issue should be fixed immediately. Of course, we shall be trying to give the Adjournment Motion because of the importance of the matter. This should not be delayed and the Government should fix time for this immediately.

12.33 hrs.

[*English*]

RE: RE-INDUCTION OF SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES IN UNION CABINET

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a different subject which is also very important. It is pertaining to the propriety of the Parliament and standing and established convention of the functioning of the Cabinet system of the Government in this country.

Sir, in the second week of March this year, the entire nation was shocked when the *Tehelka* revelations came out in public. Not only the nation was shocked, as a follow up measure, instantly one of the Cabinet Ministers of the NDA Government, Miss Mamta Banerjee resigned on the issue and also asked for the resignation of the *Raksha Mantri* on moral grounds.

The Government of India and yourself, Sir, witnessed the scene in the House as to how the entire Opposition and a few constituents of the NDA were highly perturbed and surcharged on the revelation, and tried to draw the attention of the House to have a Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted to go into the matter.

Sir, then after a few days uproar from this side or that side, the Government, in its own wisdom, ignoring the advice of the Opposition appointed the Justice Venkataswamy Commission to look into the matter and to find the truth.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

Sir, you know that no Government of a day, be it in the State or in the Centre, goes in for any Commission of Inquiry unless they are satisfied for a *prima facie* truth or genuineness or urgency of that case. But this Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the hon. Prime Minister, considered that this matter should be looked into by a Commission of Inquiry instead of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Not only that, it was the first time in the history of Indian democracy that the Minister who had resigned from the Council of Ministers was given a full time on Doordarshan to explain his conduct to the entire nation as to why he came out, which is unprecedented. Instead of making the statement in the Parliament, he chose to go to Doordarshan to appeal to the nation possibly to justify his protocol beyond the Prime Minister or beyond any senior Minister of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thereafter we found that the Tehelka revelations outside the Parliament took the position of a senior and distinguished leader of the BJP for his involvement in the Tehelka tapes and also of President of another constituent party. I do not like to take their names because they are not present in the House.

After the revelations, day in and day out, reports were coming out; I can produce volumes of newspaper documents and television scripts in this regard. While the ruling party and the opposition try to argue the matter, every one said that till the truth comes out, the resigned Ministers should not come back to the Government. Apart from this, the distinguished Minister himself had said very emphatically on Doordarshan, the script of which we collected, that unless things come out very clearly, he would not come back to the Cabinet. We have no personal animosity against any individuals in the NDA nor have we any disregard to the Prime Minister himself. The Prime Minister has his own discretion to include any one he chooses to be in the Cabinet. That is his prerogative, which we never question. We humbly respect his authority also. But Parliament is supreme in democracy. In Parliament, right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru till this day, not a single occasion had arisen where such things have been made, by deliberately destroying the parliamentary traditions, parliamentary propriety, and if I may say so, the ethics of the Cabinet system of the Government and the so-called political morality.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that during the tenure of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister, two distinguished Ministers who were absolutely honest and sincere, Shri Chandulal Chandrakar and my distinguished colleague, Shri K.P. Singh Deo had to resign because simply their names figured that they had been to Taiwan on some visit. On that ground only, they had to quit and they were not re-inducted. Explanations were also given.

In this very House, while the Prime Minister on behalf of his Government appoints a Commission of Inquiry to find out the truth, it is amazing to the entire nation how the same Prime Minister, before the Commission of Inquiry completes its task, comes out with his own verdict that he considers Shri George Fernandes innocent? We are not saying anything. How can the Prime Minister say that on his own will? On the basis of the very foundation of the constitutional democracy and on his own commitments, if the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, is convinced that a Commission of Inquiry must go into the matter to find out the truth, how can he impose his own will on this matter? Has it ever happened in Indian democracy? Has any Prime Minister of this country done this?

Therefore, we strongly feel that this is a matter which has not only created a controversy by itself, it is also an assault on the parliamentary traditions and propriety; it is an assault on the Constitution and political morality; it is an assault on Prime Minister's own faith in his own decision making and it is an assault on the Commission of Inquiry which has been duly appointed by the Government on the sanction of the Constitution of India. It is not a simple matter; shamelessly this has been done when proceedings are going on in camera. A few proceedings had been completed. We have no access to the proceedings, nor can we say anything on that now. We came to know from various reports as to what happened. The Security Advisor to the Prime Minister visited Washington and he came back; within 48 hours thereafter, a compelling situation came and Shri George Fernandes had to be inducted into the Cabinet.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Shri Jaswant Singh requested for his replacement by Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: A few days before, reports came from the then Minister of Defence that defence things are going on in the right order and pressure was mounted. This is something which is a very serious matter. Mild criticism was also there. We want to know and the House has every right to know as to what were the circumstances under which the Prime Minister, assaulting the Commission of Inquiry, gave clean chit to the Minister who had been inducted.

The Prime Minister owes an explanation to the House. It is because the Cabinet is answerable and accountable to the Lok Sabha. Therefore, the very conduct of the Prime Minister of giving a clean chit to the Minister requires to be explained by the Prime Minister himself and nobody else... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A notice has been issued by the Commission of Inquiry which makes him *prima facie* guilty...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, in the terms of reference it has been clearly stated that it would find out the truth. Sir, one week before this induction, when this controversy began that this tape is a false one and a twisted one, the Commission gave a clear decision that it is not. The action of the Prime Minister requires to be explained in the House. We consider that no less a person than the Prime Minister himself should give an explanation in the House. He should withdraw his Minister forthwith and should re-establish the parliamentary decorum and parliamentary propriety...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Yerrannaidu would speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (*Bankura*): Sir, Shri George Fernandes has been given a notice by the Commission. When Shri George Fernandes resigned on that ground, how could he be re-inducted in the Cabinet?...(*Interruptions*) Sir, what is the use of having an inquiry?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is 'Zero Hour'. Shri P.R. Dasmunsi has raised this matter.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (*Vaishali*): How the Prime Minister gave clean chit to the Minister...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (*Khagaria*): The Chief Ministers who had been given charge-sheets all in power. Shri George Fernandes has not been given any charge-sheet...(*Interruptions*) If Congress issues a statement in Bihar only then we would understand...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Renu Kumari, please do not shout like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already given the floor to Shri Yerrannaidu.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can there be an impartial inquiry?...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what has happened in this matter ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is 'Zero Hour'. Other Members should also get a chance.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have seen your name. You will be given a chance.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, you had your say...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is an important matter. Is there no other person in this country who could become the Minister of Defence?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised the matter. The Government has taken note of it. This is 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Government must say when the Prime Minister would come and explain this matter to the House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, please take your seat. I am on my legs.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (*Pandharpur*): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we would like to have some answer from the Government...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas, please resume your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you allow me to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): When such a serious matter has been raised in the House, why is the Government keeping mum?...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the matter has been raised by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni. It has serious implications. If you go into the whole event, in the earlier stages the Prime Minister said that the Defence Minister was not at fault. But he was asked to resign. Not only the Defence Minister, but also the Minister of State for Defence was also asked to resign. The country was without a Defence Minister. The Prime Minister himself ordered an inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The Commission is carrying on its work.

A summon was issued to the former hon. Minister of Defence. After that, all of a sudden the same Prime Minister repeated his old statement that the Defence Minister was not at fault. Why has this happened? Either the Prime Minister was not able to make up his mind at the earlier stage or he was forced to repeat his statement once again. I have not been able to understand it.

I would like to make it quite clear that when the Minister of State for Defence was asked to resign, I told the Government and I told the people that this was not proper. The Defence Minister should not have been asked to resign if he was not guilty. But, at that time because of some political considerations, the Government asked him to resign. After a few months again because of some other political considerations he was asked to come back to the Cabinet. This is something which makes the whole position ridiculous. It does not add to the grace of the Defence Minister; it does not add to the grace of Parliament; it does not add to the dignity of the Prime Minister and the whole system is being ridiculed. I have

nothing to say as to why this Prime Minister has behaved in this manner. It was only — what word should I use? — expected of this Prime Minister that he should explain his conduct as to why he asked them in the beginning to resign and why he asked them to come back later...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Prime Minister should be present in the House...(Interruptions) Prime Minister should be called in the House so that he can clarify the situation regarding clean chit...(Interruptions) Please call them, Prime Minister could come and clear the situation...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: I would like to make a submission. Charges have been levelled against the Chief Minister of Bihar, even then he is in the power...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Only in matters of great public importance, Commissions of Inquiry can be appointed. When the Government of India decided to appoint this Commission of Inquiry instead of sending the matter to the JPC, the minimum conviction they had was that it was a matter of great public importance requiring investigation by a judicial authority. That judicial authority, under the provisions of the Act, would issue summons to a person only if there is some *prima facie* case against him. Ultimately one may be exonerated. But, when a notice has been sent to him, he is very much under the scrutiny by the judicial authority appointed by the Prime Minister and during the pendency of that matter and the pendency of that notice still to be decided, how could the Prime Minister make a statement that there was no evidence against the Minister? This is a very serious matter. We have never seen that the Head of the Government, the Prime Minister of the country deliberately trying to influence the decision of a Commission of Inquiry. Coming from the Prime Minister about the exoneration of a particular person who is in the position of merely an accused, it means he is being given a clean chit. Is it not directed towards deliberately influencing the Commission of Inquiry? What else is this?

He has not got the minimum respect for the constitutional norms and the propriety not to bring him back until the matter is finally disposed of. What was the

urgency in this matter? Is it that the NDA has nobody to be offered as the Defence Minister? All of a sudden how it was orchestrated! Shri Jaswant Singh suddenly said that Shri George Fernandes will be a good Defence Minister; he could not carry on the burden any more. This is a sort of drama which was enacted. This decision was preceded by a drama.

It is such a sorry state of affairs in this country that we have to face a Minister here everyday who is tainted according to this Commission, who was asked to go out and for whose resignation one of the constituents of the NDA had to withdraw its support to the Government...*(Interruptions)*

They resigned jointly from the Ministry. What has happened later? The Prime Minister must make a statement in this regard. Would heavens have fallen if they were not brought back to the Ministry?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have had your say. I cannot compel the Government to respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Through you I would like to ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister whether he would convey to the Prime Minister the wish of the House that he should come to the House and explain the matter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): The Prime Minister took a correct decision to bring back Shri George Fernandes as the Defence Minister of the country...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Prime Minister has made it a serious question. Shri Somnath Ji has said that Shri George Fernandes can prove a good Minister, he has been a good Minister, but there is question that if resignation was sought from the Minister of Defence, but his resignation has not been accepted. Then after a week his resignation was sought. Many Members of Parliament of Samta Party had made their submissions Shri Prabhunath Singh too had been present at that time, he may change his statement, he had said that if resignation

had been given why it had not been accepted. Now our Minister has been insulted by asking a resignation from him. This question had been asked at that time. Even Shri Harin Pathak had resigned then. Afterwards the Government had set up the Commission as per the will of the Government. That Commission has not yet submitted its report. The then President of Bhartiya Janta Party has been shown taking a bribe. He had been accepted that he had taken money for the purpose of party. The whole government is corrupt. Now Shri George Fernandes has again been made Minister of Defence. The Prime Minister himself has made this whole issue as serious. Difference of opinion exists between the Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs. The Minister of Home Affairs had said that he would not be given the charge of Minister of Defence while the Prime Minister had said that he would be given the charge of Minister of Defence. The people of the country are kept in darkness due to personal differences. The Ministry of Defence is an important and sensitive Ministry. Forces have been deployed on the borders of the country from both sides. The Prime Minister has given a contradictory statement. The Prime Minister should come to the House and clarify the situation and he should regret. Otherwise, the Prime Minister should withdraw his statement. This should be clear before the people as Shri Chandrashekhar had said that it does not suit to the dignity of the Prime Minister. So the Prime Minister should give a statement in the House....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what is the response of the Government on this issue?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, I have given the floor to Shri Prabhunath Singh. This is too much.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we are staging a walk-out in protest. We condemn the attitude of the Government...*(Interruptions)* We will not compromise on this issue. Tomorrow also we will take it up. We will not remain silent till the Prime Minister explains the position...*(Interruptions)*

12.56 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other hon. Members left the House

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we are walking out in protest. This is how the Government is behaving on a very important issue.

12.56 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajanj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, right from the time Tehlaka has come to light, his name is being dragged under a conspiracy in the cassette which is being shown...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rashid Alvi, do not interrupt. You had your say. Now let him also have his say.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The Cassette which was shown on Zee T.V., there was not any reference regarding Shri George Fernandes. We had been submitting even during that period when there had been discussion in the House that it was a character assassination of Shri George Fernandes. It has been going under a conspiracy regarding...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Whose conspiracy is this?...(Interruptions) Please explain it.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It is said that it is being done under some conspiracy while some Congress people are involved in it some Bhartiya Janata Party people are too in it...(Interruptions) But when the Prime Minister came to know the realities in this regard he honoured him in the Cabinet. Shri George Fernandes is absolutely innocent. No charges have been levelled against him...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please tell me who is the leader of Bhartiya Janta Party? So Samajvadi Party had walked out from the House.

12.58 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. members left the House

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, cotton is an important commercial crop grown in many districts of Andhra Pradesh as also other parts of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are coming to commercial crop now!

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Yes, Sir. There is no price fixed for cotton...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue has been raised regarding Shri George Fernandes. I would like to submit in this regard that no charges have been proven against him in Tehlaka. Venkatswamy...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Commission is making an enquiry. Who are you?...(Interruptions) Commission's decision is being given. Notices are being issued....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please hear him. You must have patience to hear him also. He has heard you. Now let him also be heard.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Venkatswamy Commission has sent some notices to Shri George Fernandes regarding which the matter has been mentioned here, no such charges whatever have been levelled against him in Tehlaka...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, can a Commission of Inquiry make any allegation till the inquiry is not over?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

13.04 hrs.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The notice does not contain any reference in this regard...(Interruptions)

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

Nothing has been asked to be explained.

14.04 hrs.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Translation]

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA in the Chair)

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SAFAI KARAMCHARIS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill to be introduced. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatia.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Sir I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Commission for Safai Karamchari Act, 1993.

[English]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993."

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, National Commission for Safai Karamchari was set up in August 1994. The term of this Commission was first extended by 1997, then by 2001 and now by 2004 and therefore, this amendment has been brought.

Sir, it is a sad history of the country that the person who causes filth is considered to be great person and who removes this called lower or untouchable person. All the Safai Karamcharis are Dalits and their number is about five lakhs. The functions of the Commission are to

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 20.11.2001

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue relating to cotton farmers. The cotton farmers of Andhra Pradesh and other States are selling cotton at a distress price. They are not getting the Minimum Support Price. After the WTO Agreement and after the removal of Quantitative Restrictions, we are importing a large quantity of cotton. That is why farmers are not getting remunerative price and Minimum Support Price. I am asking, through you, the Government of India to instruct the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase cotton from the farmers at Minimum Support Price. We are levying customs duty at five per cent on the imported cotton. If we extend it to 25 per cent, instead of five per cent, we can stop imports to a certain extent. Then, farmers in our country will get Minimum Support Price. Cotton growers are demanding this everywhere. This is the most urgent issue. If the Government takes decision after the farmers sell their produce at a distress price, then the farmers will not be benefited. I would like to inform the Government of India, through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that farmers of not only Andhra Pradesh but also Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are suffering.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

see that here the problems and grievances of Safai Karamcharis are to be redressed and facilities are given to them. But the term of the Commission is extended every time. I would like to ask how their welfare is to be done? We, therefore, have opposed it right from its introduction because there is a Dalit class amongst the Dalits that is the class of these Safai Karamcharis. They are called untouchables by every caste and how their welfare would take place if every time the term of the Commission is extended. The term was initially extended three years but still again it has been extended. It is the conspiracy of the Government. How their welfare would take place. In the rule 10 of Contract Act, it says that Safai Karamcharis are not covered under Safai Contract Labour Act, so this would be abolished and they would also covered under the Labour Contract Act. This Government is against the Dalits and therefore we oppose it. Mahatama Gandhi dreamt for their welfare. But we are unable to understand how their welfare be attained by extending its terms...(Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) ANITA ARYA (Karol Bagh): What is happening with them in Bihar?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: In Bihar dalits have gained respect...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have not to talk about merit now we have to talk on legislative competence.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are conversant with the rules and laws. When it had been constituted in 1994, why had its term been extended again and again and now they say that they are going to constitute it by 2004. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Safai Karamcharis are not getting justice. We want Safai Karamcharis should be covered under life insurance and wages should be given to them according to their muster role and minimum wages Act which is not being given to them. They are not being given minimum wages in hospitals and schools. They are not being making salaried employees and are being called lower class person and mean.

You should take steps to check this disease which is spread in society and adapt basic measures. What measures are being adopted for the welfare of Safai Karamcharis and when will their grievances be redressed by the Commission? You should take steps for providing facilities to them. The Govt. should clear these things, otherwise we would raise our voice against it.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh is very concerned about the welfare of Safai Karamcharis. They want their welfare.

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis was constituted in 2001. Its term should have been for three years, it has to work for three years therefore this amendment was necessary. If we shall not bring this amendment, its term will expire by March 2002. We are concerned for their upliftment, so this amendment has been brought. We want their welfare. With this spirit I have brought this amendment. It provides extension of its term by three years. Now its time limit is upto February 2004. Whatever you have submitted should be done and I would like to submit that leave be granted to introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993"

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir I introduce* the Bill.

14.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Need to set up an airport at Ajmer in Rajasthan.**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ajmer situated in the middle of Rajasthan is a historical city of world fame. Ajmer city is famous for its culture, education and tourism. With the point of view of tourism figures for the previous years, after Jaipur Ajmer has got second place in Rajasthan in the field of tourism. Every year lakhs of pilgrims from and outside the country visit the famous Dargah of Sufi Saint Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti and pay their respect. At the same time, lakhs of pilgrims come to highest place of pilgrimage Pushkar where the lonely temple of Brahmaji is situated and a holy dip in the holy Pushkar Sarovar. At present, tourists coming from the country and outside travel by air upto Delhi or Jaipur. They leave for Ajmer from there by train or Bus.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

- (ii) **Need to ensure clear view of Doordarshan programmes in Sagwara-Tehsil in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.**

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the non-reception of Doordarshan programmes in Tehsil Sagwara in Narmada district of Bharuch parliamentary constituency. This constituency falls in the border of Maharashtra and Gujarat. No any programme of doordarshan can be seen there. I have already written to the concerned Minister in this regard.

This is a Adiwasi dominated area. Despite of modern equipment, telecasting of Doordarshan programmes is not possible in this area. It is, therefore, requested that the Government may make possible the telecasting of doordarshan programmes through equipments here in this area.

- (iii) **Need to review the decision to provide identity cards to the opium growers particularly in Madhya Pradesh.**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Narcotics Department has made fresh arrangements of photo identity-cards for opium growers during the current session in opium growing areas of Ratlam, Mandsaur, Neemach, Shajapur, Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and Jhalawad, Nimbaheda, Pratapgarh, Badisagarhi, Chittaurgarh etc., in Rajasthan. Earlier, there had never been such arrangements. This new arrangement has badly upset the farmers as they are being called at Headquarters or at the Centre. This system is creating lot of inconvenience to old, weak farmers and widows who are already license holders and eligible as per rule. The farmers are being charged Rs. 125/- for the purpose which is much higher than the actual cost. I have come to know that this photo-card costs Rs. 10/- only. I have also come to know that the work is being executed by the department through big contractors.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that expenditure on such an identity-card, if necessary, should be incurred by the Department itself or the Department may review his decision to implement the scheme.

- (iv) **Need to declare Naginimora-Kohima road as a National Highway.**

[English]

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Sir, an important strategic single-lane road on the Indo-Myanmar border in the eastern most region, which starts from Naginimora

and goes to Kohima, passes through Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Melourie, is considered as a lifeline for the people of that region. Besides, the four most viable international trade centres recognised by the Government of India to open international trade centres with the South-East Asia are located parallel to this road and there is also a heavy deposit of natural resources found in this region as well.

I would request the Government of India to declare this road as a National Highway and include it in the Tenth Five-Year Plan and convert it into two-lane traffic and join up with the Prime Minister's dream road of North-South and East-West which is proposed to be extended towards Sibsagar in Assam.

- (v) **Need for proper maintenance of National Highway No. 80 in Bihar.**

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, National Highway No. 80 is in a very bad shape. All the bridges enroute are old and in poor condition and there is always unforeseen fear of serious accident. The reconstruction work of damaged bridge near Kahalgaon has not yet started.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to undertake work for the widening of National Highway No. 80 and expedite the reconstruction of bridges of Champanala and Kahalgaon.

- (vi) **Need for construction of a by-pass at Salur town in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh.**

[English]

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO (Parvathipuram): Sir, Salur town in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh is an important township. The National Highway No. 43 passes through this town. This Highway is a Gateway to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. There is always heavy traffic on this highway.

As the National Highway No. 43 passes through this town, traffic jams in Salur area are very common. As a result, the people of the town are subject to a great inconvenience. It is, therefore, very necessary that a bypass is provided on National Highway No. 43 at Salur town. It will go a long way in providing relief to the people of the town.

I urge upon the Central Government to sanction the construction of a bypass at Salur town.

- (vii) **Need to take steps for reopening of Khalilabad Sugar Mill in Uttar Pradesh, to safeguard the interests of its employees and sugarcane growers.**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sant Kabir Nagar is newly made district of Uttar Pradesh in my Lok Sabha constituency, Khalilabad Sugar Mill at District Headquarters is lying closed for the last four years. The said Sugar Mill owes an amount of Rs. 7.00 crore to Sugarcane growers. Sugarcane growers are upset and helpless to the extent that they are putting their own sugarcane fields on fire. Due to this, they are facing huge losses.

The workers of the said Sugar Mill are on the verge of starvation and are resorting to dharnas, hunger-strikes and fast unto death.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps to revive the said Sugar Mill and manage payment of outstanding amount to the Sugar Cane growers.

- (viii) **Need for a stringent law to ensure complete ban on Cow-Slaughter in the Country.**

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, almost 15000 cows are being smuggled from our country to Bangladesh daily. Almost everyday, there are news of cow slaughters within the country. Government need to introduce a stringent law to ensure complete ban on cow slaughter in the country.

- (ix) **Need to set up photography units in all the districts of the country to enable the voters to get their photo identity cards made as per their convenience.**

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards photograph campaign for voters. Government and Election Commission have made an announcement to the effect that "Photo Identity Card is must for voting" and this announcement has put the voters in the situation of indecisiveness, because application forms are not being made available at booths in required number under this campaign. In such a situation, a photography cell is very necessary to be established for the benefit of the people in different districts of the country.

I, therefore, demand that Government should set up a permanent photography unit at election offices in all districts so that deprived voters may get their photo identity card made any working day as per their convenience.

- (x) **Need to provide stoppage of Brindavan, Trivandrum and Dadar Express trains at Arakkonam railway junction in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu.**

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Arakkonam): Sir, most of the employees working in Chennai, either in Central or State Government offices and other private companies, commute from Arakkonam and around the villages. At present, they are facing lot of difficulties in reaching Arakkonam Junction on time due to non-stoppage of certain Express/Mail Trains.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to provide for the stoppage of the following trains at Arakkonam Railway Junction in Vellor District of Tamil Nadu for the benefit of commuters.

1. Train No. 2639/2640 Chennai-Bangalore-Brindavan Express
2. Train No. 6619/6620 Chennai-Trivandrum Trivandrum Mail
3. Train No. 1063/1064 Chennai-Dadar Dadar Express

- (xi) **Need to check terrorist activities in South Bihar.**

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (Jahanabad): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Home Minister regarding recent deaths, devastation and destruction caused due to terrorist attacks through planted landmines specially in South Bihar. On 19.10.2001, seven persons including six policemen of the Dhanarua Police Station were killed in landmine blast near Jagpura village under Patna district. Terrorists have also looted the arms and ammunitions from policemen. I therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to treat South Bihar as a disturbed area and take appropriate measures to provide improved facilities like special bullet proof mobile vans equipped with all modern communication facilities, so that lives of police and para-military personnel could be saved during their movement in emergent situations.

- (xii) **Need to set up an elephant sanctuary in Keonjhar district of Orissa to check menace of elephants.**

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar): Sir, the farmers of tribal district Keonjhar in Orissa are facing a serious problem due to extensive damage caused to their crops by elephants. A large number of elephants are destroying their standing crops as well as the crops at the time of harvest. This is because they are not getting adequate food in the forest. The forest is being destroyed and degraded in those tribal areas by unscrupulous elements. When the elephants are not getting food to eat, they are going to the nearby villages and destroying the crops. A large number of people are killed by elephants every year. This year the situation has become very grave and tense.

Unless immediate steps are taken to protect the farmers and general public from the menace of elephants they may create problems in the locality. If an elephant sanctuary is set up in the area and the elephants are fed with sufficient food in the enclosures of the elephant sanctuary the problem will be over in future.

As such, I request that an elephant sanctuary be set up in Keonjhar district of Orissa and at the same time immediate steps may be taken to protect the people from the menace of elephants.

14.25 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL
OF CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION
BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE
STATE OF MANIPUR**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up item no. 14—
Statutory Resolution. Shri L.K. Advani.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I move the Resolution:-

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation, dated the 2nd June, 2001 in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd December, 2001.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is aware that President had made this proclamation on June 2, 2001 under Article 356 due to which President's Rule was imposed in Manipur. President's Rule remains for 6 months under this Article of the Constitution. The period of 6 months

ends on coming December 2. Either there should be election before December 2 and a new legislature should be there or this period should be extended for further 6 months through Parliament. For this reason, only the information was gathered from the Governor before the start of Parliament Session about his assessment of the circumstances and his recommendations were sought about what should be done. In his report, the Governor has recommended that it is desirable to hold elections as early as possible and to install a duly elected government which should take the responsibility of the State. But the circumstances under which President's rule was imposed, have improved but situation has not become normal as yet. He has also said that he has been consulting various parties on this issue. They are also of the view that President's rule should be there for some more time. Though they have not decided the exact period, he has just said that he hoped that the situation would be normal within 2-3 months.

I have come to House to make the request that the motion should be passed after considering the situation that President's Rule should be extended for 6 months ending on June 2, 2002. The Government are of the view that election management should be made before that. The motion is before the House now, as the period ends on December 2. Government decided to bring Resolution on Manipur first before any other business because it is necessary to get this Resolution passed by the other House also. That is why this motion has been moved in the House on its very first day. I hope that as the House earlier affirmed the President's Rule unanimously will do the same for its extension to make the situation normal.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation, dated the 2nd June, 2001 in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd December, 2001."

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to extend my conditional support to the Statutory Resolution, which is moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. It is conditional on our securing, before the Motion is to be voted, an assurance from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the elections in Manipur would be held along with the elections that are due to take place in at least three other States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Punjab.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

The reason for which my party is most anxious that the elections be held along with those other elections is that it is the normal practice of the Election Commission to club elections in several States together when they are due to go to the polls. If the opportunity is missed in the month of February or March when other States go to the polls, for elections to be held in Manipur, on the one hand we would be flouting without cause the normal convention that States due to go to the polls should go to the polls together but perhaps even more importantly we would be giving the monsoon an opportunity to interfere with the process of elections.

As it is, conditions in Manipur, in terms of infrastructure as well as in terms of terrorism are not the most conducive for the democratic process but if unnecessarily the polls are postponed till the 2nd of June, we would be faced with a situation in which in addition to terrorist activities and in addition to poor infrastructure, there would also be Lord Varuna coming in the way of holding proper elections.

Ideally, my party would have preferred to have had a provision, which never was, to extend President's Rule by three months up to the 2nd March so that we could have been absolutely sure that the elections would be held before that but as the Constitutional provision is to extend it once every six months, we can understand the Constitutional compulsion to bring a Resolution here which seeks to extend President's Rule by six months. But before we could give our assent to it, we need an assurance from the Minister of Home Affairs that he will approach the Election Commission to ensure that elections in Manipur are held, as is the convention, along with all the other elections that are due then. I stress that we ask for this kind of an assurance also because there is a complete want of confidence in the North-East in respect of the intentions, practices and objectives of the Union Government. They are the people who feel betrayed most. Particularly in Manipur, they feel betrayed because in the six months that have virtually elapsed since the proclamation of President's Rule on the 2nd of June, 2001, the Union Government has repeatedly let down the people of Manipur and indeed the people of the North-East as a whole.

Pending with the Chair is my notice of breach of privilege against the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. That matter is still pending because the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had not been able to give a satisfactory explanation as to why the Prime Minister, outside of this House,

informed the Chief Ministers of the North-East that the NSCN (I-M) had agreed to the withdrawal of the three words added to the 14th June agreement, which had caused Manipur to go up in flames and indeed the whole of the North-East to go up in flames. When pressed further on this point here on the floor of this House, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, to whom I had cited newspaper reports asked me to brush aside newspaper reports.

It is because he, as the authorised representative of the Government, was assuring me, assuring the House and reinforcing what the Prime Minister had told the Chief Ministers that the NSCN(IM) had indeed agreed to the withdrawal of those three words.

Now, Sir, every single spokesman of the NSCN(IM) has since then asserted that at the Amsterdam meeting with Shri Padamanabhaiah, they had not agreed to the withdrawal of those three words. Certainly, the Government has not produced before the country any document indicating a signature by an authorised representative of the NSCN(IM) agreeing to the withdrawal of these three words. If, in fact, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has any such document in his possession, which, for whatever reasons, he has not placed before the country, we offer him the opportunity of placing it before Parliament by putting it on the Table of the House. If, in fact, the NSCN(IM) had not accepted the withdrawal of those three words and it is merely a unilateral assertion on the part of the Government of India that those three words to which they had affixed their signatures have unilaterally withdrawn their signature, then that clarification is also one that needs to be given to this House.

Sir, if the situation in Manipur is such that an election could not be held before the 2nd of December, 2001, that has nothing to do with the people of Manipur; that has nothing even to do with the gentlemen who holds the most pitiable job in India, which is being Governor of this Government in Manipur. It has entirely to do with the fact that the Union Government, without securing the approval of the Chief Minister concerned in the North-East, unilaterally decided after pressuring one of its partners, the AGP in Assam to agree, knowing full well that the AGP was, in any case, going to lose the State Government of Assam, a few weeks from then; unilaterally pressurised them into saying that 'yes, we will extend the cease-fire to the whole of the North-East, to any area where any Naga lives'. The problem has been caused by the Union Government. The Union Government

did not even consult its own Governor. He is on record as saying that he was not asked. And till today we have no clarification from the Government, outside or within the sacred precincts of Parliament as to whether the Prime Minister's assertion to the Chief Ministers and the Minister of Home Affairs categorical statement on the floor of the House that the NSCN(IM) have agreed to those three words being withdrawn was, in fact, a promise made by the NSCN(IM); a promise followed up with their signature or whether they have broken a promise to the Union Government and, therefore, we are in this legal vacuum where we do not know whether the agreement of the 14th June, 2001 is operational or is not operational. How can the people of Manipur trust a Union Government which, close to six months, after it affixed its signature on a piece of paper and close to five months after it clarified that it has changed its mind, is unable to produce before the people of India, specifically before the people of Manipur, more generally before the people of the North-East, any document or indeed even any oral statement which reinforces on the part of the NSCN(IM) the bald assertion of the hon. Minister that they have indeed agreed to the withdrawal of those three words?

Sir, President's rule has not led to the growth of any trust among the people of Manipur. Moreover, while I do agree with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that there has been some improvement in the situation in Manipur, it just cannot be said that five to nearly six months of President's Rule in Manipur, it has resorted normalcy in the area.

And when I talk of normalcy, I am not just talking of the situation on the terrorist front, I am talking of ordinary matters like Government officials attending Government offices; I am talking of the public distribution system functioning effectively; I am talking of Centrally-sponsored schemes being adequately implemented; I am talking of the fiscal crisis in Manipur being squarely faced; I am talking of the Supplementary Demand for Grants for Manipur which was brought before this House by the Minister of Finance and our having told them that whatever they want and whatever we pass will have no relationship to what actually happens on the ground, with no improvement having been registered with regard to the implementation of either Plan development or non-Plan development in the State of Manipur. It is serving no purpose whatsoever of the nation or the State to continue President's Rule. And while we did not have, at the stage, the pleasure of the company of the hon. Home Minister, we did have the company of the Minister of

State for Home Affairs when we were discussing the Supplementary Demand for Grants and I quoted the interview given by the Governor of Manipur to the newspaper, *The Telegraph* of Calcutta, in which he had categorically stated that he could not efficiently run the State without the support of the people's representatives. And the people's representatives have to be elected. For then to be elected representatives, there have to be elections. A mere assertion on the part of the Home Minister that he will hold the elections before the current statutory resolution's validity expires is not a statement that inspires confidence in the State of Manipur or in our minds. Therefore, we plead that before we forced to vote on this Resolution, there must be an opportunity afforded us to be assured by the Government of India that short of the Election Commission saying no, they will do everything to persuade the Election Commission to hold these elections in Manipur along with the election schedule for the three other States.

There is another matter which causes us some ground for reassurance and that is that we were told by the hon. Minister of Finance, on the whispered advise of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, that he could announce on the floor of the House that the Assembly which was then in a state of suspension would, in fact, be dissolved. We passed the Supplementary Grants on the basis of that assurance and I am very glad and we are the first to acknowledge it that the Minister of Home Affairs did live up to his word on that particular matter and did dissolve the Assembly. Now with the Assembly dissolved, there is no way in which the Governor of Manipur will be able to administer the State with the assistance of the representatives of the people of Manipur without an election process. And there is no reason at all for us to wait for the monsoons to set in the North-East to start the process of holding the elections. We want the elections to be held along with the elections in all the other States. Since that is scheduled for February-March, we can be assured that weather conditions in Manipur will be such as to facilitate such an election. That gives us one more reason for saying that we are pleased about this. But while the Minister of Home Affairs — God bless his soul—had actually fulfilled the assurance he gave us that the Manipur Assembly would be dissolved, the behaviour of two others of his Ministers gives us no cause for comfort. One is that a Samata Party-led Government was foisted upon the people of Manipur in an Assembly which had not elected a single Samata Party Member by the leadership of that party. The leadership of that party at the time when we held

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

the last discussion, was not represented in the person of Shri George Fernandes in the Government at that time. Now we have Shri George Fernandes back in the saddle and he is the man in whom we have absolutely no trust.

Indeed, our lack of trust in the *Raksha Mantri* is exactly matched by the hon. Prime Minister's trust in him. Our lack of any desire to depend on him exactly matched by the hon. Prime Minister's total dependence on him. Our total lack of respect for Shri George Fernandes is reflected in the NDA choosing him to be their Convenor for all the meetings that they hold. And so long as this Government retains in its ranks, in such an important position as that of the *Raksha Mantri*, so Tehelka-tainted an individual as Shri George Fernandes whose machinations in Manipur were responsible for the disaster which overtook that State during the course of 2001 we cannot take the word of this Government for granted. We are willing to listen to an extent to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs because he has honoured his word in dissolving the Manipur Assembly. But we cannot trust a Government which includes a man who has so dishonoured his word as to say that he would not come back to the Cabinet until and unless he is cleared by the Justice Venkataswami Commission and then he not only wormed his way back on to the Front Treasury Benches, but has done so by threatening the hon. Prime Minister that if this is not done, if this totally immoral act is not done, if this moral leper is not taken back into the Cabinet, then he is going to withdraw support from this Government and this Government will collapse.

I want to mention the other reason for deep distrust on our part...*(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated): Sir, I want to know whether the words 'moral leper' are parliamentary or not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, Sir. It is. Sir, I would like to inform Dr. D'Souza — she is a particularly well-educated lady — that the expression 'moral leper' came into my vocabulary after it was used in the House of Commons to describe a gentleman who had said that if Indians are allowed to come into England then there will be rivers of bloods in our green England. Mr. Enocn Powell was described as a moral leper on the floor of the House of Commons and I know of no ruling from the Chair in our House to say that we cannot describe a moral leper as a moral leper. But to continue. The other reason why there is so much distrust in the North-East of this Government is that there is a gentleman who has

been named as 'Minister for Mischief' in the North-East - one Shri Arun Shourie. This Arun Shourie was deeply involved with all those forces in the valley of the Brahmaputra which, in the wake of the first Janata Government of 1977-79 started an agitation in the valley which eventually resulted in the birth of ULFA, which resulted in the birth of a huge number of terrorist organisations all of which are linked to the NSCN (IM) with whom the Government of India appears to have the most nefarious links. Here is a man who was responsible for the turmoil and the turbulence into which Assam and the rest of the North-East was drawn and of all the available talent on the Treasury Benches, this particular gentleman is picked to be incharge of the North-East...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that this charge is completely baseless. I can tell you the history...*(Interruptions)* I can tell you the history of Assam and the North-East...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, it is a slur; it is a deliberate slur which is based upon the record...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, I am making a point of order.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shrimati Chakravarty represents a Party which has been comprehensively rejected in the State...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aiyar, she is on a point of order.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Oh, I am sorry.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, he wants to link the terrorism in Assam and North-East to a particular person...*(Interruptions)* But I can tell you that in 1986 when I was there...*(Interruptions)* please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, under what rule you are making the point of order?

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, when late Shri Rajesh Pilot was the Minister of State for Home Affairs, during that time, the Bôdo insurgency flared up throughout the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please quote the rule.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, it is not right to link a particular person to the entire insurgency in the North-East.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, if you want to raise a point of order, you have to quote the rule.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, let her intervene in the debate. That will be more proper than raising the point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you have to raise the point of order under some rule. Under what rule, are you raising it?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is under misrule...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Madam, you should intervene in the debate and speak. You can intervene.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, in the North-East, therefore, there is such deep disquiet over the re-emergence of Shri George Fernandes on the Treasury Benches and the emergence of this provocateur, this agent provocateur Shri Arun Shourie as a Minister for mischief in the North-East that there can be no trust in what the Government says unless it says so on the floor of the House.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I plead with the hon. Home Minister to reinforce his excellent record of dissolving the Manipur State by giving us an assurance here on the floor of the House that the Manipur State Assembly will be reconstituted by an electoral process at the same time as the other three States scheduled for elections go to the polls, that they will approach the Election Commission in this regard and that we will take advantage of the marginal restoration of normalcy in the State, to which the hon. Home Minister himself referred, to get these elections going.

As far as my party is concerned, it is true that a few months ago it was virtually impossible for even the Naga inhabited areas of Manipur, but for the last several weeks, Congress Party workers have been extensively touring

all parts of the Valley as well as all the hill districts, and a semblance of normal political life has been restored. The only way of reinforcing this is to end President's Rule there as quickly as possible to people's rule into Manipur. I have no doubt that the wise people of Manipur will know whom to reject and whom to bring back, that they will recognise which is the party that gave them peace and prosperity and who are those who fish in troubled waters and, at the end of it, poison the pond.

I have no doubt, at all, that the right elements will be elected by the people of Manipur and it is only on the people of Manipur that we can rely in order to get peace and prosperity, progress and development in that unfortunate but extremely important State. I remind the House that the first part of India to be liberated was a segment of Manipur. Unfortunately, it is a State that has been oppressed for most of the last six months by a completely unwanted and unwarranted President's Rule backed by all kinds of malfeasance on the part of the Union Government.

The time has come now to restore the destiny of Manipur to the hands of the people of Manipur. I would request the Home Minister to give us this assurance regarding elections; otherwise, I am afraid the consequences will have to be faced in the other House to which Shri L.K. Advani made a reference at the end of his speech as I do at the end of mine.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the resolution introduced by Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the duration of President's Rule in Manipur be extended for more six months.

Sir, Manipur is culturally, historically and geographically important State. Manipur is special in north eastern States. I want to congratulate the Government of N.D.A. especially to Minister of Home Affairs and the P.M. that there has been much improvement in the law and order situation in the last six months of President's rule there. If we see the data, there has been decline. As compared to the year 2000, this year more have been killed out of those underground and those involved in anti-national activities. This number is 142 compared to the last year's 102. The number of civilians killed has dropped. After the improvement in law and order situation, while in the year 2000, 93 people were killed, by 31st October, 2001, 62 persons have been killed. They have

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

been victims to the terrorists. This shows that police have completely held control over situation. Normalcy has returned there and very few people of police and para military forces have been killed.

In the year 2000, 51 were killed while by 31st October 2001, it has remained only 21. This shows the marked improvement in law and order situation there. For this I would like to congratulate the NDA government, Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the P.M. and all other concerned individuals. The agitationists had agreements with NSCN and Muviah group. But due to the attempt taken by other people to create misunderstanding, the situation worsened in Manipur. A great danger had arisen in the boundary State, but the government clearly caught hold of the situation. Even after that, some agitationists tried to block the national highway No. 39 and 53—the lifeline of Manipur and through which all the supplies are routed through Nagaland to Manipur. But the Government succeeded in reopening them. The tension was defused through negotiations with all concerned parties.

Sir, I have great pleasure to state that the supply of essential items to Manipur is maintained well. There is satisfactory situation there. Mani Shankerjee, on the one hand, you support the extension of President's Rule in Manipur but on the other hand, you mention some of the points which have nothing to do with the extension of President's rule there. You are a veteran and qualified person but your comments on George Fernandes does not speak good of you. As a convenor of NDA and as Defence Minister of this government, George Fernandes is serving the nation which is precious. We support him. You mentioned about Venkatswami Commission. It is still in the process of examination. It has not found anything against Fernandes.

You are making hue and cry out of nothing. It is the privilege of the P.M. that he may allot seat to any member in the Cabinet whom he deems fit. Therefore, he had done the right thing by allotting them the place in the Council of Ministers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Why was the Commission appointed?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: The Commission is doing its bit, it has nothing found anything untoward. "Sachai chup nahein sakati jhutha asuioan se, khushboo aa nahin sakati kabhi kagaz ke phooloan se". The people from Congress create dispute out of nothing. In my view, opposition should play constructive role in it. I would like to request that it is not proper to oppose in order to

oppose. Congress should learn the art of opposition. Perhaps they have been for a longer period in power, they do not know how to play the role of opposition. They do not know anything, therefore, they criticise everything. To use such words Mr. Arun Shourie will be unbecoming for you...*(Interruptions)*. To allege that in this manner like raking up dead issues. In my view are the problems of the country took birth under the regime of Congress. There is no doubt about it. Since the partition of the country to give asylum to lakhs to Bangladeshi refugees in North Eastern States, to get their names included in the voter list, all the previous governments were yours and what happened in those days.

15.00 hrs.

[SMT. MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

At the time of election proof of those contributing in the activities of ULFA have come to the light. People from our party were killed by ULFA and even today it appears that they have conspired with some people. You do not like the ceasefire agreement reached with Nagaland in north eastern States, therefore, you want to disturb the situation. You create hurdles in national unity, oppose POTO and we cannot expect much from you. But you will not succeed in your mission.

One is valley and other is hilly area in Manipur. Situation has been normalised in valley. People are busy in their works, but hilly areas, the areas of forest would require some more time to return to normal. On 2nd of December, this period was going to complete, therefore, it was necessary to increase the period. This was done there in order to preserve national unity and for establishing peace. I would like congratulate the government of NDA that such a big announcement was made there. The government tried to establish cordial relations between Matie and Naga people so that no conflict or tension may arise between them. The Nagas who had left their homes are returning back to it and this is a good news for the society and there is less tension now.

When the agitation stand in June-July, Matie did not attack on anyone. This shows the majority views there. Maties are numbered at 13 lakh, 61 thousand 521 and they live in each district of Manipur. Matie Pangal consist of 1 lakh 67 thousand 204 and Nagas consist of 3 lakh 26 thousands 324 and they live only in Senapati, Imphal East, Ziribam, Bishanpur, Chudachandpur, Tamaenglang and Ukhruil areas. But not a single Matie attacked on Nagas. This is good from the viewpoint of national unity and establishment of peace.

I would like to urge the government that rainy season starts there in June-July and in the month of April exams of secondary and inter are held.

Therefore, if elections in Manipur along with the other States are held then it will be a good thing for administrative convenience. Hon'ble Shri Manishankerji has desired so and I hope that our Government will not hesitate in accepting constructive suggestions. Public interest is supreme for us and we wish that elected representatives of the people should come there.

I would like to request the political parties that the incidents of frequent defections in Manipur should be avoided so that people's faith in elected representatives is restored. Such efforts should be made there.

At the end, I would like to say that the Hon'ble Governor of Manipur is consulting all political parties in Manipur. If he gets success in reaching a consensus certainly he will make efforts to get the election held in Manipur in February or March. I think the Government is making efforts certainly in this regard. They will ask the Election Commission in this regard. Extension of President's Rule has become an urgent constitutional demand. I strongly support it. With these words, I express my gratitude to you.

[English]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Madam Chairperson, I rise to express my Party's views. We are also in favour of holding elections during February. It is because university examinations would be held there after March. From June to October, there would be monsoon season. So, the month of February is best suited for conducting the elections. Therefore, I would request the Government to assure the House that the elections in Manipur would be held along with the other three States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

Sir, we know as to why we are discussing this matter. This is due to the infighting of the NDA partners. It is mainly between the Samata Party and the BJP and it was for heading the Government. The last Government was headed by the Samata Party. It had not come in power through elections, but through the means of defection. The BJP also tried to form the Government by defection. Ultimately, the Government fell and the Assembly was dissolved.

Madam, there was a cease-fire agreement between the NSCN and the Central Government. An unfortunate incident took place on 18th June. The Assembly building and the MLA hostel were burnt. The offices of the political parties were also burnt. In this way, wealth, worth crores and crores of rupees was turned to ashes. So, I would request the Government just to create a peaceful atmosphere among the ethnic groups of Manipur.

Actually, Manipur State is a peculiar State. Around 9 per cent of the total land is occupied by, i.e., Meitei tribe which is 70 per cent of the total population. Rest of the part of the State is inhabited by Naga and Koki Chin tribes. During British rule, the tribes of this area as well as other areas like Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura enjoyed certain customs. The land is owned collectively and it is not owned by individuals.

Even the chiefs of tribals and the chief of the one community or the other are also not the owners of the land. This land is the community land. Anybody can enjoy, can cultivate, can grow any crop in any area of the State. 98 per cent of the Manipur land is exclusively reserved for 30 per cent of the tribal population there. This ethnic flare is the main cause of the discontent. There is a pressure on jhoom land. Though the area is 98 per cent of the State, there is no plain land. Almost the whole area is hilly land. Traditional cultivation is going on in this hilly land. It is called jhoom cultivation. It is only one-time crop. They are multiple crops like vegetables, fruits, and cash crops like oil seeds, cotton and jute are also produced there. In order to get the next cultivation, they have to wait for five to ten years. Otherwise this crop cannot be harvested. That way the jhoom land comes under pressure. So, there is an infight between one tribal community and another tribal community. They are known as Nagas and Kuki-chin. I blame the Government which was in power for as long as 52 years for not trying to harmonise the ethnic groups.

During the British regime it was different. In Meiti Manipur there was a good relationship among different ethnic groups. But, after Independence the Government is responsible for the present position in which one tribe cannot tolerate the other tribe.

It is because of this that we have seen on 18th June a lot of destruction of property in Manipur. Therefore, holding of early elections and constituting a new responsible Assembly is better in the present

[Shri Bajju Ban Riyan]

circumstances. 2nd December 2001 is the last day of President's Rule currently in vogue. If we pass this Resolution today, it will get a fresh lease of life for six more months. I would request the Government not to wait for six months. As early as possible, at least by February next year, it should hold elections.

[Translation]

*SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH (Inner-Manipur): Thank you very much for giving me the time to participate in this debate. I would like to speak in Manipuri.

Madam, I extend my support to the Statutory Resolution brought by Hon'ble Home Minister, along with suggestions. How the President's Rule came into being in Manipur? Madam Chairperson this House knows it is because of the Anti-Defection Law. Smaller States like Manipur are suffering from political instability because of this law and now we can see it in Meghalaya. Legislatures are defecting every now and then due to the weakness of the Anti-Defection Law. This was the primary cause. Another reason was that among the partners of NDA there was difference and there was clash of BJP policy and Samata policy. BJP does not want to form a Government with the defectors. Samata wanted to form a Government encouraging defections. This is the thing! How the first Government was pulled down? The Samata welcomed all the hordes of defectors from Congress. As a result a new Government was formed. Soon after some legislatures left Samata group and joined BJP but BJP leadership here did not want to form the Government with the defectors. Then it finally resulted in President's Rule.

President's Rule was imposed not because of law and order situation or financial problem, it was mainly because of defections. One of the major flaws of the Anti-Defection Law is that one third of the legislatures can leave the party. If a party has only three elected legislatures any one of them can leave the party. Taking advantage of this, defections are carried out in smaller States very frequently. It is not the problem of Manipur alone. Therefore, Madam Chairperson, I would like to submit in this august House that we need to amend and improve the Anti-Defection Law at the earliest, particularly for the interest of the small States.

Once a person is elected on a particular party ticket, he should not be allowed to defect to other party for the entire term. If he defects he should lose his seat. Such kind of provision must be included in this law. Otherwise,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Manipuri.

in future also there will be the political uncertainty and instability in the smaller States of the country. This problem will also crop up in the newly formed small States like Uttaranchal. Therefore, we need to amend this Anti-Defection Law as soon as possible.

Madam Chairperson, everybody thought that President's Rule will improve the overall situation in Manipur particularly with regard to the law and order and financial position; but it is not so. There was expectation of more forces, more funds and more assistance from the Centre. Such things are not happening. People have the impression that at least the salaries of the employees will be given in time. However, there is nothing like that. Even now, the employees are not getting their salaries. All the Government employees are in strike for more than one month. The Government machinery has failed and administration becomes defunct. Now, there is no Government. In fact the Government is not functioning. All the employees are in pen-down strike for one month. They are not getting their salaries for two months, for three months. We can feel and understand their agony. All these are happening during the President's Rule.

There is no development, roads are in pathetic condition, bridges are not being repaired. There is no fund. And there is no law and order. Extortions are still taking place. Ex-Chief Ministers are receiving demand letters from the insurgents. Perhaps extortions are much more these days. Extortions on the highways have been increasing. In the last six months of President's Rule there is hardly any development, hardly any improvement in the law and order situation and economic position. Then, what is the benefit of the extension of President's Rule? But the extension is now a constitutional requirement since the first term is over on 2nd December.

As far as the salaries of the employees are concerned it is now the responsibility of the Centre. The Centre should give the salaries regularly. This is number one.

Secondly, there are certain serious issues. Manipur is a small State with a population of 23/24 lakh but its contribution in the field of art and culture is unique; it is world famous. Many times Manipuri dance and music represents India in various parts of the world.

In the field of sports also Manipur is doing extremely well. Manipur was the team champion of the 5th National Games. Small State of Manipur had to compete with States like U.P., Bihar, Karnataka and others. Now also in the ongoing 6th National Games we hope Manipur will perform well and get a good position.

Home Ministry has banned to sanction funds for the NGOs of Manipur. Apart from this the funds which I sanctioned one crore twenty lakh as the Sports Minister for the construction of two indoor stadiums have been diverted by the State Government. Two stadiums are to be constructed, one in Thoubal and one in Bishnupur. First instalment consisting of 40 lakh and 20 lakhs had been siphoned off. This is very shameful. In this connection I have written many letters to the concerned authorities in Delhi as well as in the State.

Proper encouragement should be given to the sports persons of Manipur. We are doing exceedingly well in the field of sports. Funds meant for games and sports should be utilised properly and such funds must be released in time. At the same time we should not encourage diversion of such funds. For art and culture too funds are not coming due to the ban. Earlier 1 lakh or 2 lakh rupees were given to the NGOs for their services in the field of art and culture. This has been stopped now. Not a single penny is given to them in these six months.

New projects, proposals and schemes are piling up and pending at the States Government level but nothing moves.

Madam, the most affected people are those who are HIV positive and AIDS patients. The entire country knows the problem of AIDS in Manipur. The most unfortunate thing is that the two crore of rupees allocated for AIDS control and awareness programmes have not been released by the State Government. Perhaps this fund too has been diverted. This is a very serious case.

In addition to that the orphans are suffering due to lack of funds. Even the meagre amount of 3-4 lakh rupees meant for orphanage and orphan centres have been diverted. Funds are not also released for the deaf and dumb homes and institutes. It is very unfortunate to see the functioning of the State Government. What is the attitude of the State Government towards the people of Manipur? What is the attitude of the Central Government? These are the queries. We don't understand their approach and attitude towards the people of Manipur.

NGOs which are funding the underground outfits should be blacklisted and action must be taken against them. Those black-listed NGOs ought to be punished immediately. We have no objection to that. Unwanted NGOs are the there in Nagaland, Bihar and in many parts of the country. There are good NGOs as well as bad NGOs. Only the blacklisted NGOs should be punished. In the name of punishing the bad NGOs why

should the good NGOs suffer? Some NGOs in Manipur are doing yeomen's service and they are functioning well. Why should they suffer because of some black sheep? Funds should not be denied to them.

Literacy rate in Manipur is very high and higher than the national literacy rate. Number of educated unemployed is also very high. Quite a good number of educated unemployed youth are running various NGOs. Many of them are running the NGOs sincerely and honestly.

The ban imposed on funding by the Home Ministry to all these NGOs should be reconsidered. This is my earnest request. Due to this ban, funds from NEC, Central Government and other agencies are not forthcoming to the NGOs of Manipur. Once again I personally request the Hon'ble Home Minister to lift this ban and to punish only the blacklisted NGOs.

This is a matter of survival for the educated youth. If they have chosen the wrong path that will be most unfortunate for all of us.

Funds meant for AIDS, orphans, physically challenged, art and culture, sports, should not be stopped. These funds should be released and let us encourage the NGOs which are doing a benevolent job for the people.

I just want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Home Minister on a very sensitive issue. While bringing out the lists of terrorists organisations of Manipur Home Ministry has included only the valley organisations. Not a single hill organisation is included. I am referring to both Naga and Kuki organisations. I feel that such an approach will not be conducive and it may create further tension in the State between the hills and the valley. It is a well known fact that in the hills various Naga and Kuki organisations are operating. Why these organisations are not included in the list? Valley people particularly the Meiteis might be having a wrong impression about this seemingly biased listing. I hope a balanced impartial attitude and approach towards the Meiteis, Nagas and Kukis will certainly bring about positive results.

It is not my duty to include or exclude a particular organization in the list. It is the duty of the Home Ministry. However, if the Naga underground organisations and Kuki underground organisations are not included in the list of terrorists of the Home Ministry there is something missing. Perhaps there lies the difference.

Finally, I want to urge the Central Government to conduct the elections in Maniur as early as possible. It

[Shri Th Chaoba Singh]

may be in the month of January or February. In the month of June and July election cannot be held due to rain. As the President's Rule extension expires on 2nd June, 2002, people of Manipur should go to polls before June. Otherwise, we will require emergency provision for further extension. March/April is exam time and May/June monsoon will get in. Therefore, election in Manipur should be held in the month of January or February alongwith other States. At the earliest people's Government should be restored. As I mentioned earlier President's Rule came to Manipur not because of law and order situation but because of some difference of opinion between the two big parties. It is a fact. For the time being extension of President's Rule period is necessary but elections should be held in no time in the interest of the people of Manipur.

In a democracy there is no substitute for a popular Government by the people. People are waiting for their Government to come. Under the guidance of the Union Home Ministry and Finance Ministry the State will once again come on the right track. This is my belief. We have to rectify the wrongs committed earlier. We cannot delink completely with the past and we cannot exterminate ourselves. Right approach will be to correct ourselves and leap forward towards the right path.

Through Madam Chairperson, I once again request the Government to release funds for the performing NGOs which are dealing with AIDS, disabled, culture and sports. Please take stringent action against those unwanted black-listed NGOs where political big guns are involved. Let the people also learn from the actions of the Government.

Finally I extend my support to the resolution. With these few words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Resolution. I am not in favour of the Resolution which has been placed by the hon. Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani.

Many things have been said. It has been said that there is political defection, political instability and there is the indulgence by the insurgent outfits. Who is responsible for that?

No one is responsible for that but the Union Government. People of Manipur are not responsible for that. Grave situation in Manipur is not the creation of the people of Manipur, it is the creation of the Union Government. So, I am of the view that extending President's rule is not the solution. All sorts of democratic

norms have been butchered there. Elections in Manipur should be held as soon as possible without any delay. I support the views that not President's rule but people's rule should be strengthened there.

I am not in favour of this Resolution. I oppose this Resolution. Madam, Chairperson, through you, I would like to request the hon Minister not to extend the President's rule in Manipur. I would like to express this strong opinion. I think that the Government would sympathetically take the democratic aspirations of the people of Manipur into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH (Balua, Bihar): Madam Chairperson, we are discussing a very simple Resolution in the House. The Resolution is very simple. The period of President's Rule in Manipur expires on December 2. The Resolution is for extending this period up to June 2. The Resolution is clear and small. I support the proposal.

Supporting this Resolution I would like to request Hon'ble Home Minister as other Members have also expressed the same views that arrangement may be made to conduct the election at the earliest there. The Constitution gives us a Parliamentary system. The elected representatives of the people run the Government in Parliamentary system. The elected representatives of the people is committed to the public interest but under the President's Rule Government are not run by the representatives of the people but they are run by the bureaucrats and certainly bureaucrats are not committed to the public interest. Perhaps you might be remembering what Prof. Laski had said that if there are a Government bureaucracy in any country for more than two years continuously then the public of that country will come out on the roads because the speed of development under President's Rule will be very slow and people are unable to get any chance to express their grievances. Therefore, I request to the Home Minister to end the President's Rule there as early as possible and arrangements be made for elections.

Why was President's Rule imposed there? Hon. Mani Shankar was speaking. I respect him. He is a learned man. In fact, the causes for President's Rule were not those as told by him. The only one reason behind this was the collapse and constitution of the Government time and again. In this game of formation and collapse of the Governments no Government was successful and finally at the report of Hon'ble Governor the Hon'ble Home Minister had to impose President's Rule there. Why did the Government collapse there? In our country we have

seen in the recent past the trend of defection have increased. No political party is averse to defection. Defection is everywhere whether it be the formation or deformation or running of the governments. As a result of this the country is entrapped in so many defections that the very system of democracy is under the cloud of suspicion. This causes loss of commitment to parties and the discipline in the parties lost its importance. The Government under such support lose their credibilities. When the Governments lose credibility certainly faith in democracy is shaken. When there is unfaithfulness to democracy it causes extremism. Extremism shakes the roots of democracy. To maintain democracy in our country, faithfulness to the Government is necessary. They should have credibility. Therefore, it is necessary that the playing the game of forming a government or collapsing a government or running a government should be avoided.

I would like to request Hon'ble Home Minister that if Constitutional amendments are necessary to avert such circumstances they must have been made as Germany have done. In Germany, the Governments are always run by the elected representatives whatever the case may be. Therefore, we should make such provisions that the chances of President's Rule do not arise. Vote of Confidence and no-confidence are cast simultaneously there. Such provision also be made here.

In our country there are so many anti-defection laws have been framed. In 1978, I was a Member of Lok Sabha. When a Bill in this regard was introduced in this very House it could not be passed. There were so many reasons of it. But today anti-defection laws are existing yet there are incidents of defections. I belong to that party which established morality in this country. Our party was Socialist Party. In 1948, Socialist party had 13 MLAs in Uttar Pradesh. When my party separated from Congress our leader Acharya Narendra Deo resigned from the membership of the Assembly. All our Members of legislative Assembly also resigned following him. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was the Chief Minister of the State at that time. He asked Acharya that there is no rule regarding resignations neither an opportunity, then why he was resigning. Acharya Deo expressed gratitude to Pantji and said that there was indeed no rule for resignation but democracy is not run with rules it is run with morality, the day when morality elopes the democracy cannot run according to rules.

Parliament is the supreme body of the country. The whole nation sees towards it. Should we not consider to frame rules? If there is no morality, there cannot be

democracy. Acharya had told that we had been elected on the tickets of Congress. Then we were resigning so we returned its legacy. Can all parties not consider on this? It must be considered seriously. Whether Constitution is amended or not, each party should make a code of conduct that if somebody defects, his membership will cease automatically. If such an arrangement is made then there will be no need for imposition of President's Rule. No Government will collapse and there will be no President's Rule. So, all parties should consider this issue.

Mani Shankarji discussed Naga agreement. I again tell that it had nothing to do with it. The circumstances created by this agreement called for so many things. The State was burning. We should have learnt a lesson from that. It had no connection with President's Rule. It had nothing to do with the formation and collapsing of the Government. But the fire caused there burnt a lot. The offices of all political parties in Manipur were burnt during one and a half month. The houses of MLAs and MPs and Minister of there were burnt. No body was spared. Houses of all parties were burnt. The blaze of Manipur during the last two months discarded all the political parties and political institutions.

Madam, the failure of contractualism in 1967 created naxalims which became a national problem. After the agreement, public negated the all political institutions totally due to the unfaithfulness caused towards political parties in Manipur. Should we not learn a lesson from it? The accusation and counter accusation will solve no problem. I repeat democracy should survive in this country. Our leader late Karpuri Thakur used to say that the Government of vote is the Government of layman, the Government of poor. If there is no Government of vote, there would be no respect for the poor. This is the vote of the people that compels the elites to go to hutment dweller. For survival of this Government of vote democracy must survive. The democracy must survive. The democracy will survive while the political parties hold credibility and the credibility of political party will survive till all political parties will work according to a code of conduct and morality.

That's why I say that the flame that blew there took Muzaffarpur in its grip. There was just one incident, one kidnapping and one death. And here people did not let any political leader, worker enter for full three days. The flame that arose in Manipur took Muzaffarpur in its grip is now taking the whole country in its trap. We should, therefore, ponder over it because there is problem of unemployment in all the States and basic needs are

[Shri Ramjivan Singh]

unfulfilled due to which there is unrest in public. If all this happens, there would be no existence of Lok Sabha and there would be no democracy. Democracy is at stake. For this reason I would like to draw Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs' kind attention towards it that matter should be considered seriously. With these words, by supporting the same, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Madam Chairperson, as a humble Member of Parliament from North-East, and Manipur being adjacent to my constituency, I feel very much depressed to stand again in this House after six months of President's Rule in Manipur to speak either for or against the President's Rule. The Minister of Home Affairs is a gentleman at large. He is a politician of good standing. When I heard his speech in this House, I thought that he had spoken from his heart. I thought that he loved the North-Eastern region, particularly Manipur. His assurance that the election will be as early as possible, was definitely within a period of six months. Probably, I was wrong in my assessment of the hon. Minister for Home Affairs or this Government's perception towards the North-Eastern region.

Today, in this House, each and every Member has urged that the election should be held within six months. But your Government and your advisers in their minds have got different plans. You are saying that unofficially the situation is not good. In his speech, he has said "Kuch Kuch sudhar hua, Kuch Kuch sunder nahin-hua." Why is it so, Mr. Home Minister? Your Governor and his Advisers have already declared that the election to the panchayats will be held on 13th February. If election to the panchayats can be held, why can the election to the Assembly not be held? Is it a game plan to say afterwards that you come in this House? The panchayat election has been declared and, hence, the election to the Assembly cannot be there. Again six months would lapse. As many Members have said, the monsoon will be there during that time. The school and college examinations will be there. There will be various other situations.

What are you trying to say today? I will expect you to be frank and free in your speech. The fate of your motion for continuation of President's Rule will depend on the other House. It is up to you and to your Government to decide whether you want a Constitutional crisis or you go to the people and say, 'Look here, we wanted another six months but the Congress has not helped us. This is the attitude of the Congress

Government. This is the attitude of the Congress Party'. Pleased do not lead us to such a situation.

What changes have you made? You have insulted the people of Manipur by removing a Minister. That is the only improvement in between six months. There was a representative in your Government. I agree that it is your onus. But I feel hurt when a Minister, who was from Manipur, was removed. Being the people's representative, he could have helped the Governor's Rule. The Assembly has been suspended. Would he get the same honour from your Governor or your advisers as an ordinary Member of Parliament? No, he would not. As a Minister, he could have got. If any mistake was done, it should be corrected by the Prime Minister and by you. Why has he been removed? This is your yet another attitude towards the North Eastern States. Whenever the situation comes, some advisers, who are there in the Home Ministry, would say, 'Remove Shri Chaoba Singh. Then, there will be easy installation of BJP and some other party combination'. This is the only reason I could see and nothing else.

Last time I mentioned in my speech about the situation. I do not know whether your officers and yourself would go through the speeches made by us. What is the situation today? Officials from the hills, who were from the plains, came down to the plains and officials from the plains had gone to the hills and there is chaos. I want to know as to what efforts have been made by the hon. Governor and his advisers. I was also in the Home Ministry. Traditionally, whenever the President's Rule was discussed, we used to see the officers sitting in the officers' Gallery or in the VIP Gallery. Where are they? What will they learn from this? They will not listen to so many Members mentioning in this House. NGOs have been disbanded.

As regards sports, Manipur is not only in the country's map but also in the world map. Muktheswari has been deprived of her medal on a flimsy reason. Today, the national games are there. If boys and girls from Manipur could come and participate, if we can go to Manipur as a Member of the National Party and go around every place without an escort which is not being provided in your President's Rule, why can there not be elections? There were SULFA, ULFA and Bodos. You have done it reasonably well. During the election time, maintenance of peace and law and order was very fine. It was done in the past in Tripura. So, do not take an alibi and say that we cannot have the election. You have to have the election along with other States. I think, personally you

will not be belied and you will not do anything contrary to that.

Now, what is the development work that has been taken up in these six months of your President's Rule? Here is a note from some leaders of Manipur. It says that corruption is rampant. In the recent IRB recruitment for the posts of JCO, Hawaldar and Rifleman, a sum of Rs. 2 lakh to 3 lakh, Rs. 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh, and Rs. 50,000 respectively were taken. This is the picture of your President's Rule.

We suggested that there should be an advisory body. Why was it not done? Why was it left absolutely to the bureaucrats? All political parties could have been asked to come and form an advisory body to advise. This has not been done. It is very unfortunate.

Let us take a look at the performance under the President's Rule. I would not like to read everything because it would create more trouble. After I spoke last time, my security has been withdrawn. I do not know what will happen to me after this speech. This is how I have been treated by this Government. An officer could have come and spoken to me. There has been no courtesy of that type. Why is this discrimination meted out? These things are absolutely bad.

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was killed and those who killed her were to be punished, who signed that file? There was a deadlock between officers and Ministers. We have faced terrorism. I am not afraid. I am all right in Assam; my Government gives me security. I am all right in West Bengal; they give me security. In Delhi, if you could not protect Shrimati Phoolan Devi, I only pray that if I am killed, it should be during session time so that at least one day the House would be adjourned in my honour. Nobody would give me any other honour!

The Government should please treat the North-East as one part of the country that needs to be taken into confidence. Things have to be done in a manner that we do not risk to a point where you are asking us to take on terrorism. Terrorism in the North-East is a profession. It is not a fight for a cause; it is not a fight for independence; it is not a fight for a particular section of the people.

I am grateful that earlier today during Question Hour you had said one correct thing. It was, 'Each and every Madarasa is not a camp of the ISI'. I am grateful to you but Ministers visiting the North-East do not say so. Your

Governor travels through a road called Pathar Kandli where eighty per cent people are Muslims and asks his driver which part of the country he is travelling through. If that is the attitude of our guarantors of democracy and law and order, we are really in trouble.

Manipur has to be taken care of. As I have already said, in culture, sports and heritage, Manipur is one of the best States in the North-East. I do not support what the people of Manipur have done during the last one year. I condemn it. I do not like burning of the Assembly and the offices of different political parties. I do like the attack on the police and Government servants. But a message has gone from this Parliament. My constituency is neighbouring Manipur and it takes only 20 minutes by flight to reach Manipur. I know that the people there have now understood the situation. Let anybody go there. I am not, like Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, asking why Shri George Fernandes should go there but let him go in a proper manner, not in an irregular manner. He is advising people to create confusion. He is saying that there should not be elections for the next six months. What will happen after that? There is a saying in Bengali, '*Sow mon ghee bhi nahin hoga; aur Radha bhi nahin nachegi*'. The Samata Party and the BJP cannot go there. It was an accident that they came to power there. When Shri Chaoba Singh used to dance with the NDA, I used to tell him that he was signing his death bond.' Defection has come not out of affection; it has come about because of instigation from some leaders from Delhi. It is known to the people of the North-East as to what happened there.

It is known as to what has happened there. So, let the hon. Minister of Home Affairs not be insensitive to that. You, as a Minister of Home Affairs of this country, improve the law and order and tell the political parties that those who want to fight, let them fight. The survival of those parties will be on the blessings of the people of Manipur, not from Delhi. I told you last time when I visited your office about Assam. I gave you some papers. I do not want to bring those papers here in this House because it will be misunderstood. The people of Manipur will misunderstand, you will also misunderstand that why Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is giving the papers. But the situation is being created to have a rift between the tribals and the non-tribals; between the Nagas and the 'Kukis and those who live in plains. But people have started going. This is very rightly told by the electorates. The campaign has already started with the expectation that the elections will be held there in the month of February, 2002.

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

So, with this request, I shall appeal to you, let there be an election, and let there be deployment of enough Central security forces and BSF. Please do not take the Army too much into confidence. During election time, Army should be kept away. The Army should not be deployed. They should be kept as stand-by, in case of any untoward situation. But mainly the CRPF, BSF and local police should take care of the elections there.

Last but not least, the Election Commission must be told that the observers of political parties should be given accommodation in the Circuit House. As per the political parties, hotels and other places are not congenial. There are restrictions also by the Election Commission for use of Circuit Houses. However, we have done that in certain occasions in Assam. They should be allowed, and only there should be a minimum restriction. There should be no political meeting in the Circuit House. As long as they stay, the Circuit House should be well protected by the security forces so that various observers of the BJP, the Congress, the Samata Party and other parties do their work in a peaceful manner. Let there be a democratic fight, and let democracy survive in Manipur. Let us not see that democracy is killed in Manipur.

Sir, with this request, I hope during your reply, you will tell us something not very political. Again, I will speak to the Members of Rajya Sabha so that we can say that we have requested the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, and he gave a positive decision that the elections will be held along with other States.

Sir, with this humble appeal to you, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna): Madam Chairperson, I am standing in support of Resolution in respect of continuance of President's Rule in Manipur for a period of further six months presented in the House by Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs. Government have not imposed President's Rule for political purposes. There is not a single example when Government of India have imposed President's Rule for political purposes. Everybody knows in what state Manipur was. Efforts were made to establish a stable Government but in vain. When there was unrest and uncertainty, Government had to request Hon'ble President for President's Rule.

15.59 hrs.

[*DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the basis of the Report given by Hon'ble Governor, Government imposed President's

Rule there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all know North-Eastern region was in a very bad shape. After taking over by this Government, we see a lot of improvement there.

16.00 hrs.

The results of the Conference of Chief Ministers held at Shillong are such that they will bring the habitants of the State into main stream. This is a good sign. Further, the Conference of Presiding Officers, attended by Lok Sabha Speaker also seems to be fruitful to bring the people of North-Eastern region into main stream, to get them get rid of terrorism. In addition, Government have announced a special package for the people of North-Eastern region, have given special attention and special funds for the development of North-Eastern States. This is another healthy sign. I had been to Meghalaya, Gangtok and Assam two months back. There we talked people of distinguished communities and found that people want to get rid of terrorism and return to main stream. Obviously, today's quiet scene is the result of present Government's efforts. Anarchy that was created over the years, made people lost their faith in the Central Government. We should try to erase that feeling of mistrust. Government of India is making continuous efforts in this direction. Lost faith of people of North-Eastern States is building up in the present Government and they are trying to come back into main stream. It is propbed to hold elections after six months Mani Shankarji has offered conditional support. I think that being in opposition, he has to play his role accordingly. He is a leader at large and writer as well. Whether it is a matter of terror or it is anarchy or whether it is a matter of unity and integrity of the nation, on some such issues at least people of the country and all the parties have same opinion, they should think alike. Recently, there is POTO issue...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): You are follower of Lohia. Speak on truth.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Their followers are of different ideologies. There are people like you and there are people like me as well. What is happening in Kashmir, you don't want action against terrorists. So many innocent people are being killed there. Same is happening in North-Eastern States. There should be some law for terrorism. And all parties should unanimously agree on it. We should be one on the issue of national unity and the fight against terrorism. Government of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) has shown their goodwill. There is not a single example during last three years when a State Government has been harassed. In the reign of Congress Government, President's Rule was imposed more than 100 times and State Governments were suspended even more than that,

but it never happened now. You should believe that under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpai ji, there has never been any discrimination with any Government of any party. No State Government has raised such a question. Rabri Devi ji succeeded Laloo ji in Bihar as C.M. We didn't interfere. There was no discrimination in any field even in the field of Central allocation. Each State, from Kerala to Kashmir, is getting its due share from the Central Government. Some 15-16 M.Ps. of our State met Prime Minister regarding Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and made complaint that the State Government did not seek their view on the same. The Government there is spending funds on repairing old roads instead of constructing new roads. Hon'ble Prime Minister had said that we all will be there together while making decision. The wrong message should not be conveyed that Atal Vihari Vajpai Ji's Government make discrimination when it comes to other parties.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You are right, but practically it is not happening as per your opinion.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: But if Shri Laloo Yadav had done against you. He doesn't follow your opinion, while our Hon'ble Prime Minister and Home Minister follow the views of the Members of Parliament. It is believed that in the meeting of ruling party the views of Members of Parliament are given importance. Therefore, it is my request that President's Rule is being extended for six months in Manipur. This is another matter that whose Government is formed when elections are held there. It is our opinion that a stable government should be formed. Congress is a big party and it had been in power there, so they can make efforts. Centre Government should emphasize that when elections are held in Manipur in days to come there should not be anarchy. It is necessary for Indian democracy, when so many regional parties too are there except national parties, a stable Government should come in power and there should be no politics of defection.

Mr. Chariman Sir, an hon. Member has given reference of Acharya Natendra Dev ji. It has become a part of history. The experimentation in Manipur did not prove useful. I respect Shri George Fernandez very much. When resignation was demanded from him, he took the step. When he resigned from the Cabinet, we felt very sad. Not only he is Coordinator of N.D.A. (National Democratic Alliance) but he is one of the distinguished leaders of the country. No one could make allegations against him anywhere but many people blamed here. When Shri George Fernandes resigned he did not do so on his own will and when the Prime Minister wanted him to join the cabinet, he readily joined. It is the prerogative of any Prime Minister. George Ji has accepted this

decision. I would like to know from the opposition members that when he resigned and wanted to give his statement in Lok Sabha, he was not listened to. For eight to ten days political commotion went on in House. Many times it was requested that members should listen to what he says so that all doubts are cleared and everybody would understand the situation. It is a matter of pride that we have a Defence Minister like Shri George Fernandes. He not only took leadership during Kargil war but went to strengthen the forces on borders. He has fully supported National Democratic Government. He is the only Minister in the cabinet, where there is no gate and no security. You criticise even such a Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please speak on Manipur.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, If in Manipur election are held with other three States, Hon. Minister of Home Affairs would have no objection. Even the Government has the same opinion. Government does not wish to postpone the elections. But it is yet to be seen whether it is possible to form a stable government. Such a situation should not be allowed to arise where Government has to be suspended after six months and fresh elections are held. All the political parties should think over it seriously. Congress Party has been sitting in the opposition and taking active part in national movements. They know it well and I appeal to them that they should not support anarchism in North-East because they are not in a position to form a Government there.

No single party would be able to form a government there. But before election you should form a front at least as was formed by National Democratic Alliance before election. Form such a front there before election and let the election be held with a manifesto. Just now he called it conditional. I hold Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar Jee, in high esteem. He is a senior politician, a senior columnist, a learned man. In my view, he is not a leader of the Congress Party but also of the entire country. Sometimes he should also give additional support instead of conditional support. He should ask the Government to bring POTO against terrorism and we will support it. But there is nothing but conditions and politics everywhere. We should rise above this politics. A consensus on some issues is necessary to save this country so far as the issues pertaining to national integration, do away with anarchism and terrorism are concerned we are one. We have seen that after the incident of Sept.11 all Americans are united and in India we are divided on Kashmir issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all support this with this sentiment. Let us make efforts to ensure that a stable government is formed in Manipur in time to come. With

[Shri Ramanand Singh]

these words I support the proposal presented by Hon'ble Home Minister.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, We all agree that Manipur is a small state but it is an important state of the country and not less important than any other state. According to history, according to Purans Pandavas were married there. During their exile, they all went there, Mahabharata mentions it. Without Manipuri dances, Indian art and culture remains incomplete, therefore, it is also a very important part of this country. But due to the internal clash in N.D.A. defection took place in that state due to political selfishness between B.J.P. and Samata Party and President's Rule was imposed. At the time of imposition of President's Rule Hon'ble Home Minister expressed hope that it would last for six months. President's Rule is a remedy under compulsion but there it was imposed due to defection while it is a sensitive area. Election should have been conducted there within six months. I think that not holding election there is a lapse of the Government. Now the Government seeks extension of President's Rule for another six months. Does the Government want to continue President's Rule there. An elected Government is the demand of democracy for that state. Not to speak of only this they also help defections there.

Just now Sh. Ram Jivan Ji has said correctly that to run the Government, to form the Government and to save the Government they are taking help of defection, money, posts, land the petrol pumps etc. there. Sh. Chaiba Singh was an elected Minister there. Can they give reasons why was he dethroned. People had their participation in the elected government. Manipur is a small but sensitive State. That State is burning and they are the persons who are responsible for this situation. They got the signature of Moiba as a result of which the State started burning Houses of the police officers and legislative assembly and houses everywhere began to burn. No representative could go there. Such is the situation there. Now when the situation has improved the people there are cautious and alert. But extortion is still there. No payment has been made to employees there for two or three months. President's Rule was imposed there because of frequent defections and political instability. President's Rule means the rule of the Centre, but the arrears of the employees were not paid. What measures have been taken for the eradication of unemployment. There is a vast potentiality for arts and culture there. Will terrorism be ended without development; it is impossible.

If there is no development and there is injustice, terrorism will be there. So the problem of terrorism should be solved. We are also united to solve this problem of terrorism. But B.J.P. and Samata Party are unable to adjust because of their political gains.

Hon'ble Home Minister was saying that Governor's report says that there has been a slight improvement in the situation there but that situation is not suitable for holding election. It is wrong. I am not satisfied with the explanations given by Home Minister at the time of moving the resolution. There is some difficulty in their own alliance there; that is why they don't want to hold election there. Sh. Chaoba Singh was dethroned from the Chair of the Chief Minister but he was right saying that people there are in trouble and why they are averting election there. Election should be conducted immediately there. Last time it was done in consultation with the Congress. Some times Congress also feel that they should play the role of a responsible opposition. That is why it was passed firstly in Rajya Sabha and then after presented in Lok Sabha. Fearing their defeat in Rajya Sabha they are not imposing President's Rule, otherwise they would have imposed it in Bihar earlier. They would have imposed it in many states on some plea or others. Last time it was got passed in Rajya Sabha first and now they are talking of conditional support but there is no condition. Manipur is a sensitive area of the East and being a neighbouring state of Burma it has strategic importance. What measures have been taken by the Government to check the smuggling of drugs and narcotics during the President's Rule. Narcotics are being smuggled through the border of Burma and the country's atmosphere is being spoiled. What measures have been taken by the Government in this regard? There is ethnic problem in Manipur — there is always dispute between Nagas and Kukis. If the Government fail to do something in this regard seriously; problems there will increase and terrorism is already there. We feel that in the North-East 40 or 42 organisations are active under different names and they create disturbances, and are involved in incidents of extortions, looting and arson. Therefore, we think that election should be held immediately in that State. Centre should give assistance for developmental activities. During the regime of United Front Government it was decided that ten percent of the budget will be spent on North-East States but why this Government reverted? They play false there; they make announcement of a package where there is elections. This will cause regional imbalances. There should not be such a policy to run such a vast country. There should be one policy and one attitude so that regional imbalances may not arise. Therefore we all

Indians are with North-East and Central Government should speed up its development. The Government should tell us as to what measures have been taken in this regard. What measures have been taken to solve the problems of unemployment, education, health and transport there. Hon'ble Minister says that panchayat election may be held then why not assembly election? We feel that it is the negligence on the part of the Central Government. Therefore, we oppose President's Rule and want an election to be held soon. Hold of B.J.P. and Samata Party in that State has weakened. They managed to form the Government there by defection but now they have no chance. They are going to lose in different parts of the country, they are going to be wiped out in U.P. This time, therefore they are averting election. Avoiding elections is not good. The Central Government should come out to solve the problems of that region to fulfil the expectations of people so that terrorism ends there. For its improvement necessary efforts should be made.

[English]

SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP (Outer-Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much. I am from Manipur. There are two MPs from Manipur — one from Outer Manipur and another from Inner Manipur. I am from Outer Manipur and Shri Th. Chaoba Singh is from Inner Manipur. So, I want to speak on Manipur discussion particularly.

Manipur is a tiny State, but rich in culture and advanced in many things like sports, dance, etc. Literacy rate is very high in Manipur. In Manipur, unemployment is the crux of the problem and many of the unemployed youth join insurgent activities.

Now, coming to the issue, I support the extension of President's Rule in Manipur. Why do I support this? The ground rules and the ground realities are very difficult and the situation is not yet ripe enough for holding elections immediately. I was surprised when the Home Minister said that elections would be held within six months. I was really surprised. I wanted that he did not say that. Actually people are not ready — This is number one. I am also not ready — this is number two. Thirdly, I want that it be extended at least by one year. But that is not possible because the political parties will make protests and lots of movements will be there against it. The Minister has done the right thing by extending it for another six months. It is very good for us. I really support it and I am very happy for that.

Moreh in Manipur is the last post in the Indian sub-continent. Only 73 kms. away from Imphal, we have Moreh; and Tamu is in Myanmar which is less than three kms. from Moreh. So, on all sides, we are surrounded by Myanmar. We have jungles in Manipur and the insurgents fire and hide in jungles. That is the one disadvantage for the Army and the paramilitary forces in dealing with them successfully.

There are 20 underground outfits in Manipur. There is no life for us; I have not enjoyed life for the last 25 years. All the time, there is suffering; there are strikes and *bandhs*. Manipur has become a State of Strikes and *bandhs*. When there is President's Rule, it means that there is the rule of the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry should be very careful and give a healing touch to the people because we have suffered. People of Manipur are very sick; we are unhealthy, physically and mentally. Monetarily also, we are not sound.

I am told that the present figure of deficit in the case of Manipur is Rs. 1200 crore. Generally, the budgetary allotment is of the order of Rs. 450 crore. This time, I think, it is Rs. 475 crore or something like that. A deficit of Rs. 1200 crore means, we would not have food for two years. If the Central Government is not kind enough, we will be without food, without money and without anything for two years. But the Central Government will not do anything like that. If somebody has done something wrong, people who are not involved in it, should not be punished. If my father has killed somebody, I should not be punished for that. That is why, I say that the earlier Governments, one after another, did not pay heed to the financial position of the State of Manipur. They do not know what is the financial system. They are confused with the fiscal position and of our financial system.

The Central Government is sometime kind enough to lend us money. I think, the present Governor is confused. He counted the fiscal deficit of the State of Manipur as Rs. 1200 crore and he has also said that he is not getting his pay for the last two months. I want him to try and bring back the financial health of the State of Manipur by exploring various avenues that are there. He can approach either the Finance Minister or the Home Minister and arrange for all these things.

Lastly, I wish to say that the whole of North-Eastern States does not want either an Army man, IPS or an IAS to be its Governor because the gun culture has failed to solve the problem in North-East. A politician

[Shri Holkhomang Haokip]

alone, sitting on a round table conference, can treat the sickness of the North-East. This problem of insurgency, you may call it terrorism, can be solved by an experienced politician. An Army man or a police man deals with the matter in a particular way. IAS rules like bureaucrats. Therefore, whichever Party is in power at the Centre, it should see to it that no Army man, police man or IAS should be sent as the Governor of the State. Instead, astute, experienced, clever and intelligent man with full of wisdom should be sent as the Governor of the state.

The State of Manipur has been dealt with very badly by various Governments at the Centre. I cannot blame only the present Government. The State has suffered so much havoc at the hands of earlier governments, I only wish the present Government may not make more misery for us so that our sufferings are put to an end...*(Interruptions)* I do not want early elections. With these words I wish the present Government to overcome the financial sickness of the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arun Shourie to intervene now...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, you call him later on, I will speak for two minutes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is only intervening. The reply of the honourable Minister will be later on, that is why his intervention is right. After that the Members who have to speak, they will speak 1-2 members are left. After that honourable Minister will give his reply.

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: I will take only two minutes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Dass ji, please sit down. I would like to have the consent of the House, as the time stipulated for this motion was two hours, two hours have been completed. If the House agrees, the time for this can be extended by half an hour or one hour as per the requirement, because now honourable Arun Shourie Ji will intervene. Even honourable Minister has to give his reply and two other members have to speak. With the consent of the House, is the time extended till upto the end of the House is adjourned for the day. It is extended upto six o'clock.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND
MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN
REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): I have sought your

permission to say just two points because some remarks that have been made by my old friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, cast personal aspersions on me and also on the work that my colleagues and I are doing. For that reason, with your permission, I would just set the records straight. I do not want to get into an argument on these matters.

I am told, the hon. Member said that because of me, my writings or because of my going to the North-east eventually terrorism and terrorist groups were formed.

It was also said that this has harmed the country. I cannot imagine how such aspersions are hurled in this House, now this House is used to calumnise and castigate individuals like this. During the period of agitation, I went there not more than twice. I went there at a time when about 600 to 700 young children had been brutally shot down by the then Government, and those students were shot down because they had taken up an issue of national importance. All my writings of that period were published in newspapers and there is nobody, till today, who has said that they led to violence. In fact, even now and at that time, I had roundly condemned violence of all kinds including violence that had resulted from groups being instigated by those in office.

Now, Sir, in a sense the insinuations are a matter of almost no consequence because nobody will believe a habitual broadcaster of such falsehood. But what has pained me is that the Ministry that has begun work for the North-East, and about which leading Members of Parliament from the Congress(I) themselves and from the North-East know, even that has been sought to be painted as nothing but a Ministry of mischief. Shri Sangtam, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, and many other friends are here. I do not want to go on taking their names. They know the work that has begun. I think that is of some importance to Manipur also, that because of this Department, now, the projects which were languishing for several years, during that several Governments of the past and were just loitering in Delhi, are being cleared expeditiously. The Chief Minister of Mizoram, Shri Zoramthanga was just now with me. Within days of the Department being started, the Bairabi project which was — Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev knows it very well — hanging in the cupboards for so long has been cleared. I hope that we will be able to make the first releases for that very soon.

Similarly, the project of Sikkim for urban water supply and sanitation which was again loitering in the files here was cleared immediately. In the case of the Ranganadi project, as you know, the work would have slowed now because they did not have Rs. 136 crore to complete it. It is because my colleagues and I held meetings with NEEPCO, the Power Finance Corporation and others and

got them a bridging loan that the work is continuing and the project will be completed during this financial year.

Sir, we had a most constructive meeting of all the Chief Ministers, the Chief Secretaries, the Planning Secretaries, and the Finance Secretaries of North-Eastern States in Shillong. It was one of the best and the most constructive meetings. The MPs know about it. The point regarding stoppage of work in the North-East because of the Supreme Court ruling on forest products is also well known. This was brought to my attention by Shri Jamir, and others. I personally studied it. We have been working with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The key point was that there was no ban, but working plans had to be prepared. Once the working plan is made, the exploitation of the forests and the resumption of economic activity in the forests can start. The Ministry of Environment has immediately, out of its existing funds, allocated Rs. 5 crore for 100 per cent funding of the working plans of forest development all over the North-East so that economic activity can resume there.

I have met the Minister of Defence and the Generals of the Eastern Command. As you know, because of the large presence of the Army in Manipur, and other States, it represents actually one of the great markets for the North-East. With about 1,25,000 Army and para-military forces there, their purchases are very enormous. The items are being procured from outside the region. All of us, including Shri Fernandes, the Generals of the Eastern Command and myself, have begun a systematic effort to that the purchases can be made locally and assistance can be given to producers for commencing production of items from vegetables to all other things that the Army needs — so that the Army becomes a marketing opportunity for the North-East and so on.

In Urban Development, I noticed that while almost Rs. 300 crore or more are being spent in the Northeast, actually speaking, a miscellany of projects were being taken up like a parking lot in Shillong and a parking lot somewhere else. Shri Ananth Kumar and I met our officers and a team of five officers went and discussed these questions with the relevant Ministers and Secretaries of Northeast fifteen days ago. We have decided that we will focus on urban sanitation and waste disposal and on urban water supply, so that within two or three years we can actually make a difference in the Northeast. With Shri K.A. Sangtam's cooperation and his guidance we are drawing up the schemes so that sportsmen of the region can complete and attain national status. They have excellent marksmen and excellent long distance runners. They only require some support. One of the best ways to give them confidence is to make them feel that they are getting recognition all over the country.

We have held meetings with the Finance Ministry. It is a tragedy that external aid is available to the better off States, but States like the ones in Northeast do not get that kind of external aid. We have taken up the matter with the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has held meetings and the officials have also held meetings so that the States can be tied up with donor agencies and within a year we can get good external assistance for excellent projects in the Northeast.

In Manipur, as the learned Member was just now telling us, there has been a misunderstanding of the financial position. The House would be glad to know that because of this Department's work and the Finance Minister's reaching out for Manipur and Assam — two States which are in real distress financially — we will be coming up with fiscal reform packages. I hope to discuss this matter with Shri Gogoi. I have personally studied the fiscal reform packages which were taken advantage of by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat from the Asian Development Bank. We can then try and persuade the Northeastern States also to go in for these kinds of fiscal reform packages by which they can avail of the assistance and at the same time attain growth.

As you know, in the Northeast, we have about 45,000 MW of hydroelectric potential all over, specially in States like Arunachal Pradesh. That is not being used. I began discussions with Shri Suresh Prabhu, so that within this year we can begin one of the mega-projects, Subansiri or others, thereby we can make a great leap so that Northeast is not dependent on the rest of the country, but the rest of the country comes to depend on the Northeast.

To dismiss all these efforts by a colourful phrase that this is just a Ministry of Mischief is not correct. I implore you to reconsider it. I specially implore the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party to consider whether such phrases should be used, whether the House should be allowed to be used for calumniating of individuals as also for dismissing the earnest work that is being done.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to clarify the position.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I have just one sentence? I would greatly welcome an opportunity to discuss the statements that I have made, which are based on facts and do not constitute calumny. I do not think this is the right opportunity or occasion to do so. I would greatly welcome the Government of India choosing an occasion where we can go into the antecedents of the Minister of the Northeast. He is extremely expert in this kind of blowing of his own trumpet. He has picked up a

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

number of ideas that had existed for years, including the last three years of his own Government. I do not think this forum is meant for this kind of boasting.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Members from his own party are the best evidence against him.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Chairman Sir, the situation in Manipur has been very dangerous for the last six months, but this is unfortunate that this Government could not conduct elections in Manipur in the last six months. There is quite evidence, whenever the sentiments and feelings of the people ignored, the situation like Manipur would be arisen. I am not justifying or supporting it. I condemn that.

Sir, we have to look after the sentiments and feelings of the people. The situation in Kashmir was not so bad 15-20 years earlier as it is today. We tried to provide rice for Rs. 2 k.g. in Kashmir. We did not respect the sentiments and feelings of the people of Kashmir, as a result, now Kashmir is burning and the terrorism has become dangerous for the whole country. The same condition is prevailing in Manipur. If the right steps were not taken in this direction, then it would affect the whole country. I am afraid of this. I condemn this that this Government could not conduct elections in Manipur in the last six months. The Congress had been ruling for 45 years and many people thought that congress is committing many mistakes. The image of the BJP during that period was that this is a very honest party, and patriotic people are in this party. If they come in power, then may be they do something better. If they have not come in the power, then their image would have been remained so. Their image has maligned by coming in power. We are watching for the two years continuously that what the Congress had done good work, they do not want to continue that. But the BJP's Government wants to repeat the mistakes of the congress. It is being said in this House that the Congress had imposed President's Rule several times and the present Government is also imposing it and it is not committing any mistake. The Government should understand that the Congress had committed mistakes, that is why they are sitting in this side, otherwise, they would have been on the treasury benches. If the Government commit mistakes like this, then that time is not far away when the Government has to in opposition.

I would like to say that BJP has nothing to do with democracy. I can give example one by one. The question of Manipur is not the only one. One of my friends was

saying, that Governments have been formed by defection and by breaking parties and Democracy come to an end. I support this resolution because of his views, if he had expressed his views while standing an other side, that was considered as he is arguing against BJP. He is socialist. I would like to say that see the situation of Uttar Pradesh. How the BJP formed the Government there. The Government was formed by defecting so many parties. Several criminals included in the Government. The Government want to extend President's Rule n Manipur for six months but what is the situation in Uttar Pradesh. The Government has extended the time of six months there also. The elections in the country including Uttar Pradesh were conducted in five years, but now elections are going to be held in five and a half years. The BJP's Government are stating it as a right step and giving all arguments in this regard. The MLAs of all political parties have submitted their resignations, but the attraction of six months regime does not allow BJP that they conduct election in Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions) Today, the people who have lost elections of Lok Sabha, are very close to BJP. This shows their believe in democracy as the Government runs on their advice. We respect Jaswant Singh Ji, he has been elected for Rajya Sabha. He is a powerful leader of BJP and gives his advice to the party. Shri Arun Shourie Ji was present here, he has been also elected for Rajya Sabha. Sh. Arun Jaitely Ji has also been elected for Rajya Sabha. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj was defeated in the last elections, but she was elected for Rajya Sabha. Naidu Saheb has also elected for Rajya Sabha. Apart from this, the leader like Shri Pramod Mahajan has also elected for Rajya Sabha. The entire Government of BJP run on the advice of these leaders. That is why I would like to say that this proves how much they believe in Democracy....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alvi ji, I am not stopping you. You come to the subject whatever you have spoken about Manipur, that is right, but you speak on the subject.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I am telling to this House. I am not going in details. I would like to tell the Home Minister by giving examples if Government take right step, then country will move in right direction.

Elections should be held in Manipur at the earliest. The delay of six months is wrong. You are extending this for further six months but I would say that election should be conducted before that otherwise terrorism will arise. We should take care of feelings and sentiments of the people, may be it is Manipur, Kashmir on any part of India.

Sir, I will conclude by saying one more thing that when truth is ignored then frustration arises. This is what happening in Manipur. I would like to request the Home Minister, not about Manipur but about my constituency in Uttar Pradesh. The month of Ramjan is going on now a days. There is a place naming Fatehpur Vishv in Kanth village Vilayatpur is there where a mosque is situated. The leaders of BJP and the whole administration are saying that there is no mosque whereas prayers are being offered there...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister may visit there, or send a representative or any delegation of the Members of Parliament to find out the truth. If terrorism emerges there the Government will responsible for that. Mosque is there and it is being said that there is no mosque. The D.M. and Commissioner say that Namaj was never performed there so it can not happen there now. Have you not read the constitution?...*(Interruptions)*

Our Minister Shri Shah Nawaj is not concerned about this at all that what is happening in the village. I request you that Home Minister should look into this issue. I respect you. I do not doubt your integrity. I am not biased. I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into this matter held elections in Manipur at the earlier.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chariman Sir, Most of the honourable members in the august House have expressed their concern and they want that elections should be held at the earliest in Manipur. I associated my sentiments with those honourable members. This is right that Manipur is a small state of our country, but we are proud of their culture. May be it is a small state but it is a prosperous State. The Government should try to conduct election in Manipur at the earliest.

Sir, right now as Santosh Mohan Dev Ji said, there has been a talk about conducting the Panchayat elections there, this is very contradictory that election of Panchayats can be conducted there but election of Legislative Assembly can not be conducted. Whatever the report of Governor comes, being a political worker I feel that, this issue is also of great concern that even the office of Governor has been dragged in politics. Sometimes we mould the reports of Governors according to our convenience. The important question is that elections should have been conducted in Manipur during the last six months and for that, what efforts were made systematically in different the systematic and stages? So and so steps were taken in the first one month, second and third month. I feel that Government of India is not interested to conduct elections in Manipur, otherwise a systematic effort would have been made indicating works to be done in 10 days 15 days. Had the Government resolved to normalize conditions in Manipur so as to

conduct elections there. I don't think today the Government would have been compelled to come to this house again.

But Government of India and Home Ministry did not make such efforts. It is correct that Manipur is facing unemployment and financial crisis. Right now members of Parliament from Manipur were saying that even the Governor has not got salary for the last two months. This is the situation there and there is a Governor's Rule i.e. Government of India's rule there. If hon. Advani Ji wishes to call Governor, then the Governor will come immediately. This is right that there is a financial problem and unemployment, Government employees are not getting salaries. We would like to know the meaningful efforts being made by Government in this direction.

We would like to request honourable Advani Ji that the condition of Government of India is already bad and charges are levelled against him time and again, so he should have less work with him it will be good for his health and if elections in Manipur are conducted at the earliest, it would be good for Manipur also. It would be quite appropriate if the Government of India has lesser burden and responsibilities.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in an elected Government, people's representatives have psychological pressure on bureaucrats otherwise bureaucrats go out of control and law and order situation in the state does not remain in order. Hon. Advani Ji, if you do not try honestly to resolve Manipur issue, then for this, you will have to come to the House many times. I request you to give your attention to the issue of an unemployment and non-payment of salaries to Government employees honestly. If there is no democratically elected. Not only in Manipur, Government in Manipur as well as in any other state of India, then we should try for that with open mind and President's rule in any state is not appropriate for Democracy. I request you to make arrangements for conducting elections in Manipur immediately.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malaegaon): Mr. Chairman Sir, I try to express my views on the discussion about Manipur. Shri Morarji Bhai was Panth-Pradhan in the year 1978. After that he was removed and Hon. Charan Singh Ji became Panth Pradhan after that, and Chauhan Saheb was with him. He was very displeased with Charan Singh Ji and Chauhan Saheb. He had 16 members of Parliament with him. Kakde Ji and I went to meet him and we said that we provide 16 members to Morar Ji Bhai. He had a shortage of 6 members. We had gone there to make Morarji Bhai our representative. We were afraid while speaking to him Shri Morarji Bhai said that this is not right. He said that

[Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

I give my consent at the earliest. Chauhan Saheb was with him. But at that time he did not change sides. We met Morarji Bhai but he did not agree. The sin of destroying Democracy in Manipur, is the sin of Samata Party and Bhartiya Janata Party. That is why that state is under President's rule. But people remained mute spectators and thought that this person is very good, and this party does not believe in defections.

Samata Party and BJP are committing the sin of defection, this is not right. I am not opposing the move to increase the duration of President's rule. I want to say only this much. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on the proposal moved by Advani Saheb. President's Rule was promulgated in Manipur on 2nd June. According to section 356 of the Constitution, Union Government have the right to promulgate President's rule for 6 months. Government of India had the responsibility to conduct elections in Manipur within 6 months. I oppose the proposal moved by Advani Ji for extending President's rule for another 6 months. A dispute arose between Samata Party and BJP in Manipur, due to which Government fell there and President's rule was promulgated there. We want that this type of dispute should also arise here and after that this Government should fall at the earliest, this is our desire but probably, this Government would not fall soon. This is the responsibility of Home Ministry to improve the condition of Manipur. I demand that efforts should be made to bring peace there and elections should be conducted there within 6 months. I hope you will accept this demand.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am indebted to all those Members who have broadly supported this proposal. Perhaps one or two have opposed it; otherwise all the others have opined that while we are nearing the end of six months of President's rule, it would be proper that after extending for six more months of President's rule we should take care to complete the election as early as possible. All have emphasized that election should be held as early as possible. I understand that it is natural. Although President's rule was imposed on 2nd of June, but as everybody knows about the decision of the Supreme Court, the precedent came into being that legislative would not be dissolved till both the Houses of Parliament do not approve through the resolution the imposition of President's rule. The resolution was passed in July end, therefore, the legislature was dissolved in the beginning of September, which can be truly called

the beginning of tenure of President's rule. Although technically it began in June but as everybody knows till the controversy on 'three words' remained in June and July, the disturbance in Manipur after President's rule continued. Mani Shankar Aiyar ji has mentioned about the controversy over 'three words'. They have also mentioned that they did not know whether there are three words or not? Once more, I would like to say that the words 'without geographical units' are now not in the agreement. After that two rounds have been completed, one has taken place one and a half month back in which discussion took place. The cessation of hostilities is continuing, there is no difference in it.

17.00 hrs.

I agree with the views of Shri Manishankar Aiyar and other members. It is natural that when in U.P., Punjab, and Uttaranchal elections are due, the election in Manipur is also held simultaneously. I agree that the Election Commission and we and the House also want it, but the Election Commission has not announced it. It is anticipated that the term of these states would be completed by them. I have also told you that before the beginning of the session, the Governor was asked about the situation. They have written in their report that it would be held by February-March. I can only say that I agree with the views of all members of the House. We will have to watch the situation there. The Member of Parliament from outer Manipur, Shri A. Haokip said that election should not be held. They have said that not even Feb.-March, but there is not the favourable situation of holding elections. The constitution has got the option of six months that before June, 2002, election should be held. Many hon. Members have said that election can be held in April, but in May there is the rain. Therefore, the month of February-March would be appropriate. Today we are discussing Feb.-March, tomorrow the election commission or Governor might say that we will have to follow it. By aligning the views of government with you, I would like to say that after ascertaining the situation there by the election commission and Governor, the decision in this regard shall be taken. I agree that from all angles, right decision will have to be taken. And you say that by such means burden on me would be reduced which would be a good sign for my health.

ONE HON. MEMBER: That would be right.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Whether this would be good for us or not, there is no worry for us, but this would be good for our democracy, that is why it should happen. On this matter during the discussion, defection was discussed many a time, that is why situation took such

turn there. This is the right thing. Ex-Speaker of the Lok Sabha is sitting here who have undergone big exercise. We expected that something would come out of it and the government would bring a motion and amendment would be made in the anti-defection law. But years of experience have taught us that the defection, which we considered wrong, a crime is a singular party and not in plural. If a single person defects then it is a crime and if more and more people do it, it is not a crime. Really there should be review of things. This anti-defection law has become ineffective due to the split, which we had imagined.

This should be reviewed. And so far as the North East is concerned, so far as smaller states are concerned in which sixty members are total out of which ruling party or ruling coalition comprises 42 members and out of the 42, 40 are ministers situation like Manipur would continue. Those events are not good.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one hon. Member has mentioned and the people there wanted the Government should be formed but the people at the centre did not agree, they sad that they would not allow the government to be formed.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Chairman is the Speaker here, he is in the centre.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I agree that keeping in view all the questions we should give thought to anti-defection law and about the size of the ministry. Many good things would come out of it. Meanwhile, I would like to say this much and would offer gratitude to all those hon. Members who have supported this motion and emphasized that election in Manipur be held with other states in Feb.-March. Government also wants this. But in order to implement the will of the Government we will have to consult with the Governor and their Election Commission, this is what I want to say.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether the Home Minister has said solves only half of our problems. He says that he also wants that in Manipur election should be held along with other states, this is a reassuring thing. But our disagreement starts from where he does not want to go ahead. We understand that Election Commission has to decide when the election is to be held. If it says that election cannot be held, we understand your helplessness. But the election commission also asks the Government that it wants to hold election on that time, the Government agrees with it or not, whether the government would be able to provide required assistance at that time of election I have no doubt that on top of it Election Commission would talk with the

Government with Home Ministry, with the centre. The centre and the Home Minister may say and given an assurance that they would do everything to hold the election and if anything is beyond their control, they cannot be held responsible. But you can say that you will do your level best to hold the election simultaneously. If only this much is said, I understand that this will be good.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Whatever Shivraj Patil said and I said whatever before, all may be summed up in one sentence; that we will not lack in anything. We shall try our level best that election is held simultaneously with other states.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to get some clarification, I would like to ask in regard to reply which has been made just now. Hon. Minister of Home has submitted that those three words about which there was discussion are not included in the proceedings. If those words do not exist, whether NSCN (I.M.) has also approved their being non-existent if so the evidences in this regard should be presented before both the Houses.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There would not have been any further discussion, had they approved it. Two rounds of talks have taken place after this discussion and I think, if Hon. Prime Minister issues a statement and then Government admits the same statement, there is nothing more important than it not even the published items in Newspapers.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is a written agreement, which is signed by both i.e. NSCN (I.M.) as well as yourself. If there is no need of signature then I would not have asked about it. But this agreement has been signed by both the sides and I would like to see such document which is signed by N.S.C.N. (I.M.) too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has clarified it.

[English]

Now, the question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation, dated the 2nd June, 2001 in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 2nd December, 2001."

The Resolution was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item No. 15 Shri Muni Lall.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dr. Satyanaryan Jatiya, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 is a progressive social welfare legislation enacted for the benefit of cine workers. The Act envisages extension of welfare measures such as health and medical care and educational assistance to cine-workers and their family members. The corpus of the Fund is created out of a cess levied and collected as a duty of excise on features films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification, which is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India under Section 5 of the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981.

The Fund is utilised for financing activities to promote the welfare of workers employed in cine industry.

There are 63,000 cine workers approximately at present in the country, out of which only 30,000 workers are getting benefits under ongoing welfare schemes. The reason for this is that the wage/remuneration limit prescribed under the Act has in a way become insignificant and so, a large number of workers remain outside the scope of the definition of cine workers due to increase in wages/remuneration over a period of time.

The ceiling of Rs. 1,600 p.m. where the remuneration is paid by way of monthly wages, or a sum of Rs. 8,000 where such remuneration has been by way of lump sum, is prescribed under sub-section(b)(ii) of Section 2 for making the cine workers entitled to welfare benefits under the Act. This ceiling was last revised in 1987 by an amendment of the Act. Since then, there has been a substantial increase in wages/remuneration of cine workers. Since there has been a commensurate increase in prices, therefore, there has been a continuous demand to increase the wages/remuneration limit under the Act so that the cine workers, who are presently outside the definition of cine workers due to increased wages/

remuneration, are also covered under the definition of cine workers for the purpose of Act.

In view of the aforesaid facts and in order to bring the bulk of the hitherto uncovered cine workers under the ambit of the welfare provisions, it is proposed to remove the existing ceiling on wages/remuneration given in Section 2(b) of the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 and authorise the Central Government to prescribe the wages/remuneration of cine workers by issue of notification in the Gazette of India from time to time; by an amendment to Section 2(b) of the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, so that increase in the ceiling of remuneration of cine workers in case it is considered necessary and desirable, can be notified from time to time without amending the Act frequently.

It has been recommended by the Central Advisory Committee on Cine Fund in its fourth meeting held on 2.5.2000, that the income ceiling be notified as Rs. 8,000 where the remuneration is paid by way of monthly wages and Rs. 1,00,000 where such remuneration has been by way of lump sum. By this amendment, approximately 33,000 cine workers would be added, thus raising the total number of cine workers to be covered under the welfare provisions to 63,000 approximately.

With these words I commend the Bill for unanimous support of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Respected Chairman, Sir, even though we are supporting the Bill, we would like to place certain problems that are faced by the cine-workers who are not fully covered by this Amendment Act.

This amendment might be a simple one on the face of it but at the same time we have to see whether it helps the workers. This Act is for the welfare of the people in the industry, which was once a very strong industry but is now fluctuating. Even in the definition, it has been said, 'whose remuneration with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of each of any five feature films'. So, the phrase 'five feature films' has been mentioned as a condition to get the benefit of this Act. Now, there is no producer who has finished five feature films. Within one film itself, the producer goes out of the industry. Therefore, this Act would not help; this amendment would not help in the present situation.

The film industry is totally wrecked by piracy and by mega serials on TV that have taken the position of films.

Throughout India more than one crore people are dependent on the film industry but the entire industry is not properly looked after by the Union Government and by the State Governments. In this situation, it is difficult to find people who have got remuneration in five feature films. So, will this amendment help the cine-workers in any way?

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, they have said that the number of workers covered under the on-going schemes has been found to be small. The reason for this is that the wage and remuneration limit prescribed under the Act has become insignificant and a large number of workers therefore remain outside the scope of the definition of cine-workers due to increase in wages and remuneration over a period of time. This might be a reason but it is not the sole reason. The reason is that the industry is not totally taken into consideration.

The Industrial workers who are in the cine-field are now included because this Act is supported by two other Acts also. One of them is the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. Under that Act, any workers has to register himself according to the agreement, which was also registered in the process. It was only then that he would become a worker who could benefit from the Cine-Workers Benefit Welfare Act.

There is a cess collected under the Cine-Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1981. I would just like to draw the attention of the Government here. The definition of cine-workers here is somewhat bigger and wider than the definition now given in this amendment. Under section 2(c) (ii) of the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981, it has been said, 'whose remuneration with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of such feature films does not exceed where such remuneration by way of monthly wages a sum of Rs. 1,600 per month'. Here, a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 has also been provided in this Act but at the same time an amendment has been brought to have executive power to widen whatever is available in the market. This means, this definition will not help them. When the present Act is amended in the same way as the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 under which a worker has to register himself as a cine-worker, the provision for registration in this Act is also not going to be eliminated. Therefore, section 2(c)(ii) of that Act also should be amended. Similarly, the executive power that

is going to be enforced by way of the Cine-Workers' Welfare Fund Act should also be amended. Otherwise, this amendment will, in no way help the cine workers because they are not covered under the definition of the Act unless they are going to be registered as cine-workers and their agreements are going to be registered under that Act.

In the same way, I would just like to draw the attention of the Government that this Cess Act also should be amended because the cess is very poor. It was taken into consideration in 1981.

Sir, I will just read section 3(1):

"There shall be levied and collected as a cess, for the purposes of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, a duty of excise at such rate, not being less than one thousand rupees and not exceeding twenty thousand rupees on every feature film, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify from time to time."

Sir, Rs. 20,000/- is a very meagre amount because crores of rupees are invested on the production of the film. When it is so, this should also be amended. This fund should be increased because the Cine-Workers Welfare Cess is being raised through this Act. Therefore, the fund should be there. Then, only the workers can be benefited.

Sir, in the last amendment which was done in 1983, the then hon. Minister had proposed that they were going to get Rs. one crore and above in the name of Gandhi film. So, through that fund also they are going to help the workers. But, now, Rs. 20,000/- is collected. It is a very meagre amount. This should also be amended to enlarge the fund position so that the cine-workers can be helped in a proper way because helping of the workers is also very important because it is connected with scholarship, with giving family planning benefits and with other welfare activities.

But, at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of this Government that the registration of a worker is itself a very big task for an ordinary person because artistes, actors, cine workers and all types of workers are covered. But being a third person to be registered under the Act is a very tough job because the workers having the organised sector have got their own associations.

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

Sir, to go inside an association itself is a very big problem. Many of the people are not allowed to have the card for themselves. They have to wait for many years and on that basis the workers who are already controlling the organised association will be considered as one of the workers. Therefore, I would like to suggest that this aspect also should be considered by the Government. So, there should be a comprehensive Act, which will help the workers in proper perspective.

Sir, in the same way, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Section 16 of the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. There is a definition in Section 16. I quote:

"Every cine-worker who has worked in not less than three feature films with one or more producers, as if such cine-worker were an employee within the meaning of that Act".

This is somewhat wider because that Act wants to give three feature films. But, at the same time, it gives a longer rope as if such cine-worker were an employee with one or more producers. But this present amendment is restricted. It provides that the producer should have the five feature films, then only they get the benefit. That means that it is totally arbitrary. It is against the principles even under Section 16 where they have to register as a worker. Here, they cannot do it. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that there should be a comprehensive Bill which should cover all the three Acts so that all the people are benefited by this.

Now, mega serials in the television have totally occupied the field. We have even requested in the Consultative Committee of Information and Broadcasting to take action against piracy. Many fastings, many processions, many agitations throughout India have been staged by the producers, distributors, and also by the theatre owners. The artistes and artiste associations and everybody have done it because the piracy is killing the industry. As the Anthrax is killing the people, the piracy is killing the cine industry. That means crores of people are going to be killed gradually and it is happening.

When a new film which is just one week old, is produced in a pirated CD and is played in mini buses and Omni vans. They are sent throughout India even before their release. Even the TV channels are showing them. You can see how the industry suffers and how the workers suffer! What is the action taken by the Government in this regard?

In the same way, I would like to give another picture, that is, about the mega serials. Plenty of workers, actors and artistes are now migrating to TV serials. But is any cess levied on TV serials? Is any amount collected from them? They are minting money. They are making money

by way of putting advertisements in between the serials, but they are not spending even a pie for the welfare of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Yes, I am concluding, Sir.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): He is the only speaker from our Party, Sir.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the mega serials and the serials which are now occupying the field, which are now taking away the cine film world. In the cine film world, crores of rupees are invested, but the day-to-day advertisements alone are sufficient for making a serial...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: He is interfering because he wants to protect his leader, because the *Sun TV* is grabbing the entire film industry.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the *Jaya TV*?

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: This is also, but the advertisements are not so much as compared to the *Sun TV*.

Feature film means a full length cinematography film produced wholly or partly in India with a format and a story woven around a number of characters where the plot is revealed mainly through dialogues and not wholly through narration, animation or cartoon depiction, and does not include an advertisement film. The same definition applies to TV mega serials also. But, at the same time, they are not spending even a pie for producing them because they very easily get money by marketing method. They are collecting advertisements and they are using the same workers who are in the field of cine films. The same artistes, the same workers are utilised here also. Therefore, they should pay the cess so that the Cess Pool should come up. At the same time, the artistes who are in the field, should be protected by enactment. There should be social security for them because that industry is also facing a lot of competition. A worker or an artiste may not be in the film industry for ever. They may be pushed out by competition. Therefore, the artistes and the workers should be protected. The definition of worker should, in a way, be to protect even a person who just enters into the profession. If he continues for a year or two, he should also be protected when the executive order is promulgated. I feel that this amendment is appreciated only in one way, that is, because of the inclusion of just one word. It says: "does not exceed

such sum, whether monthly or by way of lump sum or instalments as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette". The word 'instalment' is not found in any other Act. This word is very useful because the workers are paid in instalments. This type of development and this type of focussing should be there and a more comprehensive Bill should be brought to that the workers and the industry is protected in all manners.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, which was enacted in 1981 and was amended in 1987, is being further amended. The Bill was brought in the year 2000 and now we are in 2001. The salient features of the Bill are that in the previous Bill it was mentioned as Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,600 and a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,000.

Now, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, there are no such words of that type about unlimited funds. It may be that it is 'unlimited funds or the minimum'. Actually the amendment should be that there will be a minimum amount for the Cine Workers Welfare Fund and the maximum is to be extended. It is not clear as to what will be the maximum. The previous speaker has already discussed regarding Section 16 of the 1981 Act and also about the other Act that it should be amended.

This is a very small amending Bill. There is no question of opposing it. It is fact that nowadays, no producer can make five films. So, this should be considered. I feel that not only the workers but the artistes also should be included in it. Do you know the name of late Shri Pradeep Kumar who was above 70 years on the verge of his death, nobody is looking after him due to money. I have witnessed a TV programme one-and-a-half months ago wherein he said he had no money after his retirement. One of the organisers or well wishers has given his money to help Shri Kumar. I feel that this Bill should be more comprehensive and it should not be only for Cine Workers but also for the artistes who played a very significant role in cinema field.

I also feel that theatres also should be included in an amended form. The Jatra artists also who played a very significant role should be included. In our State of West Bengal there is one artiste, Ms. Jyotana Dutt who played very significant role in so many Jatras. Now, she is in a very difficult condition and there is nobody to look after her. The Leftists' Women organisation, the All India Democratic Women's Organisation, have given some money to her. It is a very bad condition. Therefore, this should include not only Cine Workers but also the artistes

whom we should look after. The Bill should be more comprehensive.

You have stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there are 63,000 workers. The figure is much more and not just 63,000. If you take into account the situation in the whole of India where there are many serials and mega-serials which are produced, five or six at a time, the workers and the staff are more. They should be looked after. There should be a comprehensive legislation to take care of women artistes and the workers and their families.

I feel that when the workers are in an organised manner, it will be good. The cine workers may be provided trade union rights because if they have the rights they will fight; otherwise they will not. So, they should be provided the trade union rights.

I once again request that there should be a comprehensive legislation in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bill has been presented to amend the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act. Basically it is a legislation enacted in 1981 and it has been the provision for further amendment in the definition. Only a person getting 1600 to 8000 per month as consolidated amount would be getting benefits under the Act and where wages are increased due to price hike will not be covered. Thus the definition became meaningless. That is why in brief it is claimed that this Bill has been presented to amend this Act is there. It has been said that there are 63,000 workers in this field. Since the Act had been introduced in 2000 and more than a year's time has passed therefore number of cine workers may not be 63,000, it may be more or less. What sort of Bill is this? It should have clearly defined about. Who should be included as a cine-worker. But it is not so. A cine worker getting 1600 per month to 8000 per month as remuneration consolidated amount is entitled to the benefits but others who are getting more than this amount is not covered under this Act. They claim amendment has been brought to bring clarity in the Act however it is not well defined therefore it does not clearly provide for the working class and the labourers. If the condition of Cine-workers is so bad, the condition of poor people is certainly in worst condition therefore all the provisions should well defined and they must benefit the workers.

The Cine workers who run around while carrying cameras on their shoulders are included under the

[Dr. Raghunvansh Prasad Singh]

category of cine workers? When small screen industry was not booming large, at that time 1981 provision was prevalent, I would like to know whether the Government has any information about thousands of workers had been working in small screen industry. There are many people in T.V. serials. I would like to know whether persons working in T.V. serials and cameramen standing for hours together on the gates of Parliament are cine workers. Shri Natchiappan has read out the old rules, new rules, as well as original rules in this regard. That is why this provision should be contemporary and relevant. All the people working in this field should be brought under the comprehensive Act only then we may be able to ensure that the workers are benefited. Where there are people working, exploitation is there. Capitalists are exploiting the poor. Government should ensure that the people belonging to working class are protected and their welfare is protected and it should considerate seriously. The Act has been correctly named as Cine-workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2000, but the definition is not clear. Therefore a comprehensive Bill should be brought out. In the small screen serials cameramen are shown running with cameras on their shoulders. They should also be included in the purview of cine-workers welfare fund. Government should pay attention and benefit them, they are removed without issue of any notice. Many people in this field are temporary, and they do not have support of any trade-union. So they should be protected and then we will support the Bill, Shri Sharad ji always stand for working class. He is given the charge of Labour Ministry now.

Welfare Bill should be introduced for working class. Bill for the welfare of landless labourers is lying pending that should also be passed.

Whether this Government remains in his seat or not, but Bill in this regard should be brought. Our Government should introduce a Bill while keeping in view the interests of unorganized labours class, who are unorganized and being exploited and did not get employment through out the year and do not get even full week.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2000. Though it is a very small Bill, it is a very important Bill.

Today, everybody knows that the small screen industry is really becoming very large and the cinema industry is decimating. So, this Amendment Bill is very

necessary for the cinema workers welfare fund. What my colleague from the other side said is very true.

Now, the very important part is the registration of workers. Who are going to be registered in this Welfare Fund? Who will be the beneficiaries of this Welfare Fund? These are all very important issues to be addressed in the Bill.

The producer changes his workers very often from one film to another. Behind the camera people are changed from one film to another. But it does not happen in the TV serials. That industry is becoming very big. So, this point related to the cinema workers has to be really specified in the Bill. Otherwise, this Amendment Bill will not have the effect that it should have.

Sir, my next point is about disparity of the fees. The actors and the actresses get a lot of money. But the persons behind the camera are not given enough money. They are not given due importance. They do not get the funds. They are, in a way, being exploited. They are not recognised also. So, this part must be taken care of in this Bill.

Sir, this Bill also does not cover the exhibition side. The people working in the cinema halls are also to be recognised. Nowadays, everybody is wanting to close the cinema halls. It is becoming more lucrative to put up a shopping complex or some residential place there. So, mostly all cinema halls are being closed. But what will happen to those people, workers — who have been working there for the last 30 to 40 years in the cinema halls — if the cinema halls where they are working are closed? So, this part also needs to be covered in this Amendment Bill. I am sure, the hon. Minister will cover this aspect in the Bill.

Similarly, if somebody owns a cinema hall, he does not run it himself. He gives it to a contractor for five years to run it. Then, the next contractor comes in after five years. Now, the persons who are working in the cinema hall already for the last five years may even be got removed by the next contractor. The next contractor might turn them out. In that case, what will happen to those workers? That is the most question, which I think, the hon. Minister will take care of in this Bill. Something has really got to be done on the exhibition side. It should not be that only the cinema-producing workers shall be covered. Cinema hall workers are equally to be considered favourably in this Bill.

Sir, my last point, which is really of great importance, is that nowadays, because of the piracy of the new films specially, it is really very difficult to run the cinemas.

That is why, small screen is taking over. The serials in the TV are becoming more popular because they are bought by the small screens. With all these things happening, the workers do not get the money and face very many problems.

So, considering all these aspects, it is all the more necessary that the cine-workers are taken care of and benefited to the maximum possible extent.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister will reply.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Athawale Ji, please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate with the Chair. I have called the Minister to reply. I am not permitting you.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, I support the Bill...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman sir, I would like to express my views only on this Bill for one minute.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. Please sit down and cooperate with the Chair.

Hon. Minister will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MUNI LALL): I am very much thankful

to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. Hon. Member, Shri Natchiappan has raised certain issues. This industry is a fluctuating industry and the Act has a provision to register workers. A provision is there to register workers and to give them identity cards. When the identity cards are issued to them, such workers will be benefited.

The definition of cine workers are there in the Act itself. We are not widening the scope of that definition. He told that there is a ceiling that is put to cover workers, etc. The Act will be highly beneficial for them and according to our survey, about 63,000 workers will be totally covered by this; and further, survey work will be going on to cover more workers. So, there will be no discrepancy in regard to this. There is a tripartite committee in the Labour Department and the Labour Department will be taking care of all these things. So, whatever he has suggested has already been covered in the Act itself.

I am very much obliged to my guardian Dr. Raghuvansh Babu who has given a very comprehensive statement regarding the amendment to the Act. He has also suggested that we bring out a comprehensive Act. There is no doubt about that. But the arena of this Act is very limited. It is a welfare Act and it is not an Act taking care of remuneration. Welfare cess will be collected and then it will be paid for the welfare of the cine workers and their family members, for their education, health care, etc. So, the Act gives much scope for cine workers and it will benefit them the most.

For the benefit of agricultural workers another Bill will come; the Labour Department has comprehensive Acts. It takes care of workers in larger interest. We are very much alert to see that workers are benefited, whether they are agricultural workers or industrial workers.

Shri Sunil Khan has made a statement, but perhaps, he has not read the Act carefully. In the Act itself, the definition of cine workers has been given. He has quoted late lamented Pradeep Kumar. Actors and actresses are not covered in this Act. So, there is no question of giving any benefit to them.

I am also thankful to Shri Ramdas Athawale who has supported this Bill. In toto, this Bill is beneficial for cine workers and they will be registered. It will cover all the workers up-till now. From time to time, we will be increasing it, whenever there is need. Revision will be made for the payment of cess. So, there is no doubt about this. This Bill will prove to be beneficial to cine workers. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have submitted that there is a ceiling upto Rs. 15,000 in Film Industry, cine workers should get greater benefits.

So, if the producers want to make more payments, they would not be able to do it there is provision in the legislation up to a ceiling limit of Rs. 15,000. So you should raise this ceiling., this is our demand.

SHRI MUNI LALL: Is there any limitation.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I support the Bill. I would only say that a number of cine-workers are excluded from the purview of the Bill. The Minister's attempt should be to include them also in one way or the other. Otherwise, benefits will be denied to a majority of the workers working directly or indirectly in the field. I expect the Minister to include all those workers who are working in the field from morning to night. They are entitled to get the benefit and that must be made available to them. I hope the Minister will take steps to include all those workers working in the field either directly or indirectly. It must be done legally and all the workers should come within the purview of the statute so that they get the benefit out of it.

SHRI MUNI LALL: The workers' association and trade unions are there to look after their interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2 of Act 33 of 1981

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 12,—

For "2000" (3)

Substitute "2001" (Shri Muni Lall)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "2000" (2)

Substitute "2001" (Shri Muni Lall)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Fifty-first"

substitute "Fifty-second" (1)

(Shri Muni Lall)

MR. CHAIRMAN: the question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI MUNI LALL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 21st November, 2001 at 11.00 a.m. 17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 21, 2001/Kartika 30, 1923 (Saka)

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