

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 14, 2002/Vaisakha 24, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the said demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav and Shrimati Gayatri Devi.

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing Saharsa Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

Earlier, Shri Yadav was a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1967-68 and from 1972 to 1974. He was again elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1985 and 1990. He served as Convenor, Estimates Committee, Bihar Legislative Assembly during the year 1972-74. He also served as Minister in the State Government.

Shri Yadav was a Member of Committee on Estimates during 1978-79.

A freedom fighter, Shri Yadav actively participated in the 'Quit India Movement' during 1942 and also suffered incarceration several times.

An advocate by profession, Shri Yadav was an active social and political worker. He worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden. A man with an academic bent of mind, Shri Yadav was instrumental in opening of several schools and colleges in his State.

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav passed away on 7th January, 2002 at Kaushalipatti, Bihar at the age of 74.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi was a Member of Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 representing Kairana Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shrimati Gayatri Devi was elected to Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1969 and again in 1974.

An able political worker, Shrimati Gayatri Devi was President of Arya Samaj, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Women Association.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shrimati Gayatri Devi actively participated in freedom movement and also suffered incarceration in 1930.

An active social worker, Shrimati Gayatri Devi worked relentlessly for improvement of the status of rural women and ably assisted her husband, Late Choudhary Charan Singh, former Prime Minister of India, in various welfare measures. She frequently interacted with people and discussed their personal, social and other problems and sought to render them succour.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi passed away on 10th May, 2002 at New Delhi at the age of 97.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.05 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas

+
*681. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not been able to improve the quality of life of the rural population, especially those below the poverty line despite spending hundreds of crore of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been unspent amounts of crores of rupees during 1994-95 to 1998-99; and

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

[Translation]

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

Statement

Studies undertaken to assess the impact of Rural Development Programmes, in recent years, reflect improvement in the living conditions in the rural areas, including in regard to families Below the Poverty Line. As per the latest estimate on poverty ratios provided by the Planning Commission, the percentage of those living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas has declined from 37.27% in 1993-94 to 27.09% in 1999-2000 (based on 30 day recall period). The number of persons living Below the Poverty Line in rural areas has also declined from 24.40 crores in 1993-94 to 19.32 crores in 1999-2000, notwithstanding an estimated increase of about 5 crores in the rural population.

2. The unspent funds, as reported by the States and Union Territories, for the period 1994-95 to 1998-99, year-wise, in respect of the Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, are indicated below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1994-95	2385.10
1995-96	4378.16
1996-97	3632.10
1997-98	2372.47
1998-99	2380.51

3. State and Union Territories are allowed to carry forward the unspent balances upto certain specified limits and the excess amount (if any) is deducted from the releases during the succeeding year. The reasons for unspent balance have, *inter alia*, related to the submission of proposals by the State/UT authorities resulting in delayed release of funds and time over-runs in execution of works at the field level. It is noteworthy that during the year 2001-2002, the available funds were almost fully released to the States and Union Territories for various Rural Development Programmes.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money is allocated every year under various heads for improving the standard of living of the people living below poverty line and as per the information I have, 28 percent

of the funds released by his Ministry for improving the standard of living during the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and the year 1998-99 was released in the last month of the year i.e. month of March. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these funds have been utilised for the purpose for which it was released allocated or was spent under any other head?

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it has been mentioned in the Audit Report of the Ministry that the funds released to the states during the last month of these years have been misused, if it is so, what action has been taken by the Ministry and what steps have been taken by the Ministry to improve the standard of living of those who are living below the poverty line?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg your pardon. Though I do understand Hindi, but I cannot reply properly in Hindi to the questions asked by the hon. Members. Hence I am replying in English.

[English]

Sir, with regard to utilisation of funds, it has been the practice over the years that the money is released in two instalments. The first instalment is released immediately when the new financial year commences. Once 60 per cent of the amount is spent, then the second instalment is released to the States. It is a fact—as the hon. Member has mentioned—that in certain instances the moneys were released in the month of March and the States were not able to spend it. They were supposed to spend it by 1st April. Keeping this in mind, recently, the Government has decided not to release any money in the month of March but to confine the releases to the month of February. This is a new practice which we have started from this year. It is having its own effects.

Secondly, as far as diversion and mis-utilisation of funds are concerned, there is no general tendency and no specific instance has come to the notice of the Government. It is a fact that good amount of money is unspent by different States for a variety of reasons. But it is a continuous process and 15 per cent of the money is allowed to be carried forward to the next year.

Keeping that in mind, we allow the States to spend it in the next year. That being the case, the figure of Rs. 2380 crore of 1998-99 appears to be a big amount. But earlier it was 25 per cent; then it was brought down to 20 per cent, and it was further brought down to 15 per cent in order to motivate the States to spend the money on time. This is what is going on.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems from the reply given by the hon. Minister just now that the funds released in the month of March are not properly utilised. Hence, he is certainly aware of the fact that this money has been misused. Therefore, he has decided that from this year funds will be released in the month of February.

Sir, irregularity has certainly taken place in the funds released. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether he will order a probe into this irregularity? Alongwith it, I would also like to bring it to his notice that the population of those living below the poverty line in rural areas is increasing. Has he got conducted any survey to know as to what extent the population of those living below poverty line has increased and also has he increased the budgetary allocation in proportion to the increase in population. If so, how much increase and also has he increased the budgetary allocation in proportion to the increase in population. If so, how much increase in percentage terms has been effected in the budgetary allocation. I would like to know the percentage of increase in their population and the percentage of increase in the allocation of funds?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, it is a fact that if you release the money in the month of March, you will not be able to spend it by the end of March. It is not practically possible. Keeping that experience in mind and after having one round of discussions with the States, including the Chief Ministers and Ministers of Rural Development, we have come to conclusion that this practice of releasing money in the month of March has to be given up.

We thought it was better to switch over to February, so that there is some time for the states to spend the money. This is the decision that has been taken as the Hon. Minister said,—

[Translation]

It struck in my mind that if we release the money in March it would not be possible to spread it by the end of March. Our experience also tells so. No specific incident of misuse of diversion of funds has come to our notice so far.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clearly mentioned in the first part of the audit report, 2000 that this money has been diverted. This matter is pending before the PAC also in which the reply has been sent by your Ministry. If the hon. Minister says that

he has no information of it then in my view it tantamounts to misleading the House. I am of the opinion that the audit report should be reviewed. This reply has been sent by your Ministry. You must first see the reply then only give reply here. The House should not be misled.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of misleading the House does not arise. I have said about the major diversion. I have asked the states to submit reply in regard to the various complaints received in this regard. The parawise remarks of the CAG report have been sent to the states for seeking guidance in this regard.

He has said about percentage.

[English]

It is a fact that the population is increasing. It is increasing in the rural areas also. Over the last few years there has been an increase of around five crore population in the rural areas. Keeping that in mind, the amount of allocation in the Budget is also automatically increasing from time to time. Today the latest figure of the Budget for the Rural Development, including the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* and also other activities, is around Rs. 13,000 crore plus. Keeping in mind the increase in population, this amount is increased to serve the needs of the rural poor people. That is why this increase has been made by the hon. Finance Minister and also the Government. We are aware of the fact that the population is increasing in the rural areas and accordingly we are increasing the amount also.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: With reference to the first paragraph of the written reply relating to the alleged decline in the poverty ratio, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the incompatibility of his reply to the reply given by the hon. Minister of Statistics to my Unstarred Question No. 3533 of 21st March 2001? In that reply, the Minister of Statistics had said that you could not compare the poverty ratio of 1993-94 which is based on a seven-day recall period with the poverty ratio derived for the latest year, which is based on a thirty-day recall period. Moreover, the Minister of Statistics had confessed in his answer that the methodology for the latest survey could not be applied to the previous survey, nor could the methodology of the previous survey be applied to the most recent survey. Finally, the Minister had confessed in his reply that the Planning Commission had made to estimate of the variation that has been brought about by the change in his methodology. Yet the Minister falsely claims that the poverty in the rural areas has declined from so much percentage in 1993-94 to so

much percentage in 1999-2000 (based on the thirty-day recall period) without stating that the thirty-day recall period applies to the last year whereas it is the seven-day recall period that operates on the first.

As this is an extremely important point of even privilege, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister of Rural Development in my speech on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry last year to this incompatibility as also of the hon. Minister of Finance in the general debate on the Budget this year.

In view of this, may I have a clarification from the Minister of Rural Development that he has effectively misled the House in his latest answer in paragraph one by claiming a 10 per cent decline based upon incompatible methodologies and a completely different way of viewing this? Indeed, on the basis of the NAS accounts in 1989 the poverty ratio had declined by 25 per cent. I need to have an answer as to whether the Minister of Rural Development is willing to accept that the statement that he has made is to be refracted on the answer given by the Minister of Statistics.

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: I emphatically say 'no'. There is no attempt to mislead the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Then, why did you not say it seven days before?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: Secondly, the hon. Member is very much aware that in India, estimate of poverty is done by the Planning Commission based on the Quinquennial Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. Latest estimates which I have quoted are available for 1999-2000 based on the 55th round of Consumer Expenditure Survey. As per the latest estimates of poverty, the percentage of people living below poverty line has declined from 37.27 per cent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: What about the seven-day recall period?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, let him complete his reply.

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: In 1993-94, it was 37.27 per cent and in 1999-2000, it had come down to 27.09 per cent in the rural areas. The poverty ratio between 1999-2000 and 1993-94 is very clear. These figures are provided by the Planning Commission based on the sample survey that is conducted.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am sorry that he has not listened to the methodology point...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: Sir, it is also a fact that there is increase in the rural population. I have stated that also. I have no independent agency to conduct my own survey regarding people living below the poverty line except that we have an Expert Committee which also goes into the matter and makes a study of the BPL census which is due to submit its report in 2002. Once it is out, I will be able to give a categorical reply to the hon. Member. Hon. Members have raised this point during the debate. As I have said earlier, there are different types of methodologies. But the fact of the matter is that poverty level has come down considerably in the last seven or eight years. It is very clear. There is no intention to mislead the House nor I have misled the House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I would request for half-an-hour discussion on this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now it was told here that 27 percent people in villages are living below the poverty line. It has also been told that the statistics are being given as per the report of the Planning Commission. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the basis of determining the poverty line? I would also like to know as to whether the floods, draught, earthquake, arson and other natural calamities in rural areas, which render their entire crop devastated have also been included as the basis for declaring them living below poverty line? The hon. Minister is giving the report of 27 percent people as living below poverty line as per the report of the Planning Commission but is it not true that today 60 to 70 per cent people live below the poverty line in rural areas. Whether arson, floods and draught etc. are also included in the criteria for knowing the member of people living below poverty line or not which almost devastate the entire business of the people.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: This cannot be a guideline for deciding poverty. It is a fact that natural calamities like cyclone, food and drought take place. The farmers in the rural areas, including agricultural labourers, are also affected. It is a fact. But that alone cannot be the criterion to decide the poverty level of the people.

Secondly, when I quoted the figures, I said that there is increase in literacy rate, there is increase in life expectancy, there is decrease in infant mortality rate, there is overall increase in life span of people and there is increase in the *per capita* consumption level of rural

people. All these indicators are taken into consideration while deciding the poverty ratio of people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: People live below the poverty line for five long years and their crop get ruined for almost two years. The potato farmer is facing this problem for the last three years. He is not in a position to purchase fertilizers and repay loans. It takes ten year to recover in earthquake struck areas. I would like to know whether it will not be treated on the basis for this?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmer incur losses due to floods and drought. The rural poor also incur losses due to it. However, I have told in my reply that this is not the criteria for ascertaining the number of those living below the poverty line. This might be one of the reasons but it is not possible to increase or decrease the percentage of those living below the poverty line for this reason alone.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: These figures are wrong.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a wide gap among all the States in this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any new plan or strategy being planned for this forthcoming Tenth Plan in which the BIMARU States have to be considered, especially with special focus on Bihar and U.P., where the situation is very grim. 'Food for Work' and other programmes in the rural areas are becoming a great hardship to the people. We would like to know if there is any special strategy being made out for these two States, U.P. and Bihar.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Why not Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan?

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: I said 'BIMARU' States. Therefore, it includes Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: MR. Speaker, I always feel shy to call these States as BIMARU States. It is a fact that these States are lagging behind national average. Keeping that in mind, the hon. Finance Minister also, in the last Budget Speech, has given a clear indication that he is setting up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Rural Development Minister to identify the most backward districts in the country. Naturally, these States will get a lion's share. A large number of districts will be benefited.

This Committee is set up to take care of employment opportunities of the rural youths in these States.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Is there anything coming up in the forthcoming Tenth Plan for Bihar and U.P.?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I cannot say anything specifically about Bihar and U.P. Definitely, there is going to be more focus on backward areas of the country with particular reference to districts. Some of the hon. Members were saying that the backward districts were already identified. I may take the House into confidence and say that we cannot go by that identification. It is because, by that identification of backward districts there is a regional distortion. Out of the 100 backward districts considered by that so-called Committee earlier, there is only one district from the entire South. So, it is a matter of contention among different States. Keeping in mind, now the Planning Commission and the Rural Development Ministry are ceased of the matter. We are trying to find out new indices as to how to define 'backward district' in a particular State. It is a new thinking that is going on.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not disputing the poverty ratios given by the Planning Commission. The alarming thing is that between 1994-95 and 1998-99, the unspent balances were Rs. 2300 crore and Rs. 4300 crore. It was above Rs. 2000 crore or Rs. 3000 crore. The object of the Government of India and the State Government is to eradicate the poverty. Every year the Budget is increasing and the allocation is also increasing. There is no problem of money. But the States are not utilising the funds properly. If all the States are facing financial constraints, the Rural Development Ministry is providing a lot of money under various programmes. Why are States not consuming or utilising those moneys? What is the gap? Why have they not consumed? After the financial year starts, the money is released. As and when the State Government consumes sixty per cent, the Government of India releases the second instalment. Even then, the State Governments are not consuming the money. In the whole country, the poverty ratio has declined. In Andhra Pradesh, the poverty ratio has declined drastically. So, if any State consumes 100 per cent every year, without unspent balances, there, the poverty ratio normally declines. In some States, particularly in the Northern States, every year the unspent balances are more than eight per cent. We are talking of poverty decline. What mechanism are we evolving with the State Governments? Otherwise, we should send the money directly to the District Administration. They have to plant eradicate the poverty. The recent Supreme Court judgment has also stated that if the State Governments are not utilising the money properly and if they divert the money, then the Central Government should stop releasing

should stop releasing the second instalment. What is the reaction of the Government of India?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Member is speaking with full authority and also with sufficient experience as he was the Minister of Rural Development earlier. It is a fact which is agitating the minds of the people throughout the country.

You have poverty. You have programmes. Then, money is not spent properly and there is unspent balance also. This is so even according to the information I have provided to the august House. I do not want to make any sweeping remarks against the States here. But the fact of the matter is that the money, which is allocated for different programmes of the Ministry, is sent to the States and, through the States, to the DRDA. The States release the money from time to time. There is also a matching grant in a certain component of 25 per cent. They are supposed to release money. It has to be spent by the district administration.

Here, there are two or three points that have come to my notice during my interaction with the States. First, the Money that is released from the Centre is not immediately released to the districts in certain cases. Secondly, even when they are releasing the money, they are not able to match the 25 per cent share which is supposed to be given by the State Government. Thirdly, the overall governance and administration at the district level needs to be improved further. Keeping this in mind, in order to create public opinion and put enough pressure on the district administration, after one round of tour around the country and sufficient consultation with the States, I have decided that whatever money is released is released through the media also so that the information goes to the legislatures and the Members of Parliament. Also, there is enough discussion in the *Zila Panshads*. After this initiative, there is some improvement. I do not claim that cent per cent improvement has come...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: You have to involve the Members of Parliament in this. There has been a constant demand...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can go ahead with your reply.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: There is some improvement because empowerment of people with information is very much important. The *Zila Parishads* are now in the know of things. They know how much money is coming; why they are not able to spend it. Finally, they have to account for the expenditure. Keeping

that in mind, one suggestion given by the hon. Member is that the money can be sent directly to the DRDA...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It should be sent directly to the *Panchayats*...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Recently, there was a *Panchayati Raj* Conference convened by the Government of India where the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Leader of the Opposition as also the States' representatives were present. A suggestion was given that we should think in terms of sending money directly to the local bodies. This suggestion is finding favour with the Government of India. I am also trying to interact with all the political parties before I come to Parliament with a new legislation or, if necessary, with a new Constitutional Amendment. We are in a federal system. We have to do enough consultation. That is why, this delay is taking place. We are in the process of outlining broad parameters. Then, we interact with the States and then come back to Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: What about the directive of the Supreme Court?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I can allow only one question at a time.

[Translation]

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the procedure of fixing the criteria for poverty line is very old and presently I have noticed that in villages the renowned persons like village pradhan (headman) is getting the benefits of BPL persons by including his name or the name of his children in the list of BPL persons. I would like to know will the Government make efforts to ascertain that the benefit of BPL scheme percolate down to those who are really poor or are living below the poverty line. I would further like to know whether the Government propose to change the existing laws in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: As I have already informed the House, an expert Committee has been set up with regard to the BPL census. The concerns expressed by the hon. Members will be kept in mind. They will be passed on to the Committee also. Once the Committee makes the recommendations, then, we will come to a conclusion. The States are taken into confidence. There are certain parameters which are decided by the Planning Commission. Keeping all these things in mind, one has to go through it.

With regard to specific complaints where the *sarpanches* have included the family members, omitted the eligible people and all that, if the information is passed on to me, then I can convey it to the respective quarters and get a proper response from them. It is not fair to make sweeping remarks...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: These are not the individual complaints, it has comprehensively taken place from village to village that the names of those who own two tractors are included in the list whereas of those who do not get two square meals to eat have not been included in the list...(Interruptions)

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Those who have Houses in the cities are also the selected families...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You complete the reply of the Question asked by Shri Yadav only.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: If specific complaints are made, then, definitely, I will send them to right quarters and get the right response.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is a very important question. I would like to congratulate the hon. Member who has asked this question. The poverty prevailing all over the country is enormous. The funds that are available are not sufficient. Over and above this, the funds which are made available are not being spent.

I can understand that poverty alleviation programmes are not implemented by the Union Government, but they are implemented through the State Governments and yet it is also the responsibility of the Union Government to see that the funds which are given to the State Governments are spent. They can give the directions under the Constitution in this regard. At the time when the Annual Plans are made, they can take steps to see that the funds that are given to the State Governments are spent. In the National Development Council also, this can be done. I am afraid that if this state of affairs continues for a long time, somebody may go to the Supreme Court and file a Public Interest Litigation and the Supreme Court may say: "Look, this is your constitutional responsibility, you are not discharging your responsibility. So, we issue a writ against you to spend this money". I think that this kind of situation should not be allowed to arise. The Executive should be responsible to the Legislature, and Legislature should give some ideas to the Executive to see that this is done.

One of the things, which the Minister has said - we thank him for it that he is aware of this fact - that he wants to take some expeditious steps and if necessary by amending the Constitution to see that funds are spent. But we are afraid that Rs. 2,000 crore to Rs. 4,000 crore are not spent. We are not apportioning the blame between that side and this side or between previous Government and the current Government. What we are concentrating upon and underlining is that poverty is enormous, money is not available, and available money should be spent and it should be done in an expeditious manner.

We would like to know from the Minister how soon and in what fashion, he would see that funds which are given to him are spent and they are spent for the poverty alleviation.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: It is a very important issue and Members are naturally agitated about the state of affairs. I do admit that. But I did not speak in terms of this Government or that Government or any regime also...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is the reason why we thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I do not even consider that because it is a continuous process and it is the combined desire of the political leadership of the country that the very levels are reduced considerably. After 53 years also, even if we go by my own figures—though Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar disputes it—26 per cent of people are living below the poverty line. It is a major challenge to the country. I do admit that.

As rightly said by Shri Shivraj V. Patil there is dearth of money. At the same time, available money is not being spent. This is a fact which I cannot deny. Keeping this in mind only, it may amount to repetition but I must say, Sir, that I have gone to all the States; met the Chief Ministers; had an in-depth discussion with the Chief Ministers; gave them the details of the performance of the last three or four years and as to what is happening in regard to each district. I did not rest there. Then, subsequently, I started reviewing the amount that has been released to a particular State through the media also so that the public opinion is also created. We told the district administration that it is mandatory on their part to put in the Notice Board of the *Panchayat* as to how much has come for that particular year and for what programme, whether it is *Indira Awas Yojana* or for the purpose of sanitation or drinking water, etc., so that the local people also start asking questions and needed debate can take place.

We have said that there should be a social audit by the *Gram Sabha* but as the country is so vast, we have a number of States and a number of agencies involved in this. With all this also, as I said, even Rs. 2000 crore or Rs. 2300 crore is a big amount. If we compare it with what the amount we spend, around Rs. 13,650 crore, on rural development, Rs. 2,000 crore is a big amount. But, I can humbly submit to the House that there is some improvement in the recent years. But I am not satisfied with the improvement. I want to see that money which is allocated for every sector and every division is totally spent.

If hon. Members have got any suggestion with regard to the spending of this money, they can submit the same. One suggestion has come from this side and I am taking it positively. The other suggestion is that we should also involve the Members of Parliament with regard to the monitoring of the schemes. That suggestion is also under consideration. The third suggestion is about involving more local bodies, which is meaningful, and the same is under active consideration of the Government. After all, monies go to the local areas.

These are the steps the Government is taking. I do not have a readymade, automatic solution. I have to keep the States into picture and I have been trying to impress upon the States. I can tell you that if they do not spend the money by December, I will impose a ten per cent cut.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Under the DRDA system, the amount will not be spent.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if they do not claim the second instalment by the end of December, there will be a 10 per cent cut. If they do not claim it by the end of January, there will be a 20 per cent cut and if they do not claim it by March, there will be a 30 per cent cut. But some people ask me whether this is a solution. They say that the State is spending the money and you are punishing the local bodies. This is also a dilemma that I am facing. That is why, I have said that if Members have better suggestions and ideas, they will also be taken into consideration. We are trying to do our best to see that the money is spent on time and also for proper purpose.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. Let there be a full-fledged discussion on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, half of the money allocated by the Government of India

do not reach these villages, it is misappropriated midway. Therefore, there is no fault in him full fledged inquiry should be held in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the quality of life of the rural population has to be improved by providing rural housing and employment to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the rural population has been promoted to the level of rich or at what point of time or by which year the rural population is going to become richer.

Now, their basic needs are being fulfilled by providing rural housing, a little clothing and a little guarantee for their employment. This is a question of subsistence. What these poverty alleviation programmes guarantee is only to sustain themselves in life. I would like to know whether their quality of life or standard of life can be improved and whether the rural people will have a future guarantee to reach the level of richness. The Government is a body polity and right from 1952, for the last 50 years—yesterday we celebrated 50 years of our Parliament—we have been talking about uplifting the rural population. In 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 2,385 crore was spent for this purpose and Rs. 4,375 crore was spent during 1995-96.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, the papers are with him. Please do not read them. Please ask your question.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I would like to know as to why the Minister is not exposing those States which are not spending the money. If they do not have the capacity to spend the money which is allocated for poverty alleviation programmes, they have no right to be in office. They must have a programme to spend, they must have a programme to ask for more money from the Ministry and they must go on tapping money from the Centre.

Sir, this money is being appropriated by passing an Appropriation Bill here and for the last one year, the hon. Minister has been saying that he is in favour of appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to monitor the funds being appropriated by the Central Government. The money of the Central Government has to be monitored by a Parliamentary Committee. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would monitor it through a Parliamentary Committee.

I would also like to know as to how the people of rural India are going to be promoted to the level of richness, which is not guaranteed now.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that though many a question has been asked, but hon'ble Members are not satisfied, therefore please arrange a discussion on this issue for two hours...(Interruptions) This discussion is very important because people are dying and fictitious figures are being given here. Please arrange a discussion on it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

[English]

Let Shri Pandian's question be replied first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I understand the importance of this question. This is a very important question and if a proper notice is given, the Business Advisory Committee can decide to whether a discussion, under a particular rule, can take place. So, there is no question of not allowing a discussion on the matter. But, in the meantime, Shri Pandian has raised a very important question. Let the hon. Minister reply to that.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, they have not given up the capitalist reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, I have not asked you to ask a question again.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, can a Parliamentary Committee be appointed? You reply under the circumstances.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Last time, an assurance was given on this issue. Therefore please arrange a discussion on it...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir this is a very serious important issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I am trying to give you an information.

[English]

There are States that have spent almost all the amount. There are States that have spent more than 80 per cent. The figures that had been given to the Parliament were

cumulative. Suppose if you could not spend last year, it comes to this year also. So, these figures have to be understood in the background that the amount that was unspent last year has come to this year also. That is one thing.

Secondly, with regard to the specific question by hon. Shri Pandian about the exposure of the States, I do not want to use the word 'exposure'. But I am ready to place the figures on the Table of the House with regard to the unspent balance of each State so that the information can be used by the hon. Members...(Interruptions)

I would be placing it on the Table of the House State-wise and programme-wise so that the Members can pursue it and could also take up with their respective State Governments.

Thirdly, he has also asked a specific question as to when the Government is going to uplift all the poor people. I cannot give any specific answer to this question. But it requires efforts by both the Central Government and the State Governments also. But, at the same time, I have definite figures with regard to housing. By 2010, we would like to cover all the people living below the poverty line with regard to *pucca* housing facility.

With regard to drinking water also, we have already achieved a total coverage of 89 per cent and partial coverage to the extent of 10 per cent...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is on paper.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: The Government figures are absolutely wrong...(Interruptions) The poverty situation remain as it is there is no let up in it...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: It is not proper to say that poverty has increased. Saying this is doing injustice to the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Poverty has increased...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: The poverty levels have definitely come down...(Interruptions) We are making efforts to see that these figures come down further. With the collective efforts of the Central Government and the State Governments, and with the cooperation of all Members of Parliament, we will be able to wipe out poverty in the coming years.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Hon'ble Minister, would you like to arrange a discussion on it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I said, you should give notice on this issue. The discussion on this issue can definitely be held after receiving the notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have no objection even to have a discussion also. I am ready to have a discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was not given an opportunity to speak, I am staging a walk out.

11.44 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ramdas Athawale left the House.

[English]

Allocation of Funds under IAY

*682. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments, especially from the Government of Gujarat, regarding district-wise allocation of funds under IAY;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

Statement

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been implemented as an allocation-based Scheme under which the allocated amount is distributed, State-wise and District-wise, on year to year basis, as per the prescribed criteria, keeping in view the availability of funds.

2. Proposals have been received from the States/UTs for Additional Central Assistance for construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana in emergent situations. In the last three years, Additional Central Assistance has been extended in this behalf to the States of Orissa, Uttranchal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, as per the details at Annexure.

3. During the year 2000-201, the Government of Gujarat sought Additional Central Assistance for construction of 45,000 additional houses for Below the Poverty Line (BPL) earthquake affected families in the rural areas. An amount of Rs. 75 crores under the IAY and Rs. 10 crores under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awaas) has so far has been released to the State Government for the purpose.

4. During 2002-2003, the Government of Gujarat have requested Additional Central Assistance for construction/reconstruction of 3404 fully collapsed houses and for repair of 7729 partially damaged houses for the families affected by riots in 19 Districts of the State. An amount of Rs. 1530.99 lakhs as Additional Central Assistance, has since been released to the State Government.

ANNEXURE

Year-wise and State-wise Statement of Additional Central Assistance released under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to States/UTs during 1999-2000—till date

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Name of State	Emergent Situation	Additional Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	Orissa	Super cyclone	4125.00
2000-2001	Orissa	Super cyclone	9850.12
2000-2001	Orissa	Super cyclone	14026.82

1	2	3	4
2000-2001	Uttaranchal	Earthquake	108.34
2000-2001	Gujarat	Earthquake	4900.00
2001-2002	Gujarat	Earthquake	2600.00
2001-2002	Orissa	Floods	8250.00
2001-2002	Orissa	Super cyclone	33000.00
2001-2002	Andhra Pradesh	Heavy rain/cyclone	3750.00
2001-2002	Jammu & Kashmir	Cross Border firing	330.00
2001-2002	Himachal Pradesh	Floods	412.50
2002-2003	Gujarat	Riots	1530.99
2002-2003	Uttaranchal	Landslides	412.50

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I had asked a question, about Indira Awas Yojna, but the reply given was not correct. Whether any criteria have been fixed for construction and allotment of houses under Indira Awas Yojana, thereafter and if any criteria have been fixed what are the details? Today, price of everything is increasing, the value of rupee is falling. The number of people living below the poverty line is increasing... (Interruptions) The reply to the first question is wrong. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that good houses should be constructed under Indira Awas Yojna by allocating more funds and the houses should be provided to the needy because, it was just said here in connection with a questions that people who are in need are not getting houses, whereas other people are getting them.

At some places, people even take two houses instead of one. Therefore, monitoring is required, so that the needy get houses in time and alongwith it more houses should be constructed than the set target. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what the Government have thought in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: With regard to the first supplementary that he has asked to increase the money for each unit under *Indira Awas Yojana*, there is no proposal before the Government as on today for the simple reason that the money that is available is limited and the demand for houses is increasing day by day with the increase in population also. Keeping that in mind, if you increase the per unit cost, naturally the number of

beneficiaries that will be covered will get reduced and there is a reaction also.

But at the same time, I do admit the Member's contention that this amount of Rs. 20,000 in plain areas and Rs. 22,000 in hill areas is not sufficient to construct a house. The idea behind the scheme is that the beneficiaries also should contribute, after all they are going to construct their own houses which they are going to use permanently. They should put in by way of *Shramdaan* or by way of additional material component whatever is available in the local area so that they get good houses.

I have gone around the country. In certain places, I have seen that the beneficiaries have constructed good houses because of their contribution also.

Secondly, with regard to his question of non-eligible people getting these houses, the system today is that the Central Government allocates the number of units to each State depending on the houseless persons and the poverty ratio and the State Government, in consultation, decides about each district as to how much they get. The *Zila Parishad* and DRDA also indicate village-wise figures as to which village should get how many units in that particular village. The Village *Gram Sabha* is supposed to do it and identify the number of beneficiaries.

I take note of the Member's complaint, in certain cases non-eligible people are getting these houses. If specific complaints are brought to my notice, I can assure the Member, I will cause an enquiry and see to it that these non-eligible people are removed and eligible people are brought in.

Finally, I appeal to the Members of Parliament also that they should see that the *Gram Sabha*, under their jurisdiction, meet regularly and see that they select the beneficiaries. This is an ideal situation in which we should all work.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, three years ago cyclone hit Gujarat, which caused heavy losses to Kandla. Then after that heavy damage was caused to houses in Kutch and Saurashtra region of Gujarat due to earthquake, and now riots are continuing for last two and a half months causing heavy losses. More houses have been constructed under *Indira Awas Yojna* in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu is getting houses constructed in his own state, but in our state houses are burning. I would like to know whether the Gujarat Government have demanded any special package from Union Government for *Indira Awas Yojna*. Have they made any request in this regard funds have been demanded, because in reply it is stated that funds have been allocated for earthquake and riots.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, as far as Gujarat is concerned, I hope the Member refrains from making any comments with regard to the functioning of the State Government because it is Question Hour.

With regard to Gujarat, the allocation under *Indira Awas Yojana* for the year 2002-2003 is Rs. 3468.87 lakh. Six new districts were created by the Gujarat Government in the recent past. The housing shortage data has been asked from the State Government and the same is awaited. That is why, no district-wise specific allocation has been made to Gujarat with reference to this particular year.

With regard to physical performance also, Gujarat has been doing well. I have told earlier also and I am repeating it that with regard to earthquake we have told them that whatever number of houses belonging to the people below poverty line are damaged, the Central Government is willing to give money for all those houses.

Sir, 45,000 houses have been identified by the Gujarat Government. We have given them the needed money. Money also has been released. Sir, Rs. 75 crore has been released to the earthquake-affected below

poverty line people in the rural areas. That is my first point.

Secondly, with regard to additional Central assistance of the riot-affected people who are below poverty line, the Gujarat Government have sent a report saying 3,404 houses were fully damaged in the rural areas and 7,729 houses were partially damaged in the rural areas. For fully damaged houses in the rural areas, we have told them we have Rs. 20,000 and for partially damaged houses we have Rs. 11,000. In total, an additional Central assistance of Rs. 15.31 crore has been released, and the Prime Minister himself has taken a review meeting in this regard. The Cabinet Secretary is monitoring the situation from time to time. Any additional request coming from Gujarat Government will be looked into sympathetically and positively at the earliest...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the question is whether any proposal is received from the Gujarat Government or not?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, I have already submitted regarding the earlier request of Gujarat Government with regard to giving assistance to the earthquake-affected people that 45,000 houses have been identified and money worth Rs. 75.25 crore has been already released to the Government of Gujarat, and the money is available with Gujarat. The progress is at various stages. Secondly, with regard to riot-affected people also, I have already given the figures. Also I gave an assurance that if there is additional information which is forthcoming from the Government of Gujarat, the money will be given. No less than a person of the Cabinet Secretary-level is monitoring the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Minister, please tell whether the Gujarat Government have sent any proposal to the Union Government under *Indira Awas Yojana* and please reply in Yes or No.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: It is not the question of 'Yes' and 'No'. The question is very clear. The *Indira Awas Yojana* is an allocation-based scheme. It is not a demand-given scheme. So, there is no need for Gujarat Government to send any specific proposal because we go by poverty ratio and we go by eligibility and houseless people. Gujarat fortunately is comparatively, a better placed State.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and hon'ble Minister because till now Rs. 75 crore under Indira Awaas Yojana and Rs. 10 crore under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna have been released for Gujarat. Due to this, much progress has been done under this scheme. But I am sorry to say that the houses under Indira Awaas Yojana are constructed one or half kilometre away from the villages. Alongwith it power and water facilities is not provided there and proper roads to reach there are not constructed. Due to this people do not go to live in those houses. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any scheme has been formulated to provide power, water and road facility to the houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, with regard to internal roads, drainage, sanitation and water, all these aspects are to be taken care of by the State Government. With regard to identification of the place also, it is a matter to be taken up by the district administration of the State Government. Secondly, with regard to the question he has raised that the houses are being constructed far away from the village, it all depends on availability of the suitable land locally to be decided by the District Magistrate in consultation with the beneficiaries. Sitting here at Delhi, I cannot give a specific answer with regard to the location. And thirdly, the money, as I have already said, has been already released for those earthquake-affected people. Any additional request coming from Gujarat will be entertained positively. The money under *Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana* (PMGY) was partly released. As and when the money is spent, the additional amount also will be released as per their eligibility.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

During the last monsoon season, as a result of very heavy rainfall and cyclone, heavy losses were incurred in the State of Kerala. There were also landslides and houses were completely washed away. I would like to know whether the Government of Kerala had sought any additional Central Assistance for construction of houses for people below the poverty line, who had been affected by the landslides and had lost their houses. If so, what is the result of that?

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: The main Question pertains to Gujarat and *Indira Awaas Yojana* in different States. As of now, I do not have the information with regard to Kerala. I would collect the information and pass it on to the hon. Member at the earliest.

[Translation]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister, as my area, Barmer is very backward area. It is one of the 100 districts about which he is talking. Several years ago, some scheme were started there, which included Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area and Border Area Development Programme. Funds were being allocated for these programmes by the Union Government, but I am sorry to say that for last 2-3 years, this Government have reduced allocation for those programmes. I have discussed it with the hon'ble Minister. Shri Jaswant Singh also hails from that area. I have discussed it with him also. On the one hand there is a lot of disparity and on other the Government are gradually reducing allocation in respect 40-50 programmes launched by the Congress Government, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that we are already in poverty. He is making a poorer and poorer. I would like to tell there. This programmes was particularly made for the desert but the Government have reduced the allocation. I want to know whether the allocation will be increased or not? I know that he will not allocate more than earlier allocation, because Congress Government is in power in the state, but he should not have any objection on it...*(Interruptions)* He should not reduce the earlier allocation...*(Interruptions)* Atleast he would allocate that much funds.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, I do not want to get into any controversy of Congress Government or BJP Government. I can only give an assurance to the hon. Member, through the Chair, that there would not be any discrimination against any State on the basis of any political leanings.

I have myself told Chief Ministers, including his own Chief Minister of Rajasthan, which means, our Chief Minister of Rajasthan, that there would not be any discrimination. So far, we have not discriminated against any State. On the other hand, we are even having a proactive approach of interacting with States and addressing their needs...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: It is about allocation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: With regard to the specific question he raised, that does not come under the purview of the main Question because the main Question relates to Gujarat while he has asked about DRDA, DPAP and other programmes.

Unfortunately, he has brought in the name of hon. Minister Shri Jaswant Singh. So, I would request the hon. Speaker to delete that reference.

[Translation]

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that Indira Awaas Yojana is a good scheme. Its objective is good. I do not know about the entire country, but in my state, Madhya Pradesh, it is being misutilised. The funds allocated for this, as my colleague just said houses are constructed at such places, where they are not required. I would like to make a suggestion to the hon'ble Minister...*(Interruptions)*. Please sit down, let me put the question...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: He is levelling charges against the Government of the state there. It is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH: I will take about where what they have done in 54 years...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question quickly otherwise, you will not get reply.

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Sir, what he is telling, is wrong. The Government of the state are spending money...*(Interruptions)* The funds are not being misutilised there. What the hon'ble Member is talking is wrong.

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH: Sir, I would like to ask whether the Union Government would issue directives to allot houses to these poor people on priority basis under Indira Awaas Yojana whose houses are burnt or destroyed by calamities. Will the Government issue orders to allot houses to people whose houses have been burnt or damaged due to calamities.

[English]

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Now, the Members will understand that if anybody makes any allegation against any Government, there will be some reaction. So, let us refrain from doing it.

Secondly, with regard to the Member's question, if there is a specific complaint by the hon. Member about that State, then I will definitely get it examined. I shall give the direction to the State to see that the money is used properly and the BPL people are given the benefit.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Decontrol of Urea and Phasing out of Vintage Allowance

*683. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to decontrol the urea marketing;

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

(c) the incentives given by the Government to fertilizer industry to gear up to meet the challenge posed by dismantling of administered pricing mechanism in the energy marketing sector;

(d) the manner in which the control over urea is proposed to be phased out;

(e) whether the Union Government also propose to phase out five percent vintage allowance scheme for fertilizer units within the seventh pricing period;

(f) if so, whether the Group of Ministers constituted for the purpose of reviewing the seventh and the eighth pricing period have decided to withdraw the vintage allowance;

(g) whether the fertilizer units will have cough up atleast Rs. 1900 crores excess payment made to industry via subsidy mechanism;

(h) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to recover this amount from the urea units; and

(i) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) There is no decision to decontrol urea marketing.

(c) After dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism from 1.4.2002 for naphtha, fuel oil and low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS), Government intervention would be minimal in determination of supply prices of these items. Fertilizer companies are now free to deal directly with domestic oil companies and negotiate the prices of these petroleum products used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Under the existing Retention Price Scheme, price of raw materials and inputs are estimated in system of quarterly escalation and de-escalation.

(d) There is no decision on new pricing policy for urea including phasing out of control over urea.

(e) and (f) Vintage allowance was introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1988 during the V Pricing Period and has been continued during the VI Pricing Period, which was valid up to 30.6.1997. Finalization of policy parameters/norms, including vintage allowance, for VII and VIII Pricing Period would be announced after approval of the competent authority.

(g) to (i) Do not arise till finalization of policy parameters as stated above.

Total Literacy Campaign through ZSS

*684. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had launched Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in January 1989 for imparting functional literacy to adults in the age-group of 15-35 years and children in the age-group of 9-14 years with an objective of achieving 80-85 percent literacy among women, men, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through Zila Saksharta Samities (ZSS) which was set up in each district for this purpose;

(b) the target fixed to achieve the objective;

(c) whether the objective has been achieved;

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

(e) whether Rs. 737.22 crore was released to Zila Saksharta Samities by the Centre and the States;

(f) if so, the amount utilised and that remained unspent alongwith reasons therefor;

(g) whether the audit has noticed avoidable expenditure, unadjusted advances, diversion of funds etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched on 5th May 1988 as a Technology Mission to impart functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years including women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the Mission was to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in the 15-35 age group by 1995.

(c) and (d) The number of persons made literate till December 31, 2001 under all the schemes of the NLM is 96.64 million. According to information received from the states, from the year 1996-1997 to 2000-2001, among the total number of persons made literate, 60% were women; 21.23% were Scheduled Castes and 11.79% were Scheduled Tribes.

The census 2001 provisional reports indicate that India has made significant progress in the field of literacy during the decade since the last census in 1991. The literacy rate in 2001 has been recorded at 65.38% as against 52.21% in 1991. The 13.17 percentage points increase in the literacy rate during the period is the highest increase in any decade. The total number of non-literates has come down from 328 million in 1991 to 296 million in 2001. All States and Union Territories without exception have shown increase in literacy rates during 1991 to 2001. Three fourths of our male population and more than half of the female population is literate.

(e) and (f) The funds released for Literacy Campaigns by the Centre and the States up to 31st March 2001 were approximately Rs. 936.33 crores. As against this the expenditure up to 31st March 2001 was approximately Rs. 804.77 crores.

Funds are sanctioned and released in a phased manner depending upon the progress of implementation of the projects and settlement of accounts in respect of the funds sanctioned and released earlier. According to information provided by the State Governments, slow implementation of projects by the ZSS and non-settlement of accounts in respect of funds released earlier has been a reason for incomplete utilisation of allocated funds.

(g) and (h) The audit test check has noticed avoidable expenditure, unadjusted advances and diversion of funds. Clarifications in respect of points noticed in the audit test check have been sent to the Director General (Audit) for vetting.

[Translation]

Foreign Based Fake Educational Institutions

*685. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

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

(a) whether the foreign based fake educational institutions are extorting money from the Indian youths by misguiding them through their advertisements;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has sent proposals to the Union Government to keep a check on such institutions;

(c) if so, the details of those proposals and the date on which the Government received the same; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No specific complaint regarding extortion of money from Indian students by foreign educational institutions has been received by the Government.

(b) to (d) The University Grants Commission has, in exercise of powers conferred under section 26(1)(g) read with section 12(j) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, framed draft Regulations for regulating the entry into and operations of foreign universities/educational institutions in India. These draft Regulations were received by the Government in June, 2001 and are yet to be approved.

[English]

Allocation to NGOs for Integrated Child Development Projects

*686. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the directions of the Union Government, the State Governments have to allocate 10% of Integrated Child Development Projects to registered voluntary organisations (N.G.O.) in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the choice of the projects to be handed over to N.G.Os rests with the State Governments;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Governments have made representation to the Union Government to authorise State Governments to decide about the projects under the scheme to be handed over to N.G.Os; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Consistent with the objects of ICDS Scheme, the Central Government have issued instructions to State Governments, through whom the Scheme is implemented, to entrust the implementation of ICDS Projects to registered voluntary organisations, subject to certain conditions which are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) The State Government of Maharashtra had made a proposal to entrust some ICDS Projects to NGOs. The State Government has been advised to take a decision in the matter, keeping in view the guidelines in this regard.

Statement

Conditions for allotment of ICDS Projects to voluntary organisations

(i) The voluntary organisation must be a non-profit charitable organisation registered under

registration of Societies Act, or some other appropriate law.

- (ii) The State/Union Territory must satisfy itself about the capacity of the organisation to run an ICDS project or a group of Anganwadis and involve the community in achieving the objectives of the programmes.
- (iii) recruitment of CDPOs/ACDPOs Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers shall be done by the NGO itself, as per qualifications prescribed for the said posts. However, where more than one NGOs are involved in the implementation of an ICDS project, the CDPO/ACDPO will be appointed by the State Government and the other functionaries shall be appointed by the respective NGOs in their respective areas of operation.
- (iv) Age-relaxation of 5 years for each of the categories over and above prescribed by State Governments may be allowed to the NGOs recruiting functionaries.
- (v) The organisation will have the same responsibility for getting its workers trained and submission of progress reports, as are applicable to the existing projects run by the nodal Departments of the State/Union Territory. The Central and State Government Officers and their representatives will continue to visit, inspect and guide projects/Anganwadis run by the voluntary organisations.
- (vi) The amount released by this Department to the State Governments for the implementation of the ICDS Scheme should in turn be released to the voluntary organisations in instalments by the State Government concerned.
- (vii) The State Governments are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition to the ICDS beneficiaries and shall also ensure provision of funds required for supplementary food for Projects/Anganwadis allocated to NGOs.
- (viii) The State Government is responsible for ensuring proper coordination between voluntary organisation and other community etc., the Health and Education Department for providing the package of services under the Scheme.

Polimetallic Nodules Programmes

*687. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Polymetallic Nodules Programme has not been found to be viable;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof alongwith the potential of the project;
- (c) whether the project has been reviewed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the amount earmarked for exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules during the Ninth Plan and actual amount spent thereon during this plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Ocean Development, the polymetallic nodules programme has been reviewed by a Group of Experts constituted by the department. The Group of Experts in the course of the review of the work carried out in respect of various components of the programme, identified gaps in the technological and scientific knowledge. Unless information is generated by way of implementation of activities of Survey & Exploration, Mining system. Extraction of Metals & Environmental Impact Assessment the overall picture will remain incomplete and inconclusive. The Group has recommended additional information required to be generated by implementing its recommendations in respect of Survey & Exploration, Mining System, Extraction of Metals and Environmental Impact Assessment. The knowledge base is recommended to be upgraded to such a level to enable the launching of activities from mining to recovery of the metals.

(e) Out of earmarked amount of Rs. 95 crores for the Ninth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 72.03 crores was made.

Surrendered Militants in J&K

*688. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the surrendered militants in Jammu and Kashmir have deserted the rehabilitation camps;
- (b) if so, the number of surrendered militants who so far deserted the camps;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring them into the national mainstream; and

(e) the amount spent by the Union Government on these rehabilitation camps so far and the number of surrendered militants who returned to national mainstream during each of the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) As informed by the State Government of J&K, no surrendered militants have escaped from the Rehabilitation Centres. In fact, the two Rehabilitation Centres set up by the State Government in the year 1993—one at Reasi (Jammu) and the other at Mansbal (Srinagar)—have become non-operational since the year 1998. The new surrenderees have been unwilling to stay in the Rehabilitation Centres. Therefore, they have been permitted to stay at their own places as is permissible under the State Government's Surrender Policy.

(d) Government of J&K has formulated a Policy for Surrender of Militants and Rehabilitation of Surrenderees with a view to bringing the surrendered militants into the national mainstream. As intimated by the Government of J&K, various measures have been taken for rehabilitation of surrendered militants which include recruitment to Central Para-Military Forces, engagement as Special Police Officers and providing means of livelihood through self-employment schemes, vocational training, etc.

(e) The Union Government reimburses certain costs towards implementation of the Surrender Policy to the State Government of J&K. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs has so far been reimbursed. As intimated by the State Government, 812 surrenderees have so far been recruited in Central Para-Military Forces, 11 surrenderees have been issued permits for operating video coaches and 74 surrenderees have been issued route permits for mini buses. Loans have been sanctioned in respect of 86 surrenderees for self-employment units. In addition, 2486 surrendered militants have been engaged as SPOs.

State Government has informed that the number of militants who have surrendered and returned to mainstream was 109 in 1999, 104 in 2000 and 85 in 2001.

Fencing on Pak Border

*689. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Pakistani infiltrators have damaged the huge portion of fencing at J&K border and the other States are preventing further the work of border fencing;

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

(c) whether the fencing work along the Pak border to check infiltration has been badly affected in the last few months;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to complete the border fencing within the target period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Several attempts have been made by Pakistan to disrupt and damage the fencing work being undertaken on Jammu International Border. In some of these incidents, Pak intruders damaged small portions of fencing/angle iron pickets by using explosive devices. Pak forces are also resorting to intermittent firing on BSF troops employed on the task of construction/guarding of the fence. As a result, progress of fencing work in Jammu sector has been slow.

A few minor incidents of fence cutting by infiltrators in Punjab and Rajasthan have also come to notice. However, no major damage to the border fencing was done on any of these occasions and repairs to the fencing was carried out immediately by the Border Security Force.

Government has taken several steps including augmentation of troops at Border Outposts, laying additional ambushes, use of Night Vision Devices, undertaking mobile patrolling, laying of depth nakas by Police and Village Defence Committees etc. to ensure erection and safeguarding of fencing.

[Translation]

Training to Police

*690. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impart more practical training to the Police in view of the new type of

organised crimes such as terrorism, intellectual terrorism and cyber-crimes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far to have better coordination between the Central and various State Governments and provide more co-operation to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government is likely to take necessary action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Central Government have been providing training facilities to the State police personnel in various specialized courses, including those on anti-terrorism and cyber crime, at the Central training institutions. Necessary professional assistance is also being given by way of conducting training needs analysis as well as designing and updating syllabi and preparation of teaching materials etc. for the training institutions of the States. In addition, the State Police personnel are sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, etc.

[English]

Laboratories Qualifying for National Accreditation Board

*691. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of laboratories which have qualified for testing and calibration by National Accreditation Board, State-wise; and

(b) the details regarding conditions laid down for accreditation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Details of the Testing & Calibration Laboratories (State-wise) which have qualified for NABL accreditation are given in enclosed statement.

(b) Conditions for accreditation are:

The laboratories are given accreditation on the basis of the technical and quality system requirements.

Some of elements of the technical requirements are:

Personnel/Qualification/Training
Environment
Equipment/calibration
Measurement traceability
Measurement uncertainty
Test method & test method validation
Handling of test-item
Sampling
Proficiency testing/inter-laboratory comparisons.

These elements are to ensure that the measurements made for the quantification of the constituents that are present in test item are very close to the true values.

Also, these elements do help in establishing the comparability of the measured values in test results between different economies and thus a confidence in each other's system of measurement gets strengthened.

Some of the elements of the quality system are:

Organization
Document control/Records
Control of non-conforming work
Corrective & preventive action
Service to the client & Complaints
Internal audit & Management review etc.
Documentation & Quality manual.

These elements are to ensure that the work culture of the laboratory consistently remains the same irrespective of fluctuation the laboratory may experience.

The details of the accreditation requirements are given in ISO/IEC 17025 (1999) "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories". Before this standard, NABL's Criteria for Laboratory Accreditation was based on ISO/IEC Guide 25 (1990).

Statement

*NABL Accredited Laboratories
(Testing)*

State	Name of Laboratory
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. BHEL, Hyderabad
	2. CDR Hospitals, Hyderabad
	3. CFSL, Hyderabad

1	2
	4. CIOTL, Ghatkesar
	5. CMC, Vellore
	6. CPRI, Hyderabad
	7. CQA, O.F., Yeddumailaram
	8. ETDC, Hyderabad
	9. JMC, L.V. Prasad Eye Inst., Hyderabad
	10. Metallurgical Lab., O.F., Medak
	11. SIPRA Labs. Hyderabad
	12. Vimta Labs. Hyderabad
Assam	1. Digboi Refinery, Digboi
	2. Guwahati Refinery, Guwahati
Bihar	1. Shiva Test House, Patna
Chandigarh	1. IDMA Labs Ltd., Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	1. CFRI, Bilaspur
Delhi	1. Bharat Test House, Delhi
	2. Delhi Terminal Lab, IOC Delhi
	3. Delhi Test House, New Delhi
	4. Dr. Lal's Path Lab, New Delhi
	5. ERTL, New Delhi
	6. FRAC, New Delhi
	7. Medical Diagnostic Centre, New Delhi
	8. Mother Dairy, New Delhi
	9. New Delhi Laboratories, New Delhi
	10. Ranbaxy Clinical Pharmacological, Delhi
	11. RTC, New Delhi
	12. Shriram Inst. for Indl. Res., New Delhi
	13. SIMA Labs, New Delhi
	14. Spectro Analytical Lab, Delhi
	15. Textile Committee, Delhi

1	2
Goa	1. Cosme Pharma, Goa
	2. Italab, Goa
Gujarat	1. Divine Lab Srvices, Ahmedabad
	2. ERDA, Vadodara
	3. ETDC, Vadodara
	4. IOC, Vadodara
	5. Jai Research Foundation, Valsad
	6. Met Heat Engineers P. Ltd., Vadodara
	7. SGS India Ltd., Ahmedabad
	8. SGS India Ltd., Gandhidham
Haryana	1. Coprod Lab. SGS India Ltd., Gurgaon
	2. General Lab. SGS India Ltd., Gurgaon
	3. Laxmi Precision Ltd., Rohtak
	4. NCCBM, Ballabgarh
	5. Omega Test House, Pankula
	6. Panipat Refinery, Panipat
	7. SAARC Test House, Faridabad
	8. Star Wire, Ballabgarh
	9. Sunbeam Auto Ltd., Gurgaon
	10. VXL Technologies Ltd., Faridabad
Karnataka	1. Anand Inst. of Lab Medicine, Bangalore
	2. Bangalore Test House, Bangalore
	3. BEL, Bangalore
	4. Biochem Diagnostic & Res. Lab, Mysore
	5. BIS, Bangalore

1	2	1	2
	6. Canara Lighting, Bangalore		7. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur
	7. CFTRI, Mysore		8. M.P. Laghu Udyog Ltd., Indore
	8. CIPET, Mysore		9. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi
	9. CMTI, Bangalore		10. Ordnance Factory, Katni
	10. Coprod Lab, SGS India Ltd., Bangalore		11. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria
	11. Cosmic Lab, Bangalore		12. Vertox Lab, DRDE, Gwalior
	12. CPRI, Bangalore	Maharashtra	1. Agri Lab, SGS India Ltd., Thane
	13. CQA, Bangalore		2. Ammunition Factory, Pune
	14. CSTRI, Bangalore		3. ARAI, Pune
	15. ETDC, Bangalore		4. B.R. Industrial Services, Aurangabad
	16. Eureka Forbes Ltd., Bangalore		5. Bee Pharmo Lab, Mumbai
	17. Geological & Metallurgical Lab, Bangalore		6. BIS, Mumbai
	18. Mascot Laboratory Service, Bangalore		7. BTRA, Mumbai
	19. Raghavendra Spectro Labs, Bangalore		8. Cable Corp. of India Ltd., Mumbai
	20. Shiva Analyticals, Hoskote		9. Central Lab, IOC, Mumbai
	21. Shriram Inst. for Indl. Res., Bangalore		10. CIRCOT, Mumbai
	22. Textile Committee Lab, Bangalore		11. Coprod Lab, SGS India Ltd., Thane
	23. Tor Steel Res. Foundation, Bangalore		12. CQA (EE), Pune
Kerala	1. CEPC, Quillon		13. CQA (SV), Pune
	2. FCRI, Palghat		14. Cummins India Ltd., Pune
	3. SGS India Ltd., Cochin		15. Dr. Phadke's Lab, Mumbai
Madhya Pradesh	1. Applied Testing Labs, Indore		16. Elca Labs, Thane
	2. BHEL, Bhopal		17. Elca Quality Systems, Pune
	3. Choksi Laboratories Ltd., Indore		18. ERTL, Mumbai
	4. CIPET, Bhopal		19. FRI, Ichalkaranji
	5. CPRI, Bhopal		20. Geochem Labs., Mumbai
	6. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur		21. Geotech Services, Nagpur
			22. Gharda Chemicals, Thane
			23. HEF Laboratory, Pune

1	2	1	2
	24. Indian Inst. of Toxicology, Pune	Punjab	1. BIS, Mohali
	25. Intrtek Testing Services, Mumbai		2. ETDC, Mohali
	26. Metalab, Pune		3. Inst. for Auto Parts Tech., Ludhiana
	27. Metallurgical Services, Mumbai		4. Manjula Laboratories, Ludhiana
	28. Mukund India Ltd., Thane		5. MTL, Inst. for Machine Tools, Batala
	29. NTH, Mumbai		6. NSIC, Rajpur
	30. Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath		7. Thapar Centre for Indl. Res., Patiala
	31. Ordnance Factory, Ambhajhari	Rajasthan	1. Defence Laboratory, Jodhpur
	32. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara		2. ETDC, Jaipur
	33. Ordnance Factory, Chanda		3. HASTERI, Kankroli
	34. Ordnance Factory, Pune		4. Yada Metrology, Udaipur
	35. Perfect Sealing Systems Pune	Tamil Nadu	1. BIS, Chennai
	36. Pharma Lab, SGS India Ltd., Thane		2. CETL, Kakaljur
	37. QAE (Metals), Ambarnath		3. Chemical Testing & Anal. Lab, Guindy
	38. Raptakos Brett Diagnostic Lab, Mumbai		4. CIPET, Chennai
	39. Reliable Analytical Lab, Thane		5. Coprod Lab, SGS India Ltd., Chennai
	40. Speciality Ranbaxy, Mumbai		6. Coprod Lab, SGS India Ltd., Tirupur
	41. SQAE (GS), Mumbai		7. Cordite Factory, Arvankadu
	42. Structwel Designers & Consultants, Mumbai		8. CQA (HV) Lab, Avadi
	43. TCR Engg. Services, Mumbai		9. CQA, High Tech Carbon, Gummidipoondi
	44. Textile Committee Lab, Mumbai		10. CTL, Eveready, Chennai
	45. VRDE, Ahmednagar		11. ETDC, Chennai
	46. Wellspring Clinical Diagnostic Lab, Mumbai		12. Gen. Lab., SGS India Ltd., Chennai
Orissa	1. CIPET, Bhubaneswar		13. High Pressure Boiler Plant, BHEL, Trichy
	2. Pulp & Paper Res. Inst., Rayagada		14. IOC, Chennai
			15. Kidao Laboratories, Chennai

1	2
	16. M.V. Diabetes Speciality Centre, Chennai
	17. Mettex Lab, Chennai
	18. NTH, Chennai
	19. Reliance Testing Lab, Coimbatore
	20. Sargam Metals, Chennai
	21. SITARC, Coimbatore
	22. SITRA Lab, Coimbatore
	23. TERC, Chennai
	24. Textile Committee Lab, Cannanore
	25. Textile Committee Lab, Chennai
	26. Textile Committee Lab, Coimbatore
	27. Textile Committee Lab, Karur
	28. Textile Committee Lab, Tirupur
	29. WRI, BHEL, Trichy
Uttar Pradesh	1. AES Testing & Res. Labs., Noida
	2. Anu Lab Testing & Res. Lab, Agra
	3. BIS, Sahibabad
	4. CIMAP, Lucknow
	5. CIPET, Lucknow
	6. FFDC, Kannauj
	7. ITRC, Lucknow
	8. Mathura Refinery, Mathura
	9. NTH, Ghaziabad
	10. NTPC, Noida
	11. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar
	12. SQAE, Muradnagar
Uttaranchal	1. BHEL, Haridwar
	2. CQA (I), Dehradun
West Bengal	1. BIS, Kolkata

1	2
	2. CGCRI, Kolkata
	3. CQA, Nawabganj
	4. Drs. Tribedi & Roy Diagnostic, Kolkata
	5. ERTL, Kolkata
	6. Eskaps (I) P. Ltd., Kolkata
	7. GRSE, Kolkata
	8. Indian Chain P. Ltd., Kolkata
	9. Inspection Survey & Surveillance, Kolkata
	10. Inst. of Sonic Engg. Kolkata
	11. IOC, Haldia
	12. IOC, Kolkata
	13. IRC, Howrah
	14. Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore
	15. Metallugica, Kolkata
	16. Metallurgical Res. & Testing Lab, Howrah
	17. Metals & Minerals Lab, Howrah
	18. NTH, Kolkata
	19. Rifle Factory, Ichapur
	20. RTC, Kolkata
	21. S.B. Steels, Howrah
	22. S.K. Mitra P. Ltd., Kolkata
	23. SGS India Ltd., Kolkata
	24. SQAE (GS), Kolkata
	25. TREATS, Kolkata

*Nabl Accredited Laboratories
(Calibration)*

State	S. No.	Name of the laboratory
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Bharat Dyanamics Ltd, Hyderabad
	2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad
	3.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad

	1	2
		4. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Hyderabad
		5. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad
		6. SV Precision Instruments, Hyderabad
Assam	1.	Electronics Test and Development Centre, Guwahati
Dadra	1.	Waaree Inst. Calibration Laboratory, Silwasa
Delhi	1.	Acumen Measurements and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
	2.	Ags Maintenance Standards Establishments, Delhi
	3.	Bagson Calibration Lab, New Delhi
	4.	Calibration Solutions, Shahdara
	5.	Canan Testing Services, Delhi
	6.	Electronics Rgional Test Laboratory, New Delhi
	7.	Precision Calibration and Services (P) Ltd., Delhi
	8.	Regional Testing Centre, Delhi
	9.	Shriram Institute for Industrail Research, New Delhi
	10.	MCCOY, New Delhi
Goa	1.	Electronic Test and Development Centre, Goa
Gujarat	1.	GE Lighting India Ltd., Nadiad
	2.	Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara
	3.	Gatra Engg. Corporation Ahmedabad

	1	2
		4. process Instruments Calibration Centre, Vadodara
		5. NCQC, Ahmedabad
Haryana	1.	NCCBM, Ballabgarh
	2.	BELZ Calibration Laboratory, Faridabad
	3.	Instruments Design Development Centre, Ambala
	4.	Jyoti Test House, Ballabgarh
	5.	Lakshmi Precision crews, Rohtak
	6.	Neel Engg. Solutions, Faridabad
	7.	QC laboratory of Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon
	8.	S V Engg. Centre, Faridabad
	9.	SAARC Test House, Faridabad
Jharkhand	1.	Alcalab Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur
Karnataka	1.	Agilent Technologies Bangalore
	2.	Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore
	3.	BHEL, Bangalore
	4.	Central manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore
	5.	Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore
	6.	Electronics Test and Development Centre, Bangalore
	7.	Palyam Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
	8.	Unique Instruments and Manufacture Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
	9.	Sushma Industries Calibratio Centre, Bangalore
	10.	BEML, Kolar goldfields

1	2
Kerala	1. Electronics Regional Test Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram
	2. Fluid Control and Research Institute, Palghat
	3. Naval, Kochi
	4. Sophisticated testing and Instrumentation Centre, Kochi
	5. Varlab Instrumentation Services, Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal
	2. Cali-Labs, Bhopal
Maharashtra	1. Accurate Engg., Pune
	2. ARAI, Pune
	3. Baker Gauges India Ltd., Pune
	4. Cummins India Ltd., Pune
	5. Electronics Regional Test Laboratory, Mumbai
	6. IDEMI, Mumbai
	7. Kalashri Electronic Services, Pune
	8. Kudale Calibration Lab, Pune
	9. Lawkim Ltd., Thane
	10. Mikronix Associates, Aurangabad
	11. Sacardande Engineers, Mumbai
	12. Siemens Ltd., Thane
	13. SM Engineers, Pune
	14. Tata Engineering and Locomotives Company Limited, Pune

1	2
	15. TMC Measuring Instruments, Pune
	16. Wika Instruments India Pvt. Ltd. Pune
	17. Geekay Engg., Mumbai
	18. Karandikar, Pune
	19. Nishitronics, Pune
	20. QRICS, Pune
	21. Reliable Metrology, Pune
	22. Yenkey Instruments, Pune
Orissa	1. Birla Tyres Calibration Laboratory, Balasore
Punjab	1. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Mohali
	2. IMTT, Batala
Rajasthan	1. C & I Systems, Kota
	2. Birla Institute for Scientific Research, Jaipur
	3. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Jaipur
	4. Yadav Metrology Laboratory, Udaipur
	5. Defense Research & Development Organisation, Jodhpur
Tamil Nadu	1. Accurate Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
	2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Chennai
	3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ranipet
	4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Trichy
	5. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Chennai
	6. Measure Techniques, Chennai

Amount Earmarked for the Poverty Alleviation Programme

1	2
	7. Regional Testing Centre, Chennai
	8. Small Industries Testing and Research Centre, Coimbatore
	9. Tespa Calibration Centre, Chennai
	10. Alpha Machine Tools, Chennai
	11. Fie Research Institute, Ichalakaranji
Uttar Pradesh	1. Hindustan Aeronautical Limited, Korwa
	2. Bharat Electronic Limited, Ghaziabad
	3. BHEL, Haridwar
	4. Bureau of Indian Standards, Ghaziabad
	5. Indian Telephone Industry, Allahabad
	6. Rockwin Flowmetr India Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad
West Bengal	1. Electrometer Corporation, Kolkata
	2. Electronics Regional Test Laboratory, Kolkata
	3. Electronics Test and Development Centre, Kolkata
	4. Inspection Survey and Surveillance India Ltd., Kolkata
	5. Regional Testing Centre, Kolkata
	6. Senior Quality Assurance Establishment, Kolkata
	7. Senior Quality Assurance Establishment, Cossipore
	8. Superintendence Comp. of India, Kolkata

*692. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the poverty alleviation programme for Tenth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of training courses run by the various States and Union Government for the benefit of poor persons to enable them to earn their livelihood, State-wise;

(c) the funds used in the disbursement of wages to person engaged in the scheme like instructors etc. during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to run more training programmes in various trades to create opportunities for self-employment to alleviate poverty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) The total amount proposed to the Planning Commission for Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 1500 crore which is yet to be finalised. State-wise tentative allocation for the year 2002-2003 is placed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under the training sub-component of Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), urban poor people living below poverty line are imparted training by the States/UTs in a variety of services and manufacturing trades as well as on local skills and local crafts suited to their aptitude and local conditions so that they can set up self-employment venture or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration. An illustrative list of trades and activities undertaken by States/UTs under the self-employment component of SJSRY is placed at Statement-II. The year-wise details of Central funds released and its expenditure under the training sub-component during the 9th Five Year Plan is at Statement-III(a) and III(b) respectively.

(d) and (e) The State/Union Territory Governments are encouraged to conduct training programmes based on their local needs.

Statement I

State-wise Tentative Allocation of Central Funds for the year 2002-2003 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central Funds
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	784.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.54
3.	Assam	478.03
4.	Bihar	427.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	236.41
6.	Goa	17.52
7.	Gujarat	366.69
8.	Haryana	70.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.21
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.98
11.	Jharkhand	213.37
12.	Karnataka	580.09
13.	Kerala	261.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	813.93
15.	Maharashtra	1331.81
16.	Manipur	133.72
17.	Meghalaya	70.10
18.	Mizoram	91.22
19.	Nagaland	59.67
20.	Orissa	330.94
21.	Punjab	58.45
22.	Rajasthan	349.20
23.	Sikkim	25.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	651.70
25.	Tripura	99.17
26.	Uttaranchal	76.18

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1450.29
28.	West Bengal	435.20
29.	A & N Islands	114.30
30.	Chandigarh	122.27
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.91
32.	Daman & Diu	32.52
33.	Delhi	125.15
34.	Pondicherry	65.85
Total		10074.00

Statement II

List of Trades under USEP/DWUCA (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade
1	2
1.	Agarbati Making
2.	Agro Betal Cultivation
3.	Aluminum Items Trading
4.	Animal Husbandry
5.	Animal Skin Trading
6.	Audio Speaker Mfg.
7.	Augur Making
8.	Bag Making
9.	Bakery
10.	Bamboo Crafts
11.	Bari & Mur Mura Making
12.	Batasa Manufacturing
13.	Beautician
14.	Bed Sheet Trading
15.	Bee Keeping
16.	Bindi Making
17.	Birds Feed & Medicine
18.	Biri Making

1	2
19.	Blacksmithy
20.	Book Binding
21.	Book Selling
22.	Bread Trading
23.	Broom Making
24.	Buchery
25.	Building Materials Trading
26.	Biscuit Manufacturing
27.	Carpentry
28.	Cattle Feed
29.	Cement & Zafry Trading
30.	Chanachur/Biscuits Supply
31.	Chanachur Making
32.	Chatai Making
33.	Cheese Manufacturing
34.	Clay Modelling
35.	Cloth Trading
36.	Coal Briquette Manufacturing
37.	Coal Trading
38.	Commercial Art/Painting
39.	Concrete Mix. Machine Hiring
40.	Cooking Meals for Selling
41.	Cosmetics Shop
42.	Cow Trading
43.	Cream Machine
44.	Cycle Repairing
45.	Dal Making
46.	Dari Making
47.	Dasakarma Shop
48.	Decorate Business
49.	Doll Making
50.	Fry Fish Selling

1	2
51.	Duckery
52.	Elec. Motor Winding
53.	Electrical Goods Repairing
54.	Electrical House Wiring
55.	Electrical Shop
56.	Falls Fixing for Saree
57.	Fast Food Shop
58.	Fertilizer Selling
59.	Fibre Glass Making
60.	Fire Wood Trading
61.	Fish-Business
62.	Fish Net Weaving
63.	Food Selling
64.	Fruit Selling
65.	Furniture-Wodden Trading
66.	Furniture Steel Trading
67.	Garments Mfg.
68.	Gsa Oven Repairing
69.	Generator Let on Hiring
70.	Goldsmithy
71.	Goatery
72.	Hat Mfg.
73.	Hawai Chappal Mfg.
74.	Horse Cart
75.	Hosiery Shop
76.	Hotel & Catering Business
77.	Hair Cutting Saloon
78.	Haldi Making/Grinding Spices
79.	Hand Gloves Making
80.	Hand Loom Weaving
81.	Hand Pump Repairing
82.	Handicraft Prod. Making

1	2
83.	Repair of Two Wheelers
84.	Rice from Paddy
85.	Repair Rickshaw/Van
86.	Repair of Automobiles
87.	Jari Work
88.	Jute Product Making
89.	Jewellery Box Making
90.	Kantha Stitch
91.	Laundry
92.	Leather Products Making
93.	Machine Embroidery
94.	Masala Grinding
95.	Masonry
96.	Meat Shop
97.	Medicine Business
98.	Mineral Water
99.	Mirror Selling
100.	Mosquito Net Making
101.	Motor Parts Selling
102.	Musical Instrument Repair
103.	Nut Business
104.	Nylone Net Making
105.	Optical Frame Selling
106.	Potato Chips Making
107.	Pcco Work on Saree
108.	Pen Mfg.
109.	Perfume Selling
110.	Pesticide Trading
111.	Petty Coat Mfg.
112.	Phenyl Manufacturing
113.	Photo Binding
114.	Piggery Farming

1	2
115.	Pillow Cover Mfg.
116.	Pillow/Bedding
117.	Plant Business
118.	Plastic Item Trading & Selling
119.	Plumbing & Sanitary Services
120.	Pony Making
121.	Pottery
122.	Poultry Farming
123.	Printing Press
124.	Purchase Van
125.	Purchase Rickshaw
126.	Puthi Making
127.	Public Address System Business
128.	Pump & Motor Repairing
129.	Purchase Rickshaw
130.	Radio Tape, TV Repairing
131.	Radio, TV Tape, etc. Repairing
132.	Repair of Tube Well
133.	Rice Mfg. From Trading
134.	Rolling Shutter Mfg.
135.	Rolling Shuttering Business
136.	Sakha Trading
137.	School Van
138.	Sewing Machine Repairing
139.	Shaping of Tools
140.	Saree Printing & Trading
141.	Saree Trading
142.	Shetal Pati Making
143.	Shoe & Chappal Making
144.	Shoe Shop
145.	Shola Products Making
146.	Sign Board Making

1	2	1	2
147.	Silk Screen Printing	161.	Thela
148.	Silversmithy	162.	Thermocol Decoration
149.	Sketch Pen Body Mfg.	163.	Thonga (Paper Bag) Making
150.	Snacks Items Mfg.	164.	Tooth Powder Mfg.
151.	Snacks Items Trading	165.	Toy Making
152.	Spices Business	166.	Trolley Van
153.	Spray Machine	167.	Trunk Making
154.	Stitching & Sewing	168.	Umbrella Mfg.
155.	Straw Business	169.	Utensils Trading
156.	Studio	170.	Vegetable Trading
157.	Sweet-meat Shop	171.	Watch Repairing
158.	Tea Shop	172.	Weaving
159.	Telephone Repairing	173.	Welding
160.	Textile Shop	174.	Wool Knitting
		175.	Xerox Machine Repairing

Statement III (a)*State-wise & Year-wise release of Central funds under USEP (Training) Sub-component of SJSRY*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1997-98 to 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.52	40.33	83.03	36.73	—	200.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.52	1.98	4.06	—	—	13.58
3.	Assam	22.52	23.31	—	—	—	45.83
4.	Bihar	29.78	23.02	—	—	—	52.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	10.96	1.49	12.45
6.	Goa	1.42	0.83	1.70	—	—	3.95
7.	Gujarat	23.41	23.31	—	19.94	17.04	83.70
8.	Haryana	11.35	3.97	8.14	3.60	4.92	31.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.52	2.16	4.88	1.08	0.69	17.33
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.93	2.52	5.17	1.27	12.81	31.70
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	5.23	0.66	5.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	32.88	32.73	67.42	—	55.57	188.60
13.	Kerala	11.12	11.07	22.80	10.09	5.63	60.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.75	44.54	91.82	20.28	15.92	217.31
15.	Maharashtra	60.87	60.58	—	—	—	121.45
16.	Manipur	5.21	5.38	—	—	—	10.59
17.	Meghalaya	3.46	3.58	—	—	—	7.04
18.	Mizoram	3.46	3.58	7.24	3.26	1.86	19.40
19.	Nagaland	2.60	2.69	4.84	2.18	—	12.31
20.	Orissa	10.71	10.66	21.96	—	—	43.33
21.	Punjab	8.51	3.97	8.20	—	—	20.68
22.	Rajasthan	18.39	18.31	—	8.34	32.64	77.68
23.	Sikkim	2.84	0.72	—	0.73	2.25	6.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.72	43.51	—	19.81	11.90	118.94
25.	Tripura	4.34	4.48	—	4.14	3.28	16.24
26.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	2.67	0.30	2.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	58.88	58.60	120.74	26.68	11.73	276.63
28.	West Bengal	24.29	24.17	—	22.01	92.50	162.97
29.	A & N Islands	3.12	1.18	—	—	—	4.30
30.	Chandigarh	3.11	2.94	—	—	—	6.05
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.29	—	—	—	0.29
32.	Daman & Diu	3.12	0.59	—	—	—	3.71
33.	Delhi	2.09	8.66	—	—	—	10.75
34.	Pondicherry	0.71	1.34	—	—	191.00	193.05
Total		503.15	465.00	452.00	199.00	462.19	2081.34

Statement III(b)*State-wise & Year-wise Expenditure of Central Funds under USEP (Training) Sub-Component of SJSRY*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1997-98 to 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.52	40.33	83.03	—	—	163.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.00	—	—	—	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	5.79	0.00	5.79
6.	Goa	—	5.30	5.99	6.15	—	17.44
7.	Gujarat	—	71.30	138.38	163.36	94.64	467.68
8.	Haryana	—	8.41	18.18	16.12	9.44	52.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.52	1.67	4.88	0.52	—	15.59
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.47	36.82	26.36	39.70	10.91	116.26
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
12.	Karnataka	—	0.19	236.02	67.84	0.00	304.05
13.	Kerala	24.42	19.56	20.85	9.18	—	74.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57.02	151.20	131.74	21.08	—	361.04
15.	Maharashtra	6.05	21.24	52.71	169.38	109.01	358.39
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	6.88
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	1.66
18.	Mizoram	—	—	7.04	8.87	3.43	19.34
19.	Nagaland	—	—	1.35	1.75	6.60	3.10
20.	Orissa	1.12	47.1	40.93	20.10	6.79	116.45
21.	Punjab	—	9.21	66.09	25.29	26.64	121.23
22.	Rajasthan	30.90	17.94	7.86	—	8.34	65.04
23.	Sikkim	1.00	2.11	1.08	6.66	—	6.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	27.65	—	1.45	—	47.98
25.	Tripura	4.34	4.48	—	—	4.14	12.96
26.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3.02	178.83	89.86	70.68	—	342.39
28.	West Bengal	—	38.31	141.63	363.56	114.58	658.08
29.	A & N Islands	—	—	0.41	0.48	—	0.89
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.91	2.60	3.72	2.50	9.84
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.25	0.46	0.75	0.55	2.01
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
33.	Delhi	—	—	18.33	18.00	—	36.33
34.	Pondicherry	0.05	1.02	3.12	0.00	—	4.19
Total		179.54	684.24	1098.90	1020.43	397.57	3391.29

Scientific Exchange Programmes

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

(a) whether 'Scientific Exchange Programmes' with foreign countries are being conducted regularly;

(b) if so, the details of such programmes undertaken during the last three years;

(c) whether the State Governments are being consulted to sponsor/recommend scientists for these programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 (d) Yes, Sir. Scientific exchanges have been taking place on the basis of specific programmes of cooperation mutually agreed with the collaborating countries. These exchange programmes cover the visits of scientists broadly under the following modes of cooperation:

- Joint Workshops/Seminars/symposia;
- Joint Research Projects;
- Visits of Indian scientists to utilize major research facilities abroad;
- Project development/exploratory missions;
- Fellowships; and
- Training

During the last three years such Programmes have been implemented with Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, DPR Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovak, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Syria, Tajikistan, Ukrain, United Kindgom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Yugoslavia. The level of exchanges depends on the mutuality of interest with respective countries. While scientific exchanges are supported by the Department of Science & Technology (DST) under the above modes, mainly aimed at project mode cooperation, the Indian

National Science Academy (INSA), an autonomous body under the DST supports individual scientific exchanges also under the arrangements it has signed with similar agencies in foreign countries.

The proposals for scientific exchanges under the approved programmes are invited through open calls in scientific magazines, email circulars, internet etc. proposals from Universities/Institutions/Organisations belonging to State Governments for carrying out scientific work, are also considered alongwith other proposals received.

Setting up of NHRDP for Water Supply and Sanitation

*694. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) to build up human resource base of appropriately trained personnel to serve the needs of rural water supply and sanitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Government of India has set up a National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) in 1994 under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission to train at least one grass root level worker in each village through State HRD Cells created under the programme and national level institutions. The program aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the object of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply and Sanitation facilities. The Central Government provided 100% financial assistance during the 9th Plan Period as per the approved norms to the States and supporting institutes/organisations. Under this programme, the funds have been released for creating and manning the State HRD Cell in 27 States and 25 States have already reported the creation of such Cells to implement the programme. Two States i.e. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have not yet set up the HRD Cells while Jammu & Kashmir state has yet to submit the proposals. The details (on yearly basis) of funds released to States & Institutes and financial & physical achievements (since inception) under the NHRD Programme are enclosed at Statement I to III.

Statement I**Funds released under National Human Resource Development Programme to the States**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	24.03	49.48	27.20	0.00	47.82	45.57	54.75	284.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	16.90	0.00	0.43	0.00	11.95	12.96	20.56	62.80
3.	Assam	17.17	0.87	1.97	20.04	0.00	5.03	31.06	25.97	102.11
4.	Bihar	70.00	0.83	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	63.73	0.00	134.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.98	0.00	25.98
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	18.11	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.99	37.90
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	40.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	63.29	75.47	182.76
8.	Haryana	12.45	5.03	0.00	2.87	0.00	1.20	2.20	7.10	30.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.15	0.67	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.50
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.20	24.20
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	17.54	1.18	55.92	5.19	0.00	2.80	43.70	48.40	174.73
13.	Kerala	0.00	16.12	11.00	20.31	12.93	16.81	46.15	33.32	156.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	50.21	39.12	9.06	0.00	4.00	43.32	37.10	182.81
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	200.60	4.00	0.00	0.00	50.56	0.00	255.16
16.	Manipur	0.00	13.60	2.40	14.75	0.65	10.60	14.93	12.62	69.55
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	21.92	2.20	4.10	0.00	6.74	18.42	9.60	62.98
18.	Mizoram	10.37	0.00	7.93	2.00	2.10	0.00	23.29	33.43	79.12
19.	Nagaland	0.00	13.03	0.00	2.02	13.75	0.00	12.84	9.90	51.54
20.	Orissa	48.11	0.00	7.10	69.21	0.00	0.00	56.55	88.89	269.86
21.	Punjab	0.00	21.96	19.58	7.28	6.07	0.00	24.44	36.90	116.23
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	41.55	6.70	27.61	5.52	26.25	17.29	30.64	155.56
23.	Sikkim	0.00	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.63	0.00	45.49	44.11	48.93	34.27	70.48	100.95	376.86
25.	Tripura	0.00	9.27	9.06	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	106.09	124.42	117.50	29.91	290.24	97.29	235.69	1001.14
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	43.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	35.48	10.70	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.29	68.17
Total		226.42	388.09	651.78	396.36	119.86	457.71	764.04	956.77	3961.03

Statement II*Funds released under National Human Resource Development Programme to the Institutes*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
1.	AIIMS, Delhi	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
2.	GJTI, Gandhinagar	0.48	0.56	0.00	3.90	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.34
3.	AIH&PH, Calcutta	9.00	12.39	5.00	13.06	0.00	11.18	13.36	5.10	69.09
4.	CMERI, Durgapur	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
5.	SIRD, Hyderabad	17.62	0.00	0.00	17.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.24
6.	NIRD, Hyderabad	318.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	318.00
7.	TTTI, Bhopal	45.30	3.15	5.40	37.06	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	94.41
8.	TTTI, Madras	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
9.	ESI, Ahmedabad	0.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	0.00	7.01	10.23	12.65	47.39
10.	IIM, Ahmedabad	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
11.	SJCE, Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	0.00	5.73	0.00	10.81	22.39
12.	RK Mission, Calcutta	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.29	0.00	12.19	0.00	0.00	24.48
13.	SKIPPA, Ranchi	0.00	0.00	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.95
14.	GGRI, Gandhigram	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	25.43	0.00	0.00	4.57	33.50
15.	DRL, Tezpur (Assam)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
16.	NGRI, Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	5.00	3.90	3.90	14.30
17.	NLNREC, Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	4.79
18.	RRL, Bhubaneshwar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.72
19.	NEERI, Nagpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.80	0.00	5.00	10.80
20.	IIT, Roorkee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.47	4.47
21.	ITRC, Lucknow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Total		391.34	22.95	24.07	95.98	32.39	56.92	27.49	46.50	697.64

Statement III*Financial & Physical progress under National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRD)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total (since inception-1994-95)		
		Release	Expenditure	Trainees Trained (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	248.85	157.61	183.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.80	51.68	1001

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	102.11	162.33	85837
4.	Bihar	134.84	30.21	65
5.	Chhattiagarh	25.98	0.00	0
6.	Goa	37.90	7.92	23
7.	Gujarat	182.76	130.36	3327
8.	Haryana	30.85	6.75	4416
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.50	4.97	50
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	24.20	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	174.73	21.60	144
13.	Kerala	156.64	152.75	10416
14.	Madhya Pradesh	182.81	200.82	25946
15.	Maharashtra	255.16	203.22	2231
16.	Manipur	69.55	54.00	501
17.	Meghalaya	62.98	56.68	1314
18.	Mizoram	79.12	67.23	2940
19.	Nagaland	51.54	60.09	864
20.	Orissa	269.86	208.79	23449
21.	Punjab	116.23	94.12	8751
22.	Rajasthan	155.56	295.92	15904
23.	Sikkim	9.35	9.35	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	376.86	267.42	13673
25.	Tripura	18.54	0.00	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1001.14	840.96	57499
27.	Uttaranchal	43.00	0.00	0
28.	West Bengal	68.17	27.32	250
Total		3961.03	3112.09	276914

FDI in Pharmaceutical Industry

*695. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment has increased in the field of pharmaceutical industry in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of FDI proposals cleared during 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Foreign

Direct Investment in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sector during the last three years is as under:

Year (April- March)	No. of proposals	Amount Approved (Rs. in crores)
1999-2000	24	82.13
2000-2001	49	1706.69
2001-2002	34	274.99

(c) A total of 2,066 FDI proposals involving an amount of Rs. 20,312.45 crore including 34 proposals for Drugs & Pharmaceutical industry were cleared during the financial year 2001-2002.

Long Term Stable Fertilizer Policy

*696. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for a stable and conducive fertilizer policy for meeting the full needs of growing population at the acceptable nutrition level;

(b) if so, whether the absence of such a policy has resulted in zero investment in this sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to have a long term stable fertilizer policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the fertilizer policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) Suggestions have been received from various stakeholders regarding formulation of a long term fertilizer policy. Government is conscious and fully aware of the importance of fertilizer in meeting the requirements of foodgrains production for the growing population of the country. Government monitors at regular intervals the demand and supply position of fertilizers and ensures that fertilizer is available in adequate quantity and at reasonable price to all farmers in the country.

A draft outline of the policy was prepared and circulated amongst concerned stakeholders such as

fertilizer industry, farmers, State Governments, Economists etc. to invite their views/suggestions. The draft policy has also been discussed in seminars/workshops held in different parts of the country. The draft policy has evoked very meaningful debate and the Department of Fertilizers has received a number of suggestions/comments on the proposals made in the draft policy paper.

A committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) to examine the views and suggestions received in response to draft long term fertilizer policy. As there are some issues like formulation of new pricing policy for urea units which will have a bearing on long term fertilizer policy and also sector reform, finalisation of long term fertilizer policy has to wait till a decision is taken on new pricing policy for urea units.

Financial Assistance for Rural Building Centres

*697. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned Rural Building Centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been released by the Union Government for this purpose as requested by the States during each of the last three years;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Under the Scheme for setting up of Rural Building Centres which is under implementation, such Centres can be established by State Governments and rural development agencies/credible NGOs/private entrepreneurs/professional associations/autonomous institutions and corporate bodies, including public sector agencies.

During the last three years, an assistance of Rs 231.44 lakhs has been provided by the Ministry of Rural Development to various Agencies for setting up of Rural Building Centres in the country. The State-wise and Year-wise position of release of funds for the purpose is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year			Total
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	6.00	15.00	21.00
2.	Assam	—	6.00	—	6.00
3.	Bihar	—	—	21.00	21.00
4.	Karnataka	—	—	27.00	27.00
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	6.00	6.00
6.	Gujarat	—	11.20	41.80	53.00
7.	Haryana	—	4.20	—	4.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	6.00	10.04	16.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	17.60	5.60	23.20
10.	Orissa	—	30.00	—	30.00
11.	Rajasthan	—	6.00	6.00	12.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	—	6.00	6.00	12.00
Total		—	93.00	138.44	231.44

Investment in Bio-Technology Sector

*698. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the bio-technology sector including foreign direct investment during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the share of revenue of Karnataka in the bio-technology sector is almost double as compared to other States;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the investment in bio-technology sector in order to compete with other advanced countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) The Department of Biotechnology is the nodal agency for promotion and support of most of biotechnology activities in the country. Besides, Department of Science & Technology, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council for Medical Research also supplement the efforts. An investment in the form of grant-in-aid for research, product and process development amounting to a total of Rs. 432.25 crores has been made between 1999-2000 in research institutions, universities and national laboratories in different states. This is continuing effort. For the 10th Plan specific proposals have been formulated for promotion and application of biotechnology in different states.

The approved Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Biotechnology sector during 1999-2002 amounts to a total of Rs. 147.75 crores. In the approved FDI for the said period Uttar Pradesh ranks first (Rs. 64.50 crores) followed by Delhi (Rs. 21.90 crores), Karnataka (Rs. 14.12 crores), Maharashtra (Rs. 12.97 crores), Punjab (Rs. 6.54 crores) and Uttaranchal (Rs. 0.47 crores). About Rs. 27.25 crores out of the total of Rs. 147.75 crores has been approved for unspecified States.

(d) to (f) Concerted measures have been taken to increase the investment in the biotechnology both from public and private sectors. Some of these are establishment of biotechnology parks, incubators and new institutional structures by the State Governments, interactive meetings with industries, financial institutions etc.

Restructuring/Closing Down of Institutions by CSIR

*699. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had decided to restructure some of its institutions and close down some centres;

(b) if so, the names of institutions which are likely to be restructured/closed down; and

(c) the reasons for taking such a step by CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is restructuring two of its Delhi based Institutions namely National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) by merging them into a single entity and closing or merging forty seven outreach Centres.

(c) The restructuring is based on a detailed reviewed carried out by two expert Committees set up by CSIR; the first pertaining to INSDOC and NISCOM and the second to the CSIR outreach Centres. The First Committee recommended the merger of the two institutes in order to dovetail & synergise their core competencies and the infrastructural facilities. The second Committee recommended the continuation of nearly half the centers and closure/merger of the remaining ones based on the assessment of each center with reference to its resources base, performance, output strength, weakness, opportunities, threats, relevance and utility in the present and future context.

Pharma Growth Rate

*700. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharma growth rate during the last year was the slowest in a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the growth from the year 1992 onwards has always been in excess of 10 percent;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have initiated any steps to improve the Pharma growth during the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) As per the data published by ORG - MARG in its annual reports, the pharma market growth was 9.70% with a total of Rs. 15534 crore in 2001. The growth rate for the year 1992 to 2001 as reported by ORG-MARG are as given below:

1992	—	18.70%
1993	—	11.50%
1994	—	15.70%
1995	—	11.60%
1996	—	14.70%
1997	—	13.30%
1998	—	18.60%
1999	—	8.40%
2000	—	10.50%
2001	—	9.70%

During the year 1999 the growth rate was 8.40% while it increased to 10.50% in 2000. In 2001, it again fell to 9.70%.

Government have recently announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002'. The main objectives of this policy are:-

- (1) Ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices within the country of good quality essential pharmaceuticals of mass consumption.
- (2) Strengthening the indigenous capability for cost effective quality production and exports of pharmaceuticals by reducing barriers to trade in pharmaceutical sector.
- (3) Strengthening the system of quality control over drug and pharmaceutical production and distribution to make quality an essential attribute

of the Indian pharmaceutical industry and promoting rational use of pharmaceuticals.

- (4) Encouraging R&D in the pharmaceutical sector in a manner compatible with the country's needs and with particular focus on diseases endemic or relevant to India by creating an environment conducive to channelising a higher level of investment into R&D in pharmaceuticals in India.
- (5) Creating an incentive framework for the pharmaceutical industry, which promotes new investment into pharmaceutical industry encourages the introduction of new technologies and new drugs.

Protected Water Supply Scheme

7050. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drinking Water Mission has launched Protected Water Supply Scheme for a cluster of Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have explored the cost cutting benefit of having a PWS scheme for a cluster of Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Rural Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments with their own resources. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Drinking Water Supply component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rests with the State Governments. Hence the decision whether community should have a single or multi village scheme is taken by the State Governments. Various analysis like cost benefit analysis and economy of scale etc. are carried out by the State implementing agencies at the time of implementation of individual rural water supply schemes.

Various innovative ideas in the rural water supply sector could be experimented under the Sector Reform Projects being implemented in 64 pilot districts. These

projects attempt to institutionalise community participation in Rural Water Supply activities so as to ensure sustainability of systems and sources. As such community is equipped and encouraged to plan, sanction, partially fund, implement, operate maintain and manage small, single village schemes of their own choice themselves. The option of multi village schemes is a last choice if no other local source based, cost effective scheme acceptable, adaptable and affordable to the community is feasible in a village/Panchayat. In such cases the community may consider multi village/Panchayat schemes for cluster of panchayats/villages/habitations.

List of IAY Houses

7051. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to publicise the district-wise list of IAY houses allotted all over the country during 2001-2002;

(b) whether directions have been given to State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether all the States are following the guidelines issued for allotment of houses under IAY;

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to rectify this anomalous situations;

(e) whether any central teams have been sent to various districts all over the country to examine the working of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) A number of provision have been incorporated in the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Guidelines to enforce greater transparency in the implementation. The IAY Guidelines stipulate that list of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs), women beneficiaries and physically/mentally challenged persons should also be made available to the people at village level. Details of houses taken up in the block and village-wise allocation/ distribution of funds should also be made available to the people at block level. The guidelines further stipulate that village-wise/block-wise distribution of funds should be made available to the people at district-level. It has also been decided recently that all that releases made to the Districts will be made public henceforth.

(c) to (f) Area Officers of the Ministry make field visits in various States/UTs to assess the implementation of the scheme. In case any violation of the guidelines or irregularities in implementation of the Scheme are highlighted by the Area Officers in their report, the same is immediately taken up with the concerned State/UT Governments for appropriate action. Apart from this, as and when complaints regarding irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries and programme implementation come to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Governments/Union Territories for appropriate steps, including action against the defaulting officials.

Inviting Foreign Companies in the Field of Chemicals/Petrochemicals

7052. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited leading private companies of USA or other countries in the field of chemicals and petrochemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Leading companies from countries all over the world including the USA are encouraged to bring in Foreign Direct Investments into the country by having policies which encourage the same. International Exhibitions/Conferences are also organized for this purpose.

Technology for Extraction of Gold from Sea-Water

7053. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technology to extract gold from sea water at much lower cost than the present market rate has been developed; and

(b) 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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure Reforms Commission

7054. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Expenditure Reform Commission has been set up in his Ministry to give his recommendations, for reducing the existing wasteful expenditure in the Ministry and Departments thereunder;

(b) if so, the details and composition thereof;

(c) the details of sectors identified in the Ministry/Departments thereunder and the quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of the recommendations made by the Commission as on 31.12.2001;

(e) the details of those recommendations yet to be implemented and the reasons for not implementing them till date; and

(f) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (f) No Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) was set up in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. However, ERC was set up by the Ministry of Finance in February 2000 under the chairmanship of Shri K.P. Geetakrishnan, former Finance Secretary and Shri V.S. Jafa, former Financial Adviser (Ministry of Defence), Shri C.M. Vasudeva, former Secretary (Expenditure), Shri J.S. Mathur, Additional Secretary (Budget) and Shri Kirit Parekh (Economist) as Members of the Commission. The Commission had submitted 10 reports covering 36 ministries/departments and 4 specific issues namely, Food Subsidies, Fertilizer Subsidies, Autonomous Institutions and Optimizing Staff Strength. As far as Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers is concerned, the ERC recommendations on rationalization of the Functions, Activities and Structure of the Department of Fertilizers as well as the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals are based on certain assumptions and fulfilment of conditions. The implementation of recommendations are subject to the fulfilment of all assumptions and the conditions.

Weightage to Small Investors in open Offer

7055. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department, SEBI, DOD has received any representations regarding giving weightage to small investors in 20% Open Offer Clauses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a small investor up to thousand shares or Rs. 1 Lakh may be given weightage in open offer in dis-investment etc.; and

(d) the opinion, observation and action taken by the Department in the matter?

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

(b) It was suggested that small investors should be given more weightage/preference/priority over the big investors i.e. small shareholders upto Rs. 1 Lakh or 1000 shares should be given priority over big investors. Effectively, it means that the shares tendered by the small investors be accepted by the bidder/acquirer and the remaining balance may be accepted from the big shareholders.

(c) and (d) The matter was examined by Securities and Exchange Board of India. On examination, it was not found feasible to accept the suggestion regarding reservation for a class of shareholders in an Open Offer for the following reasons. Under the Companies Act, small shareholders are not treated differently from large shareholders. Such a measure may encourage investors to transfer their shares to their relatives and friends prior to an open offer and tender that number of shares under different names in order to get all their shares accepted. Further, SEBI has to keep in view the interests of all shareholders.

Privatisation of State Undertakings

7056. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the undertakings owned by different States are being brought under the purview of disinvestment during the next Financial year; 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) State PSU fall under the administrative jurisdiction of State

Governments. The respective State Governments have their own disinvestment programmes for the undertakings owned by them. Some states are actively pursuing their privatisation programme while some others are not so active. The state level undertakings being brought under the purview of disinvestment by the state Governments during the next financial year cannot be enumerated at this stage.

Assam Gas Cracker Project

7057. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to expedite the Assam Gas Cracker Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been initiated in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for delay in implementation thereof and the time by which he project is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Assam Gas Cracker Project is being setup by Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. (RAPL), a joint venture of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) and Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL). The implementation of the project is monitored by the Government in meetings taken at senior levels. The latest review of the implementation of the project was held on 10.05.2002. On completion of the formalities regarding the feedstock supply agreements and acquisition of land, the project authorities expect that the project would be commissioned in 44 months.

[Translation]

Opening of Science and Technology University in Kota

7058. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had a proposal for opening a science and technology university in Kota, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed university could not be established;

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

(e) the time by which the university is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) The Government has no proposal for opening of science and technology university in Kota, Rajasthan.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

LL.B. Courses

7059. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the UGC approved Universities in the country that run five years LL.B. course for 10+2 candidates, State-wise; and

(b) the names of law colleges affiliated to each such University, separately, State-wise and location-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A list of universities having five years integrated LL.B. course for 10+2 candidates is enclosed as Statement.

(b) A list of Law Colleges affiliated to each such university having three years (after graduation) or five years integrated (after 10+2) course in LL.B. is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

List of Universities having five year integrated course in LL.B.

State	University
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra University, Waltair, Visakhapatnam-530 003

1	2
	2. Kakatiya University, Warangal, Vidyarangpuri, Pin-506 009
	3. Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Pin-522 510.
	4. Osmania University Hyderabad, Pin-500 007.
	5. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati-517 502.
	6. National Acad. of Legal Studies & Research University 3-4-761 Barkatpura, Hyderabad-500 027
Bihar	7. Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar Bihar University Muzaffarpur-842001.
Goa	8. Goa University, Teleiogao Plateau, Goa-403 203.
Gujarat	9. North Gujarat University, Rajmahal Road, Patan, Pin - 384 265. (Gujarat)
Haryana	10. Kurushkehtra University, Kurukshetra, Pin - 132 119 (Haryana)
	11. Maharshi Dayanand Univ. Rohtak, Pin - 124 001. (Haryana)
Karnataka	12. Bangalore University, Bangalore, Pin - 560 056.
	13. Karnataka University, Pavate Nagar, Dharwad, Pin - 580 003.
	14. Kuvempu University, Gnana Shayadri, Dt. Shimoga Pin - 577 451. Karnataka
	15. Mangalore University, Mangalagaongothi, Mangalore-574 199.

1	2
	16. Mysore University, Crawford Hall, Mysore - 570 005
	17. National Law School of India University, PB. 7201 Bangalore - 560 072.
Kerala	18. Calicut University, PO. Kozikode, Calicut - 673 635.
	19. Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram, Trivandrum - 695034.
	20. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Pin - 686 560. (Kerala)
Madhya Pradesh	21. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar - 470 003. (M.P.)
	22. National Law Instt. University, Bhopal Bhadbhada Rd, Barkheri Kalan, PB No. 369, Bhopal 462 003
Maharashtra	23. Mumbai University, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 032.
	24. Nagpur University, Ravindra Nath Tagore Marg, Nagpur - 440 001.
	25. North Maharashtra University, P.B. No. 80, Jalgaon, Umavinagar, Pin - 425 001
	26. Pune University, Pune, Pin - 411 007.
	27. Shivaji University, Vidyanagar Kolhapur - 416 004.
	28. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Vishnupuri, Nanded-431 603
	29. #Bharati Vidyapeeth, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Pune - 411 030.

Institution deemed to be university

1	2
Punjab	30. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Pin - 143 005.
	31. Punjabi University, Patiala, Pin - 147 002.
Tamil Nadu	32. T.N. Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Poompozhiil, Greenways Road, Chennai 600 028
Uttar Pradesh	33. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Pin - 202 002.
	34. Lucknow University, Lucknow, Pin - 226 007.
West Bengal	35. Calcutta University, Calcutta, Pin - 700 073.
	36. North Bengal University, Raja Ram Mohanpur, Darjeeling- 734 430. (WB)
	37. West Bengal National University, of Juridical Scs., Aranya Bhavan, 10A LA Bl., S.L City, Calcutta
Pondicherry	38. Pondicherry University, R V Nagar, Kalapat, Pondicherry - 605 014.

Statement II

List of Law Colleges constituent/affiliated to Universities given in statement

S. No.	Name & Address
1	2
University: Andhra	
1.	Nyaya Vidyapeeth Law College, Visakhapatnam, Dist. Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh-530 040
2.	M.R. College of Law, Vizianagaram, Dist. Vizianagaram Andhra Pradesh-531 202
3.	D.N.R. College of Law, Bhimavaram, Dist. West Godavari Andhra Pradesh-534 202
4.	N.B. Memorial Law College,

1	2
	Mehranipeta, Visakhapatnam, Dist. Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh-530 002
5.	Veeravali College of Law Rajamundry Dist. East Godavari Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sri Shirdi Sai Vidya Parishad Law College Teja Towers, Amalapuram Dist. East Godavari Andhra Pradesh
7.	G.S. Krishna Memorial Law College, Rajamundry, Distt. East Godavari Andhra Pradesh-533 105
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Law Ramanyyapet, Kakinada Dist. East Godavari Andhra Pradesh-533 005
9.	M.P.R. College of Law Srikakulam Dist. Srikakulam Andhra Pradesh
10.	P.S. Raju College of Law Kakinada Dist. East Godavari Andhra Pradesh
11.	All Saints Christian Educational Society College of Law, Visakhapatnam, Dist. Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh-530 002
12.	Sir CRR College of Law Eluru 534 006 Dist. West Godavari Andhra Pradesh
13.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law, Waltair, Dist. Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh

1	2
	University: Kakatiya
14.	Margdarshi College of Law, Karimnagar, Dist. Karimnagar Andhra Pradesh-505 001
15.	Manair College of Law, Khammam, Dist. Khammam Andhra Pradesh-507 001
16.	Akhil Bharathi College of Law, Warangal Dist. Warangal Andhra Pradesh-506 001
17.	S.E.S. Evening College of Law Karimnagar Dist. Karimnagar Andhra Pradesh
18.	Adarsh Law College Hanamkonda Dist. Warangal Andhra Pradesh-506 001
19.	University College of Law Warangal Dist. Warangal Andhra Pradesh-506 001
	University: Nagarjuna
20.	A.C. College of Law, Guntur, Dist. Guntur Andhra Pradesh-522 001
21.	D.S.R. Hindu College of Law, Machilipatnam, Dist. Krishna Andhra Pradesh
22.	Sidhartha Law College, Vijayawada, Dist. Krishna Andhra Pradesh-520 007
23.	J.C. College of Law Guntur Dist. Guntur Andhra Pradesh-522 006

1	2
24.	M.M. College of Law, Vijayawada, Dist. Krishna Andhra Pradesh
25.	Indira Priyadarshini College of Law Ongole Dist. Prakasam Andhra Pradesh-523 002
26.	Bapatla College of Law Bapatla Dist. Guntur Andhra Pradesh
27.	Dwarka College of Law Guntur Dist. Guntur Andhra Pradesh
University: Osmania	
28.	Andhra Mahila Sabha Law College U.U. Campus, Hyderabad-7. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
29.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law College, Chikkadpally, Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500 020
30.	Mahatma Gandhi Law College C/o St. Domenics High School, Saleem Nagar Colony, Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500 036
31.	Padala Ramareddy College of Law, Yellaradoygudda, Hyderabad. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
32.	Ponugoti Madhav Rao Law College, Temaka, Secunderabad, Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
33.	Anwar-Ul Uloom College of Law (Even.) New Mallepally, Hyderabad Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh

1	2
34.	K.V. Rangareddy Law College, A.V. College Campus, Gagan Mahal. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500 029
35.	P.G. College of Law, Basheerbagh, Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
36.	University College of Law, Hyderabad. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
37.	Shadan College of Law, 6-2-978 Khairtabad, Hyderabad-4. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
38.	Sultan-Ul-Uloom College of Law (Even.), Mount Pleasant 8-2-240, Road No. 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500 034
39.	Pendekanti Law Collegee, Vasavi Academy of Education, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad-29. Dist. Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh
40.	Nizamabad Law College, Mubarak Nagar, Dist. Nizamabad Andhra Pradesh
41.	Nizamabad Law College, Mubarak Nagar, Dist. Nizamabad Andhra Pradesh
University: Sri Venkateswara	
42.	Dr. Ambedkar Law College Tirupati Dist. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh

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43.	Sri Venkateswara College of Law Tirupati Dist. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh
44.	Smt. Basavarama Tarakam Memorial Law College (Eve.) Cuddapah, Dist. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh
45.	Sri R.K.M. Law College (Eve.) Srinivas Nagar Tirupati Road, Dist. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh
46.	Sri P. Basi Reddi College of Law (Eve.) Cuddapah, Dist. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh
47.	V.R. Law College (Eve.) Nellore. Dist. Nellore Andhra Pradesh
University: Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, Bihar	
48.	Sri Krishna Jubilee Law College, Muzaffarpur, Distt. Muzaffarpur Bihar
49.	Shamardam Shani Law College, Betiya, Dist. Pashchim Champaran Bihar
50.	Law College, Motihari, Dist. Purbi Champaran Bihar
University: Goa	
51.	V.M. Salagaocar College of Law, Panaji, Dist. North Goa Goa-403 002
52.	Govind Ramnath Kare College of Law, Margoa, Goa, Dist. South Goa Goa-403 060

1	2
University: North Gujarat	
53.	Law College Palanpur Dist. Banaskantha Gujarat
54.	Sheth Motilal Nyalchand Law College, Patan, (N.G.)-384 265 Dist. Mehsana Gujarat-384 265
55.	Law College, Himmatnagar, (N.G.) Dist. Sabarkantha Gujarat-383 001
56.	Sheth Brijlal Sevakaram Law College, Unjha, (N.G.)-384 170 Dist. Mehsana Gujarat-384 170
57.	Shri S.M. Shah Law College, Mehsana, (N.G.) Dist. Mehsana Gujarat-384 002
58.	Shri Naranbhai Shamalbhai Patel Law College, Modasa, (N.G.) Dist. Sabarkantha Gujarat-383 315
University: Bangalore	
59.	AMC Law College, AMC Building 30th Cross 6th Block Jayanagar Bangalore 560 001, Karnataka
60.	B.H.S. College of Law, (Anjaney) Temple Road, Basavangudi Bangalore-560 004 Dist. Bangalore Karnataka
61.	Al-Ameen College of Law H. (Near Lalbagh Main) Hosur Road Bangalore-27. Dist. Bangalore Karnataka

1	2	1	2
62.	Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies Vijaya College Campus, R.V. Road Basavangudi Bangalore 560 004	71.	B.E.S. College of Law 16th Main, 4th Block Jayanagar Bangalore-560 011 Karnataka
63.	Dayananad Sagar College of Law (Eve.) Shavige Malleswara Hills Kumaraswamy Layout Bangalore-560 078 Dist. Bangalore Karnataka	72.	Sarvodaya Law College No. 9/180, J.C. Nagar Mahalakshipuram (Post) Kurubora Hally Bangalore - 560 086 Karnataka
64.	Islamia College of Law National Park Road Bangalore - 560 076 Dist. Bangalore Karnataka	73.	Univeristy Law College, Bangalore, Dist. Bangalore -560 009 Karnataka
65.	K.L.E.S.'s Law College, II Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-10, Dist. Bangalore Karnataka	74.	Ms. Ramaiah College of Law Ms. Ramaiah Nagar MSRIT (PO) Dist. Bangalore - 560 054 Karnataka
66.	Socio-Legal Service and Research Centre Law College (Eve.) United Mission Composite Junior College Annexe- Mission Road, Bangalore, Dist. Bangalore Karnataka-560 027	75.	Vidyodaya Law College, Tumkur B.H. Road, Dist. Tumkur Karnataka-572 102
67.	Sri Krishna Institute of Law Batawadi, Mahalakshmi Nagar Tumkur-572 103 Dist. Tumkur Karnataka	76.	KES Society's Rajiv Gandhi College of Law Corporation Boys High School Building Temple Street Kodandaramapura Malleswaram Dist. Bangalore-560 003, Karnataka
68.	Vivekananda College of Law Rajajinagar, II Stage, Dr. Rajakumar Road Dist. Bangalore Karnataka-560 055	77.	Babu Jagjeevan Ram College of Law No. 638, 2nd Block Illrd Stage, Basaveswara Nagar Opp. to Mini Ganga Kalyana Manitapa, Bangalore-79 Karnataka
69.	Dr. Rammanohar Lohia College of Law, No. 3, East end 'B' Main, 9th Block Jayanagar, Bangalore, Dist. Bangalore Karnataka-560 069	78.	Sheshadripuram Law College (Eve.) Sheshadripuram, Bangalore-20, Dist. Bangalore Karnataka
70.	Government Law College Kolar, Dist. Kolar-563 101 Karnataka	79.	Visveshwarapura College of Law, K.R. Road, Bangalore-4 Dist. Bangalore Karnataka

1	2
80.	Indira Priyadarshini College of Law No. 25, 1st 'C' Main Road Behind HMT Bhanjan, RT Nagar Ganganagar Extension Bangalore - 560 032 Karnataka
81.	Miranda Law College Hal III Stage Dist. Bangalore - 560 075 Karnataka
82.	Pruthvi Law College (Eve.) No. 14/1, (RS. Builders & Developers) 6th Cross, 1 Main, Gandhinagar Dist. Bangalore-560 009 Karnataka
83.	Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law, No. 9 Race Course Road, Anandrao Circle, Bangalore-9, Dist. Bangalore Karnataka
84.	K.G.F. Law College, Oorgaum Kolar, Dist. Kolar Karnataka-563 120
University: Kuvempu	
85.	M.K. Sreenivasa Setty Law College, Malandur Road, Chikmagalure, Dist. Chikmagalur Karnataka
86.	R.L. Law College, Davangere, Dist. Davangere Karnataka
87.	SJM College of Law Chitradurga Dist. Chitradurga Karnataka
88.	National College of Law, Shimoga, Balaraj Urs Road Dist. Shimoga Karnataka

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University: Mangalore	
89.	Saraswati Law College Chitradurga, Dist. Chitradurga Karnataka
90.	Sagara Gangotri College of Law Sagara-577 401 Dist. Shimoga Karnataka
University: Mangalore	
91.	K.V.G. Law College, Karunjibhag, Sullia-574 239 Dist. Dakshin Kannad Karnataka
92.	Sri Dharmsthala Manjunatheswara College of Law, Mangalore, Dist. Dakshin Kannad Karnataka-575 003
93.	Vivekanand Law College, Nehru Nagar, Puttur, Dist. Dakshin Kannad Karnataka
94.	Justice K.S. Hegde Memorial Law College Kodialbail Mangalore
95.	Vikunta Baliga Law College, Udupi-576 102 Dist. Dakshin Kannad, Karnataka
96.	Yedthare Manjayya Shetty Law College New Brindavan Complex Kundapur-576 201 Dist. Dakshin Kannad Karnataka
University: Mysore	
97.	M. Krishna Law College, Hassan, Dist. Hassan Karnataka
98.	H.H. Memorial Law College, Mandya, Dist. Mandya Karnataka

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99.	Vidyavardhak Law College, Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysore Dist. Mysore-570 021 Karnataka
100.	J.S.S. Law College, Kuvempunagar, Mysore, Dist. Mysore - 570 023 Karnataka
101.	Mahajana Education Society College of Law, Jayalakshampuram, Mysore, Dist. Mysore Karnataka
102.	P.E.S. Law College Mandya, Dist. Mandya-573 201 Karnataka
103.	Sharda Vilas Law College, Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore, Dist. Mysore-570 004 Karnataka
University: Calicut	
104.	Govt. Law College, Trichur, Dist. Trichur Kerala
105.	Govt. Law College, Calicut Dist. Calicut Kerala-673 012
106.	Govt. Law (Evening) College, Calicut Dist. Calicut Kerala-673 012
University: Kerala	
107.	The Kerala Law Academy Law College, Perurkada, TVPM Thiruvananthapuram Dist. Thiruvananthapuram Kerala-695 005
108.	Govt. Law College, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala-695 033

1	2
University: Mahatma Gandhi	
109.	Govt. Law College Ernakulam Dist. Ernakulam Kerala
University: Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	
110.	D.B.C. Law College, Panna, Dist. Panna Madhya Pradesh
111.	Law College, Damoh Dist. Damoh Madhya Pradesh
112.	Satpura Mahavidyalaya for Law, Chhindwara, Dist. Chhindwara Madhya Pradesh
113.	Pt. Motilal Nehru Law College, Chhatarpur. Dist. Chhatarpur Madhya Pradesh
University: Mumbai	
114.	Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Wadala, Mumbai-400 031 Dist. Mumbai Maharashtra
115.	Govt. Law College, Opp. Churchgate Station Mumbai-400 020 Dist. Mumbai Maharashtra
116.	K.C. Law College, Dinshaw Wacha Road Mumbai-20 Dist.: Mumbai Maharashtra
117.	Siddharth College of Law, Anand Bhavan, Fort, Mumbai-400 023 Dist.: Mumbai Maharashtra

1	2
136.	Maharoshi Cosmo Education A.K. Khan Law College Pune Dist. Pune Maharashtra
137.	Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's Law College Sangamner-422 605 Dist.: Ahmednagar Maharashtra University: Shivaji
138.	New Law College, G.K. Gokhala College Building Dist. Kolhapur Maharashtra
139.	D.G.B. Dayanand Evening Law College, Solapur-413 005 Dist. Solapur Maharashtra
140.	Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan Rajwada Chowk Sangli-416 416 Maharashtra
141.	N.S. Law College, Raj Nemi Campus, Wood House Road, Sangli, Dist. Sangli Maharashtra-416 416
142.	Priyadarshini Dnyan Prabhodini's Law College Phaltan Dist. Satara Maharashtra
143.	Rajarshi Shahu Evening Law College, Barsi-413 411. Dist. Solapur Maharashtra
144.	Shahji Law College, Kolhapur, Dist. Kolhapur Maharashtra
145.	Ismail Saheb Mulla Law College, Satara, Dist.: Satara Maharashtra-415 001

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	University: Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada
146.	Daynand Law College, Latur-413 531 Dist. Latur Maharashtra
147.	Law College, Nanded-431 602 Dist.: Nanded Maharashtra
148.	Shivaji Law College, Parbhani-431 401. Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra
149.	Shri Shivaji Law College Kandhar Dist. Nanded Maharashtra University: Bharati Vidyapeeth
150.	New Law College Pune, Dist-Pune Maharashtra University: North Bengal
151.	Sikkim Govt. Law College Gangtok Sikkim-731 101 University: Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
152.	Govt. Law College, Bharathiar Uni. Post. Race Course Road, Dist. Coimbaore Tamil Nadu-641 046
153.	The Central Law College, Salem Dist. Salem Tamil Nadu-636 008
154.	Dr. Ambedkar Govt. Law College, Esplanade, Dist. Chennai Tamil Nadu-600 104

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155. Govt. Law College,
E.V.R. College Building,
Tiruchirapalli-2
Dist. Tiruchirapalli
Tamil Nadu
156. Madurai Law College,
Madurai
Dist. Madurai
Tamil Nadu-625 020
157. Govt. Law College
Tirunelveli
Dist. Tirunelveli, Kottatoman
Tamil Nadu
158. Directorate of Legal Studies
Tamil Nadu Housing Board Building
Nandhanam
Chennai-600 035

University: Calcutta

159. South Calcutta Law College,
6/1, Swinhow Street,
Calcutta
Dist. Calcutta
West Bengal-700 019
160. University College of Law,
Calcutta-12
Dist. Calcutta
West Bengal
161. Surendranath Law College,
24-M.G. Road,
Calcutta-29.
Dist. Calcutta
West Bengal
162. Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri Law College,
30-Prince Anwar Shah Rd.
Calcutta-33.
Dist. Calcutta
West Bengal

University: North Bengal

163. Jalpaiguri Law College,
PD Beguntary, Jalpaiguri,
Dist. Jalpaiguri
West Bengal-735 101
164. North Bengal University College of Law,
Rajarammohanpur
Dist. Darjeeling
West Bengal-734 430
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University: Pondicherry

165. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. Law College,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Street, Pondicherry
Dist. Pondicherry
Pondicherry-605 001
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Disparity in State and National Level Eligibility Tests by UGC

7060. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding 'disparity' in the standard of the State-level-eligibility test and the National Eligibility Test by the University Grants Commission;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the said disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) According to the information provided by UGC, the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) is conducted on the pattern of the National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the UGC and UGC-CSIR for Humanities, Social Sciences & Science related subjects respectively. Most of the States conducting SLET permit the candidates to appear in the regional language of that particular State. Representations were received from the various SLET passed candidates that they were ignored by the various recruiting agencies on the basis of not knowing the regional languages of other States. Keeping this in view, the Commission has taken a decision that from June 2002, the SLET qualified candidates shall be eligible to apply for the post of Lecturer only in the universities/colleges belonging to the same State whose SLET examination they have passed.

Implementation of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana in Karnataka

7061. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Karnataka had discussed with him with regard to implementation of the Centrally Sponsored 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana' in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the main points discussed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposals made by the Chief Minister have already agreed upon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There was no record of such discussion.

Funds under Rural Development Scheme

7062. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor people are getting 100 days work through Gram Panchayats from the funds of rural development;

(b) if so, the amount released to the Government of West Bengal to fulfill 100 days work through Gram Panchayats during the last three years and likely to be released during 2002-2003; and

(c) whether this amount is released through the State Government or direct to the Gram Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), which has been merged into the Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) since 25th September, 2001 was the Programme to be implemented by the Gram Panchayats. Now, 2nd Stream of the SGRY is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats. Neither the JGSY nor the SGRY envisages employment guarantee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funds under the SGRY Stream-II are released to the Gram Panchayats, through the District Rural Development Agencies or the Zilla Parishads and not through the State Government.

Smuggling of Foods

7063. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of smuggling of goods have increased alarmingly on the east-coast area especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that Vijayawada has become the central place for sending such goods to various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Gorkha Hill Council

7064. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Gorkha Hill Council of Darjeeling is considering to have direct plan allocation/assistance to the Hill Council not through the State Government;

(b) whether such proposal have been considered;

(c) whether the additional plan allocation for Hill Council of Darjeeling is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Planning Commission recommends the releases under the Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) to the designated hill areas of Darjeeling district. Further, the border blocks of Darjeeling district are also covered under the Border Areas Development Programme (BADP). Under both these programmes, funds are released to the concerned State Government for further spatial and sectoral allocation.

Subsidy to Fertilizer and Phosphate Industry

7065. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had been giving any subsidy to the Fertilizer and phosphate Industry;

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

(c) the number of units in the country getting the said subsidy, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to stop this subsidy; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government provides subsidy on urea, which is the only fertilizer under statutory price, distribution and movement control. Besides, Government provides concession on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

(c) The details of number of units in the country getting the subsidy/concession are given in enclosed statement.

(d) There is no proposal at present to stop the subsidy/concession.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

Names of DAP/Complex/SSP/Urea Units and their location in the country which are getting subsidy/concession

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Name of the State where located
1	2	3
Urea		
1.	Nagarjuna Fertilisers-I	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nagarjuna Fertilisers-II	Andhra Pradesh
3.	HFCL, Namrup-III	Assam
4.	FCI, Sindri Modn.	Bihar
5.	Zuari Industries Ltd., Goa	Goa
6.	GSFC, Baroda	Gujarat
7.	KRIBHCO, Hazira	Gujarat
8.	IFFCO, Kalol	Gujarat
9.	GNVFC, Bharuch	Gujarat

1	2	3
10.	NFL, Panipat	Haryana
11.	NFL, Nangal	Punjab
12.	MCFL, Mangalore	Karnataka
13.	FACT, Udyogmandal	Kerala
14.	NFL, Vijaipur-II	Madhya Pradesh
15.	NFL, Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh
16.	RCF, Trombay-V	Maharashtra
17.	RCF-Thal	Maharashtra
18.	NFL, Bhatinda	Punjab
19.	Chambal Fertilisers, Gadepan-I	Rajasthan
20.	Chambal Fertilisers, Gadepan-II	Rajasthan
21.	Sriram Fertilisers, Kota	Rajasthan
22.	NLC, Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
23.	MFL, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
24.	SPIC, Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
25.	Oswal Chem. & Ferts. Ltd., Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
26.	IFFCO, Aonla-I	Uttar Pradesh
27.	IFFCO, Aonla-II	Uttar Pradesh
28.	IGFCC, Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh
29.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	Uttar Pradesh
30.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Duncans Industries Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Tata Chem. Ltd., Babrala	Uttar Pradesh
DAP		
1.	GFCL	Andhra Pradesh
2.	ZIL	Goa
3.	GSFC-Sikka	Gujarat
4.	GSFC-Vadodara	Gujarat
5.	IFFCO	Gujarat
6.	Indogulf	Gujarat

1	2	3
7. MCFL		Karnataka
8. OCFL		Orissa
9. PPL		Orissa
10. SPIC		Tamil Nadu
11. HLL		West Bengal
Complex		
1. Coromandal		Andhra Pradesh
2. GFCL		Andhra Pradesh
3. ZIL		Goa
4. IFFCO		Gujarat
5. Indo Gulf		Gujarat
6. GNFC		Gujarat
7. GSFC (Sikka)		Gujarat
8. GSFC (Vadodara)		Gujarat
9. FACT		Kerala
10. Deepak Fert.		Maharashtra
11. RCF		Maharashtra
12. PPL		Orissa
13. EID Parry		Tamil Nadu
14. MFL		Tamil Nadu
15. SPIC		Tamil Nadu
16. HLL		West Bengal
SSP		
1. Andhra Sugar		Andhra Pradesh
2. Chemtech		Andhra Pradesh
3. Krishna Industries		Andhra Pradesh
4. Pragati Fert.		Andhra Pradesh
5. Prathyusha		Andhra Pradesh
6. Priyanka		Andhra Pradesh
7. Subhodaya		Andhra Pradesh
8. PPCL		Bihar
9. BEC, Bilaspur		Chhattisgarh

1	2	3
10. DMCC		Chhattisgarh
11. DMCC		Gujarat
12. Liberty Phos		Gujarat
13. Mardia Chem		Gujarat
14. Nirma		Gujarat
15. Sona		Gujarat
16. Jayshree Chem III		Haryana
17. OCCL		Haryana
18. Tungbadra		Karnataka
19. Asha Phos		Madhya Pradesh
20. Khaitan Chem		Madhya Pradesh
21. M.P. Orgogam		Madhya Pradesh
22. Madhya Bharat		Madhya Pradesh
23. Mexican		Madhya Pradesh
24. Mukteshwar		Madhya Pradesh
25. Rama phos-Indore		Madhya Pradesh
26. Rewati Minerals		Madhya Pradesh
27. Shreeji Fert.		Madhya Pradesh
28. Swastik Fert.		Madhya Pradesh
29. Arihant Fert. & Chem.		Madhya Pradesh
30. Basant Agro		Maharashtra
31. BEC, Pulgaon		Maharashtra
32. Bharat Fert.		Maharashtra
33. DMCC		Maharashtra
34. Jairam Phos		Maharashtra
35. MAIDC		Maharashtra
36. Raasi Fert.		Maharashtra
37. Raj Laxmi Agro		Maharashtra
38. Rama Krishi		Maharashtra
39. Shiva Fert.		Maharashtra
40. Munak Chem.		Punjab
41. Arihant Phosphate		Rajasthan

1	2	3
42.	Rama phos-Udaipur	Rajasthan
43.	Aravali	Rajasthan
44.	Bohra	Rajasthan
45.	Gayatri Spinning	Rajasthan
46.	Liberty Phos	Rajasthan
47.	Manglam Phos.	Rajasthan
48.	Prem Sakhi	Rajasthan
49.	Sadhana Phos	Rajasthan
50.	Shri Ganpati Fert.	Rajasthan
51.	Survi Color	Rajasthan
52.	Tedco Granites	Rajasthan
53.	DMCC	Rajasthan
54.	Coimbatore Pio	Tamil Nadu
55.	EID Parry	Tamil Nadu
56.	Kothari Industries	Tamil Nadu
57.	Shaw Wallace	Tamil Nadu
58.	Khaitan Fert.	Uttar Pradesh
59.	Shree Acids	Uttar Pradesh
60.	Jubilient/VAM	Uttar Pradesh
61.	Mahadeo	Uttar Pradesh
62.	HLL	West Bengal
63.	Jayshree Chem I	West Bengal
64.	Jayshree Chem II	West Bengal
65.	Sharda Fert.	West Bengal
66.	Teesta Agro	West Bengal
67.	The Phos Co.	West Bengal

Sub-Centre of SAI

7066. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sub-centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) at present, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any requests to open such more centres in the States, especially from Maharashtra;

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

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has one functional Sub-Centre at Guwahati and in the recent years the following Sub-Centres have been approved:

(i) SAI Sub-Centre at Lucknow

(ii) SAI Sub-Centre at Jabalpur

(iii) SAI Sub-Centre at Nagercoil

(iv) SAI Sub-Centre at Tirupati

(b) and (c) No request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for the establishment of a Sub-Centre in the State. However, Government of Jharkhand has made a request for setting up of a Sub-Centre at Hazaribagh.

(d) These Centres would be established in the current Five Year Plan in a phased manner.

Production of Drugs

7067. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of drugs has registered a significant increase in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of production thereof during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the Union Government have been able to meet the demand of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Indian pharmaceutical industry has registered an impressive growth over the years and has increased its exports. According to ORG-MARG Retail Store Audit Report, the pharmaceutical market in the country for the last three years has been as under:

Year	(Rs. Crore)
1999	12804.05
2000	14155.45
2001	15533.79

(c) The availability of drugs in the country, in general, is satisfactory. The Indian Drug Industry is able to meet the requirement of bulk drugs in a significant measure and of almost the entire range of formulations except certain new drugs, vaccines and diagnostics.

Information Regarding Marine Catch

7068. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether information regarding marine catch and matters connected therewith is being supplied to fishermen from satellites;

(b) if so, the names of coastal States where this information is being provided;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the benefits of this facility for the fishermen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Deemed Universities Status to Malviya Engineering College, Jaipur

7069. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of imparting best technical education in the country, Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur has met the situation of E.S.O. and received a certificate to this effect;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether in spite of meeting all the basic necessities and standards to the said Engineering college has not been awarded the status of deemed university;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be given the status of deemed university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur has informed that it is one of the participating institute of the Ministry of Information Technology, World Bank, Swiss Development Agency, sponsored Project IMPACT for improvement of Technical Manpower in the areas of Electronics and Computer Engineering. Under this project, the ISO-9001 awarding activity was initiated for Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Engineering Department of the College which is under process.

(c) to (e) Recommendations of AICTE and UGC have been received for granting Deemed to be University status to the Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur and are under consideration in the Ministry.

Approval to Construction Plans of Delhi

7070. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state that details of the construction plans approved in respect of areas of Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that they have sanctioned 10,763 building plans from 1998 to 2001 under their jurisdiction as per provisions of Building Bye-Laws 1983/MPD-2001 and its amendment from time to time.

The DDA has reported that during this time 5799 construction plans were approved by them in their area of jurisdiction.

The NDMC has reported that during this time 216 construction plans were approved by them in their jurisdiction.

[English]

Review of the Working in Development Cells of CSIR

7071. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of business development cells created at CSIR's laboratories throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the earning registered by them during last financial year;

(c) whether the Government propose to make CSIR self-reliant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No Sir. However, the Heads of the Business Development Cells in the CSIR laboratories meet annually to collectively review performance/policies to workout and recommend strategy & business practices to resolve common/generic business related difficulties/issues.

(b) The External Cash Flow (ECF) generated by CSIR during the year 2001-2002 was Rs. 264 crore.

(c) to (e) No Sir. CSIR is a publicly funded R&D organization engaged in research activities of national importance and of public use.

SMS Facilities

7072. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Bureau and other intelligence agencies have sought for withdrawal of SMS facilities;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the help of FBI is taken in developing software that can help to monitor e-mail and cell phones of underworld gangs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Delhi Police is jamming SMS facilities with the help of cell phone operations; and

(f) if so, the details and 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) No such information is available at present.

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

(e) No such action has been taken by the Delhi Police.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Income and Expenditure of NDMC

7073. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income earned by the New Delhi Municipal Council from rentals from the shops under NDMC;

(b) the details of income and expenditure of NDMC, separately;

(c) whether the NDMC is contemplating to charge a lump sum amount from the tenants in lieu of providing them ownership rights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The annual income earned from the licensees of the shops under the management of New Delhi Municipal Council is approximately Rs. 9.70 crores.

(b) As per the Revised Estimates for the year 2001-2002, the Receipts and Expenditure of New Delhi Municipal Council were Rs. 787.94 crores and Rs. 840.64 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council has decided to grant ownership rights on the basis of licence/sub-lease to the licensees of 15 NDMC markets after charging from them one time premium as per the land rates fixed by the Land and Development Office and ground rent at the rate of 2.5% of the premium.

[*English*]

CAG Report on Navodaya Vidyalaya and UGC

7074. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has commented on the shortcomings of Navodaya Vidyalayas and the functioning of the University Grants Commission in his report for the year ended 31 March, 2001;

(b) if so, the highlights of CAG's observations on the functioning of Navodaya Vidyalayas and University Grants Commission;

(c) whether the CAG has communicated his findings to the Ministry in November 2001;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The CAG findings relating to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and University Grants Commission are being examined in consultation with both the organizations.

Statement

The Highlights are as under:

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI:

- Against 543 districts (except Tamil Nadu and West Bengal), the Samiti had 440 sanctioned Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) with a shortfall of 103 JNVs.
- There was under utilization of intake capacity ranging between 9.18 per cent to 18.45 per cent.
- There were instances of lack of basic requirements for students such as, shortage of dormitories/class-rooms, non-providing of quality food, non-availability of drinking water, etc.
- There was increasing trend of dropouts and migration policy failed.
- There were 1253 vacant posts, in respect of teaching staff as on 31st March, 2001. Besides 23 Principals tendered resignations thereby affecting the academic activities.
- The introduction of Information Technology Education was not at desired level as against

440 sanctioned JNVs as on March 2001, it was introduced in 103 JNVs upto 1999-2000 which was increased to 321 JNVs during 2000-2001.

- Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6.17 crore were misutilised towards payment of CPF advances.
- The meetings of the core committees were not held as per periodicity. Shortfall ranged between 29 per cent and 86 per cent, further shortfall in the functioning of the committees at Vidyalaya level ranged between 61 per cent and 100 per cent.
- There exists no effective monitoring system in the Samiti.
- In pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimate Committee of Parliament 1994-95 (47th Report), the Government of India constituted a review committee only in October 1999, report of which was still awaited.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION:

- Inspection of Universities required under the Section 13(1) of the UGC Act was not conducted. While 146 universities were visited during 1997-98 for assessing development grant, only 6 universities were assessed for standard of teaching upto 1999-2000.
- Share of development grant to 15 Central Universities increased constantly to 53.43% as against 46.57% to 212 Deemed and State Universities. No effective measures were taken to eliminate disparity despite the recommendations of Public Accounts Committee 25 years ago which led to this inequitable development of universities in the country.
- Rs. 937.52 lakhs was released to 13 Universities in violation of the guidelines of the development scheme.
- While Rs. 630.00 lakhs was released to 21 Computer Centres without approval of detailed action plan for utilization, Rs. 140.00 lakh was released to 8 Computer Centres in violation of guidelines of the Scheme.
- No mechanism existed in UGC to identify the list of un-notified degrees being run in various universities; 8 degree programmes were run and degrees awarded by DU, JNU and JMI without notification by UGC.
- UGC circulated the recommendations of the Curriculum Development Centres (CDC) since

1992-93 but failed to evolve any mechanism to monitor its implementation in universities.

- UGC failed in introducing appropriate examination reform system in the Universities, as it could not formulate acceptable package of examination reforms.
- UGC notified (December, 1998) various measures for maintenance of standards of education but failed to monitor observance of its instructions.
- Rs. 132.91 lakhs spent on UGC computerization became infructuous due to non-development of software and non-filling of vacant posts created for computer unit.

[*Translation*]

Disinvestment of Coal India Limited

7075. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited was also one of the establishments to be disinvested by the Government;

(b) if so, whether at present the Government do not intend to disinvest Coal India Limited; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) The Government has not thus far taken any decision on disinvestment of Coal India Limited.

[*English*]

Facilities to States for Organising National/ International Games

7076. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:

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

(a) the details of monetary support and other facilities given to a State for Organizing National and international games;

(b) the assistance given and proposed to be given to Andhra Pradesh for preparation of 32nd National games to be held in Hyderabad during 2002;

(c) whether the Government propose to sanction the amount for training/coaching centre to utilize the sports equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) There is no provision in the existing schemes for providing monetary support and other facilities to a State for organizing National and International Games as such.

(b) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had requested for release of a one-time grant of Rs. 50.00 crores for creation of sports infrastructure for National Games to be held in Hyderabad during 2002. As no provision exists for providing ad-hoc or one time grant for creation of sports infrastructure, the Chief Minister was requested on 27.11.2001 to get suitable proposals for creation of sports infrastructure formulated in accordance with the prescribed norms of the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports infrastructure".

(c) and (d) No such proposals has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Partnership between SAI and FICCI

7077. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to identify opportunities to increase partnership between the industry and the sports bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish sports academies with the help of FICCI in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Sports Authority of India (SAI) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) was signed on 24th April, 2002 which aims to augment and supplement Government of India's efforts for achieving excellence in sports by raising resources through corporate sponsorships and channelising it to/through Sports Authority of India to optimize its utilization.

Under the MOU, both FICCI and SAI will:

1. Identify opportunities to increase partnership between the Indian industry and the sports administration.
2. Encourage sports federations to market their respective sports and events to Indian industry to increase private participation in Indian sports.
3. Help industry participation in sports to optimize their investments in sports sponsorships.

Towards this end, both FICCI & SAI will jointly:

- Identify short term and long term partnership opportunities
- Conduct seminars/workshops/roundtables to increase awareness and modalities of enhancing partnership between sports administration and Federation on one hand and Indian industry on the other.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Foreign Tour of Wrestlers

7078. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Babus put Wrestlers on the Mat" in the *Hindustan Times* dated 2 May, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not taking any prompt action in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against the responsible officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The news-item related to the proposals received from the Wrestling Federation of India (WFI) for participation sub-junior teams in (International Cadet greco-roman style wrestling tournament at Rostov Don (Russia) from May 3-5, 2002 and 11th International Cadet free style wrestling tournament at Luckenwalde (Germany) from May 3-5, 2002. These proposals were received from WFI on 23.4.02 i.e. only 10 days before the events, whereas, according to the provisions of the 'Guidelines for

Assistance to National Sports Federations', NSFs are required to submit such proposals 3 months before the event and as per subsequent instructions names of the players and officials are required to be submitted at least 20 days before the events. Even after receipt of these proposals so late, the same were referred to Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) the same day of receipt i.e. on 23.4.02 for political clearance which is a mandatory requirement for permitting foreign exposure proposals of the NSFs. The proposals were approved, as a special case on 1.5.02 subject to political clearance from MEA. The political clearance from MEA was received on 2nd May, 2002 and the same was also communicated to WFI immediately on receipt.

Setting up of National Open Schools

7079. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up some National Open Schools in various States;

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

(c) the assistance extended to these schools during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has set up the National Open School (NOS) as an autonomous organisations which imparts education to the students enrolled with it through a network of Accredited Institutions (Study Centres) all over the country. The State Open Schools are established/opened in the States by the respective State Governments. The list of State Open Schools located in different States of the country is enclosed as statement.

(c) Though the Government of India does not directly assist State Open Schools, the NOS has extended assistance to some of the State Open School in the last three years mainly in the form of academic resource support and office equipments.

Statement

List of State Open Schools

1. Andhra Pradesh Open School Society
SCERT Campus
Opp. Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium
Hyderabad.

2. Board of School Education and Haryana Open School
Bhiwani-127 021.
3. Karnataka Open School
J.S.S. Mahavidyapeetha
Ramanuja Road
Mysore-570 004
4. Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya
Bikash Bhawan
(2nd Floor, East Block)
Bidhannagar, Kolkata-700 091
5. Kerala State Open School
Vidya Bhavan, Poojapura P.O.
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala-695 012
6. M.P. State Open School
Board of Secondary Education Campus
Shivaji Nagar
Bhopal-462 011
7. Punjab School Education Board
Vidya Bhawan, Phase-8, SAS Nagar
Mohali-160 062
8. Distance Education
Board of Secondary Education
Rajasthan
Ajmer-305 001
9. Directorate of Teacher Edu. Research
& Training & Tamil Nadu Open School
DPI Campus, College Road
Nungambakkam, Chennai-600 106

Rural Sports Programmes

7080. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to drop the Rural Sports Programmes;

(b) whether the budgetary allocation under this scheme in 2001-02 was in the range of Rs. 1.25 crore;

(c) if so, the details of the utilisation of the budgetary allocation so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage sports activities in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The budgetary allocation under the scheme of Rural Sports Programme was Rs. 84 lakhs. At the RE stage it was revised upwards to Rs. 100 lakhs. This was excluding an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs allocated for organization of North-East Sports Festival under the scheme.

(c) The entire amount was utilized for organization of State and National level sports tournaments and the North-East Sports Festival.

(d) To encourage sports activities in the rural areas, Government of India implements the scheme of Rural Sports Programme, under which rural sports tournaments are organized in selected disciplines at Block, District, State and National levels. North-East Sports Festival is organized involving sports persons from the North-Eastern States including Sikkim to tap the hidden talent which is in abundance there.

[*Translation*]

Grant-in-Aid to Institutions/Organisations

7081. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide grant-in-aid to the institutions and organizations associated with the progress of higher mathematics;

(b) whether the scholarship as well as financial assistance is provided for higher studies and researches;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of grant-in-aid and financial assistance provided to the said institutions during the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) The Government provides grant-in-aid to the institutions and organizations associated with the progress of higher mathematics. Scholarship as well as financial assistance is provided for higher studies and researches through the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation (MSPI), University Grants Commission (UGC) a Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) as follows:

1. DAE fully supports the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai and Harish-Chandra Research

Institute, Allahabad which are engaged in the research in higher mathematics. National Board of Higher Mathematics (under DAE) provides scholarships and financial assistance for research projects, improving libraries, conducting mathematical Olympiads, etc. in the field of mathematics.

2. DST provides support for research projects, workshops/training programs, scholarships/fellowships (which includes prestigious Swaranjayanti Fellowships) and infrastructural support for organizations associated with higher studies.
3. MSPI funds the Indian Statistical Institute and its various centres all over India which conduct research in higher mathematics and provide scholarships for the purpose.
4. UGC provides grants under its Special Assistance Program (SAP) and COSIST (Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure Science & Technology) Programme to the Universities and Institutes.
5. CSIR provide grant-in-aid in the form of research schemes.

Total grant of Rs. 64.89 Crores has so far been provided collectively by the Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation, University Grants Commission and Council for Scientific & Industrial Research during last three years.

[English]

Haldia Petro Project

7082. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

- (a) whether the Haldia Petro Project is facing fiscal crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Union Government have initiated steps in this regard;
- (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) It is reported that Haldia Petrochemicals is facing some financial difficulties. However, the Union Government has no direct role in this regard.

Workshop on Privatisation of PSUs

7083. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day workshop on "Protect Public Sector to protect public interest" was held in Hyderabad during the month of February, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith main points discussed therein;

(c) whether the experts criticised the privatisation policy of the Union and the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has considered their views; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No such information is available.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Standard of Sports

7084. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated funds for conducting Rural Sports Meets for State level to national level in the country to improve sports and games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether her Ministry have formulated any scheme to improve the standard of sports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any funds have been allocated for the sponsored programmes to support national level/State level players in the country and the funds allocated for each programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Funds are provided to the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for implementing the scheme of Rural Sports Programme. While SAI itself organizes the National level sports tournaments in various States by rotation, the State/UT level sports tournaments are organized by the State/UT Governments, for which financial assistance @ Rs. 30,000/- per discipline for organization of State level tournaments and @ Rs. 15,000/- per discipline for organization of UT level tournaments are provided to State and UT Governments respectively. For organization of National level tournaments, a financial assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs per discipline is made available to the Sports Authority of India. This includes boarding and lodging charges @ Rs. 60 per day per person, charges for sports equipment, ground preparation, technical official fee.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of India implements the following schemes to improve the standard of sports in the country;

1. Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools
2. Rural Sports Programme
3. Sports Scholarship Scheme
4. National Championships for Women
5. National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons
6. Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons
7. Special Awards to Winners in International Sports Events and Their Coaches
8. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award
9. Arjun Award
10. Dronacharya Award
11. Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure
12. Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges
13. Grants for installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces.

(e) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports do not allocate any fund for sponsored programmes to support national/State level players.

Bombay Bomb Blasts

7085. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have revealed that the Arges Marking found on grenades used by terrorists in the December 13 attack on Parliament House were also inscribed on grenades recovered after the 1993 Bombay bomb blasts;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken this issue with Australian Government that how these grenades are supplied to ISI and Pak based militants; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the course of investigation in the Bombay Bomb blasts cases hand grenades were recovered and seized by the Bombay Police from different places, with Agres Marking. The grenades used by terrorists during the incident of attack on Parliament House on December 13, 2001 are also reported to have the Arges Marking.

(c) and (d) The matter has appropriately been taken up with concerned authorities in the Australian Government.

Implementation of Official Language in N.E. Region

7086. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Organisations/Central Government Offices located in N.E. Region for implementation of Official Language Hindi;

(b) whether there is any co-ordination among these organisations/offices for promotion of Hindi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner by which the performance of these institutions is evaluated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) For

implementation of the Official Language Hindi in North East Region, one Regional Office is functioning at Guwahati.

(b) and (c) The Office located at Guwahati is a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language and it monitors the progress of implementation of Official language Hindi in all the Central Government offices located in North-East Region.

(d) The Regional Implementation Offices evaluate the performance of the offices on the basis of Quarterly Progress Reports. The Head Office of the Department of Official Language monitors the functioning of the Regional Implementation Offices.

[Translation]

Science and Technical Education

7087. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether indifference for science and technical education has been increasing in the country for the last few years;

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

(c) whether the number of scientists on per thousand population in India is less in comparison to the other countries; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No, Sir. In fact adequate funds are provided to eligible universities and Institutions for development of higher education & research in various disciplines of Science & Technology. Further, in the field of Technical Education, every year more number of Engineering Institutes are coming up and in-take is increasing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to an estimate made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), the number of Scientific & Technical (S&T) personnel per thousand population at the beginning of 1999 was 7.27.

International comparison of S&T personnel per thousand population has limitations as the member countries of UNESCO adopt their own definitions, classifications of S&T personnel, while providing data to UNESCO and also the years of reference of data are not the same for different countries. These limitations make the international comparison unrealistic.

[English]

Transfer of Copyright of Databases

7088. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIK RAO GAWALI:

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

(a) whether National Institute of Science Communication, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, transferred copyright of its data bases, Wealth of India and Medicinal and Automatic Plants Abstracts to Asian Health Environment and Allied Databases, after 1994;

(b) if so, the details including copy of the aforesaid agreement; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken, if any, against the Asian Health Environment and Allied Databases for publishing above valuable databases consisting medicinal plants, mineral resources etc. in CD-ROM entitled "Wealth Asia" marked as copyright 1997?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No Sir. National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) contributed two of its databases for CD-ROM project of AHEAD. The copyright of the individual databases including in Asian Health Environmental and Allied Databases (AHEAD) CD-ROM discs rested with the participating organizations of AHEAD which contributed data. The copyright of Wealth of India and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Abstracts databases remained with NISCOM. 40% of the net sales revenue generated was to be paid to the copyright owing organization. The discs had an expiry mechanism and could be used for a limited period of one year from the date of their release. The last disc was brought out in 1998. NISCOM resigned from AHEAD w.e.f. 21st September, 1999.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Drug Price**

7089. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the rate of several drugs;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs whose rates have been increased during the last six months; and

(c) the name of the diseases/ailments for which these drugs are prescribed for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Fixation/revision of prices of Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations based thereon is an on-going process and is undertaken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, During the last six months (i.e., October 2001 to till date), NPPA has revised the prices of four bulk drugs namely, Phenramine Maleate, Tetracycline Hcl, Pyrental Pamoate, & Rifampicin. Out of these four, prices of three bulk drugs, namely, Phenramine Maleate Pyrantal Pamoate and Rifampicin have been increased.

(c) Phenramine Maleate is used as anti-allergic, Pyrental Pamoate is used as anti-helminthic and Refampicin is used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

*[English]***Expenditure on SPG**

7090. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for construction of SPG Bhawan and the Central Garden at Dwaraka; and

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on SPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There is no building/garden titled as "SPG Bhawan" and the "Central Garden" at Dwarka. However, SPG Complex is situated in Sector-8, Dwarka, New Delhi. The complex consists of both residential and non-residential accommodation. The expenditure incurred on the project till 31.3.2002 was Rs. 101.55 crores.

(b) During the year 2001-2002, expenditure incurred on SPG was Rs. 63.92 crores.

*[Translation]***Schemes for the Gas Victims in Madhya Pradesh**

7091. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds are being provided to the Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25 for the schemes being launched for the gas victims, particularly for providing medical aid;

(b) whether a proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government demanding about Rs. 22 crore from the Union Government for continuance of rehabilitation programmes envisaged in the first action plan; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No Sir. Earlier, the Central Government had approved a five year Action Plan for the Medical, Social, Economic & Environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims with a total outlay of Rs. 163.10 crore which was increased in stages to an outlay of Rs. 258 crore. This outlay was to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government has already released its entire share of Rs. 193.50 crore.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The State Governments has been informed that the funds required by them for the continuance of rehabilitation programmes as envisaged in the Action Plan should be provided as a part of the State Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission.

*[English]***Specialised Universities**

7092. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up specialised universities like Biotech, Infotech universities etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TIFAC has developed some technologies which shall be in vogue in future; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Urban Local Bodies in Chikkaballapur Area

7093. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the urban local bodies so far taken up under the IDSMT scheme in Chikkaballapur area in Karnataka;

(b) the urban local bodies proposed to be taken under the IDSMT Scheme in the said area; and

(c) the amount released during 2001-2002 for the development of small and medium towns in Chikkaballapur under the IDSMT Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Five towns, namely—Sidlagatta (8th Plan), Gauribidnur (8th Plan), Chikkaballapur (7th Plan), Doddaballapur (8th Plan) and Madugiri (8th Plan) towns in Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency in Karnataka have been covered under the IDSMT Scheme so far.

(b) As per the priority list submitted by the State Government, towns namely—Nelmangala and Bagpalli figure at Serial No. 48 and 62, respectively. However, detailed project reports as per the Guidelines have not been submitted so far.

(c) No proposal was received by the Government of India in respect of Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha Constituency during 2001-2002 under the IDSMT Scheme.

Central Schools for Adivasi People

7094. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government purpose to open Central Schools for Adivasi people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to open new Central Schools in tribal areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are opened primarily to cater the educational needs of the children of the transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education. The Vidyalayas are opened at places, which have a concentration of such Defence/Central Govt. employees and where availability of infrastructural facilities, as per the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, are assured by the sponsoring authority. However the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for setting up of 82 Model Residential Schools, in the country during Ninth Plan period to impart quality education to Scheduled Tribe students of the Vth to XIIth Standard.

[Translation]

Setting up of Rural Technology Parks and Rural Technology Parks for Women

7095. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up "Rural Technology Parks" and also Rural Technology parks for Women all over the country;

(b) if so, the features of such parks;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up any industries in the said Parks;

(d) if so, he details thereof?

(e) the number of such parks set up so far, State-wise and location-wise;

(f) the amount invested on these parks, till date; and

(g) the details of parks proposed to be set up during the current year?

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 (g) Yes Sir, Government has setup some Rural Technology Parks and Women Technology Parks. These parks are common facility and technology resource centres, which provide technological empowerment, based on local resources for the people of the surrounding blocks. Rural entrepreneurship is promoted as part of these parks.

The following Rural Technology Parks have been established:

S. No.	State	Location	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Jharkhand	Angara Block	9.00
2.	Tripura	Satachand Block Kathua Dist.	16.83
3.	Tripura	Ambasa Block Dhali Dist.	18.08
4.	Sikkim	Mangan, North Sikkim	19.66
5.	Assam	Nongpoh & Bhoi Block, Ri Bhoi Dist.	18.08
6.	Uttaranchal	Mehuwala Village* Dehradun	26.28
7.	Karnataka	Shivalli Village* Manipal	19.60
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer*	25.91

* These are women focused.

12 Women Technology Parks in different agro-climatic regions of the country including 3 in the North-Eastern States are a part of the plan for the current year.

[*English*]

Fencing of Border

7096. DR. RAJESHWARAMMA VUKKALA:
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether border fencing along Bangladesh border in North 24-Pargana District of West Bengal is being done in an improper manner;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any reports in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether as a result of this fencing, thousands of people from Bongoan and Bagda would be shifted to Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Border fencing work along the Bangladesh Border is undertaken only after proper assessment and survey of the area. Fencing is generally constructed at a distance of 150 yards from the International Border and wherever villages fall between the zeroline and the fencing, gates have been provided for the use of the residents of such villages. Security fencing along Bongaon and Bagda has not yet been taken up.

Temple-Mosque Dispute In Kashi and Mathura

7097. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the temple-mosque dispute in Kashi and Mathura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Political Patronage to Terrorists

7098. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists are getting political patronage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check such activities and to strengthen the national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There are not confirmed reports in this regard.

(c) While concerned State Governments have to devise various methods and take concrete steps to counter terrorists activities, Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach, 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 terrorists modules have been neutralized.

Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 has been promulgated under which 28 Terrorist Groups have been notified as Terrorist Organisations to *inter alia*, facilitate concerted action against terrorists.

[English]

G M Foods

7099. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety of GM foods has been questioned by the scientists and there is a strong movement against the use of such foods;

(b) if so, whether GM Soyabeans have been imported;

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

(d) whether the Government have initiated any remedial steps in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Genetically Modified (GM) foods are released after proper safety assessment. In some countries scientists and NGOs have raised questions especially from the viewpoint of consumers' choice on GM foods. As per the present knowledge, safety of GM food depends upon the genes and the nucleic acid sequence used in making the transgenic organisms that have been grown for food use. Safe sequences have been generally used to produce safe foods. Where

sequences used are novel and new scientific experiments on their safety are conducted.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, so far, has not accorded permission for import of GM soyabean for commercial release. However, permission was given for import of GM soybean seeds for conducting R&D work. The Government is yet to accord permission for bio-safety studies on the imported GM soyabean.

(d) to (f) Indian Biosafety guidelines formulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules—1989 are exhaustive and adequate to assess the risk, if any, emanating from the development of GM foods. A transgenic containment facility has already been set up at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resource (NBPGR), New Delhi for testing and quarantine purposes. For allowing the use of GM foods, the national regulatory procedures would be followed as and when they are released for consumption.

[Translation]

Unspent Funds for Rural Development Schemes in Bihar

7100. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have returned the funds provided for Rural Development Schemes to the Union Government without spending or investing under various rural development schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details in respect of funds which could not be utilised has been returned during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Government of Bihar has not returned any funds to the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years. However, the State has not been able to obtain the full allocation made by the Ministry of Rural Development during the said period. During the year 2001-02, the State could not obtain an amount of Rs. 454.55 crore, out of its allocation, for the following reasons:

- (i) Defective accounting and auditing
- (ii) Low Expenditure
- (iii) Excess Opening Balance
- (iv) Non-receipt of proposal.

[English]

Special Incentive Package to Orissa

7101. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal for providing special incentive package for the improvement of the social sector projects in Orissa, in view of Orissa being one of the largest dominance of tribal population in the country having higher percentage of illiteracy amongst the tribals especially women and larger incidence of fatal diseases like malaria, Pneumonia plurisi, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to convert all the Tribal Development Programmes in the State from CSP to Central Plan Programme to avoid non-achievement of the target in CSP due to disastrous fiscal situation of the State not even being able to contribute the State's matching share;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government are considering for the establishment of large number of residential Sebashrams and Ashram schools in KBK districts of Orissa and tribal sub-plan areas under the Central Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implementing two Central Sector Schemes viz. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for welfare and development of tribals in the country including Orissa. Under these two schemes, the following grants have been provided to the State during the last three years:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
SCA to TSP	5698.28	5188.40	6495.30
Art. 275(1) of the constitution	1027.93	2957.10	4104.91

There is no proposal with the Ministry to provide a special incentive package for Orissa.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, keeping in view the financial crunch faced by the State Governments,

including Orissa, has proposed 100% grants-in-aid under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students, and the enhancement of the Central share from 50% to 75% under the Schemes of Construction of Boys Hostels and Girls Hostels for STs and Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released grants for the setting up of 8 model Residential Schools in Orissa, for providing quality education to the tribal students of Class VI to XII, viz. Pungar in Kraput Distt., Pallupai in Rayagada Distt., Dhanghara in Mayurbhanj Distt., Bhawanipur in Sundergarh Distt., Bordei High School in Nabarangpur Distt., Mahasinghi in Kandhamal Distt., Chandragiri in Gujapati Distt., and another in Keonjhar Dist.

Further, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas" is already under implementation in Orissa, with the objective of extending educational facilities like the establishment of residential school for the STs in an environment conducive to learning. The funding for the Scheme with the State is done on a matching (50:50) basis, while cent percent assistance is provided to UTs.

Community Hall in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

7102. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Old Community Hall at Harvinder Bay in Hut Bay was constructed in Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the executive agency which constructed it;

(d) the agency which proved the funds for this purpose;

(e) the date on which the foundation laying ceremony was held for the construction of a New Community Hall at Hut Bay; and

(f) the estimated cost for construction of this new Community Hall and the likely date by which it going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (f) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration have furnished the requisite information as under:

(1) The old Community Hall at Harminder Bay was constructed during the year 1999.

- (2) The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,80,411/-
- (3) The Pramukh, Panchayat Samiti, Little Andaman, through master rolls.
- (4) The District Rural Development Agency, Port Blair.
- (5) 29-12-1998.
- (6) The estimated cost of construction of the new Community Hall is Rs. 10,23,520/- and the work is expected to be completed by the middle of this month (May, 2002).

Militant Attack in Jharoda Kalan

7103. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether militants have again attacked CRPF group centre camp in Jharoda Kalan, Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether any arrests have been made in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure that CRPF camps at various places are safe; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) the security forces are alert to repulse any attack on their establishments.

Basic Amenities in Jail

7104. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

- (a) whether Delhi High Court has issued directions for providing basic amenities in Jail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the High Court has further directed that the living conditions of the undertrials at Tis Hazari

Karkarduma and Patiala House lock ups be periodically reviewed by the concerned authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its order dated 7th March, 2002 in the Criminal Miscellaneous (Main) Petition No. 3248/98, *inter alia*, directed that:

- (i) Respondent state and its concerned functionaries shall review the conditions and the facilities provided at the judicial lock-ups at Tis Hazari, Patiala House and Karkardooma courts periodically and take steps from time to time to ensure that basic minimum facilities are provided to the Under Trials and staff accompanying them.
- (ii) DCP, IIIrd Battalion is ordered to submit a periodical six monthly status report about the state of affairs to District Judge at Tis Hazari and Judges incharge at Patiala House and Karkardooma.
- (iii) District and Sessions Judge and judges incharge at three courts premises shall also cause periodical inspection to be conducted at these Lock-ups to ensure that requisite facilities are being provided to the undertrials.

(d) Most of the basic amenities like water, electricity, toilets etc. are already available in these judicial lock-ups. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have, however, taken steps to further augment these facilities with installation of new fans, water coolers, etc.

R&D in Chemical and Fertilizer Sector

7105. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government intend to promote Research and Development activities in the Chemical and Fertilizer sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have recently identified some new countries with regard to business opportunities in the sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA

MOOKHERJEE: (a) and (b) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research operates a scheme "Research and Development by Industry" wherein R&D initiatives of industry including the Chemical & Fertilizer sector, are promoted. Further, the Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology and Projects & Development India Ltd. are organizations under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers which are involved in undertaking research in the field of pesticide formulations and fertilizers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Demolition Work of Old Currency Building

7106. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (Central Div. III) Kolkata awarded demolition work of Old Currency Building which is heritage property built in 1833, in violation of rules in 1996;

(b) if so, whether this unauthorized demolition resulted in avoidable payment of rent amount to Rs. 5.00 crore by the occupying Government offices apart from damage to the heritage structure;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the restoration cost of partly demolished structure has been estimated at Rs. 13.25 crore;

(e) if so, whether the Auditor and Comptroller General of India has referred this matter to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Due to normal wear and tear, the Currency building at Kolkata, constructed in 1833, had become structurally unsafe and dangerous and therefore unfit for further occupation. Keeping in view its structural instability, Central Public Works Department declared the building unsafe for occupation and in July 1994 the Ministry of Urban Development decided to demolish the building and accorded sanction for write off.

After observing codal formalities the demolition of the building was started. However, the Calcutta Municipal Corporation declared the building as a heritage building *vide* Gazette Notification dated 26.5.96. In view of the

fact that decision to demolish the building was taken in 1994 itself, i.e. before the Gazette Notification of 1996, no violation of rule has taken place.

(b) and (c) Since the build was unsafe and not fit for further occupation, it had to be vacated and the departments occupying it had to move to other accommodation. As the shifting had become unavoidable it cannot be linked, directly/indirectly to the demolition of the building.

(d) Rs. 12,68,74,200/- and not Rs. 13.25 crores has been estimated for the restoration and renovation work.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Factual statement on draft para "Unauthorized demolition of Heritage Building" relating to the CPWD has been furnished to Principal Director of Audit.

Setting up Youth Hostel/Centre at Courtallam in Tamil Nadu

7107. SHRI S. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Youth hostel/Centre at Courtallam in Tamil Nadu, in view of heavy tourist traffic there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, 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) The construction of Youth Hostels is a joint venture of the Central and State Government. As such, the State Government makes available to the Central Government a fully developed plot of land free of cost, measuring 1.5 to 2 acres for construction of a Youth Hostel. Government of India bears the whole cost of construction of the building. The State Governments send proposals to the Centre stating the availability of land for construction of Youth Hostels. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not sent any proposal for construction of Youth Hostel at Courtallam.

Audit of Panchayats Accounts

7108. DR A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands are being made for audit of Panchayats through the Controller and Accountant General of the State concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) In the light of the recommendation of the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Government of India has decided that the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) shall be responsible for exercising control and supervision over the proper maintenance of Accounts and their Audit for all the three tiers of Panchayats.

[Translation]

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

7109. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations provided grants for strengthening the boarding/hostel facilities for boys and girls in the secondary schools during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of work done by such voluntary organisations;

(c) whether the Government have made any provision for on the spot inspection of the work of such organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Under the Scheme of Strengthening of Boarding/Hostel facilities, financial assistance is provided to the eligible voluntary organisations to run Hostels/Boarding Houses for Girl Students. A statement of number of voluntary organisations provided grants during last three years under this scheme is enclosed.

(b) Under the scheme, the voluntary organisations provide Hostel/Boarding facilities to Girl students belonging

to rural areas weaker sections studying in Classes VI to XII of the recognised schools and the girls pursuing vocational/technical courses after Class VIII. The number of girl boarders benefited under the scheme is given below:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
1999-2000	3810
2000-2001	4861
2001-2002	6798

(c) to (d) The voluntary organisation in receipt of financial assistance can be inspected by an Officer of the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development or the State/UT Education Department.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Grantee NGOs		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	9	23
2.	Bihar	6	6	8
3.	Gujarat	6	20	5
4.	Haryana	2	2	3
5.	Jharkhand	1	1	1
6.	Karnataka	9	8	15
7.	Maharashtra	14	11	12
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
9.	Assam	1	4	4
10.	Manipur	3	4	4
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	1
12.	Nagaland	3	2	3
13.	Tripura	—	—	1
14.	Orissa	11	18	10
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	2
16.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16	11	13
18.	West Bengal	2	1	11

*[English]***Hindi Knowledge for the Post of Teachers in KV's**

7110. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts of teachers in Central Schools for which the knowledge of Hindi is compulsory;

(b) the year from which Hindi has been made compulsory for these posts;

(c) the reasons for making the knowledge of Hindi compulsory for these posts;

(d) whether the intake of teachers from Tamil Nadu for these schools has declined due to this provision; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government propose to take for relaxation in the said provision, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) In accordance with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Appointment, Promotion, Seniority etc.) Rules, 1971 as amended from time to time, proficiency in teaching in Hindi and English is one of the essential qualifications or direct recruitment for the posts of Post Graduate Teacher, Trained Graduate Teacher, Primary Teacher & Librarian, the recruitment of which are made on all India basis and not state-wise.

Objects of DDA

7111. DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ambiguity in the objects of the Authority as defined under Section-6 of Delhi Development Act;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has issued modifications to overcome this ambiguity in the objectives of DDA;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DDA is following these clarified/modified objectives; 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) to (e) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Hostels for ST Girls

7112. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up hostels in the non-scheduled area of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand exclusively for ST girls;

(b) if so, the proposal mooted in this regard for 2002-2003, academic year; and

(c) the steps taken to make financial allocation accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs are administrating a scheme called "Scheme of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls". Under this scheme, proposals are invited from State Govts./UTs for the release of grants-in-aid. The State Govts. are requested to send their proposals in a complete form and such proposals should include Utilization Certificates in respect of grants-in-aid released during the previous years and a clear confirmation to the effect that a matching provision exists in the State Budget. Therefore, if proposals are received from the State Govt. of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during the academic year 2002-03, these will be considered subject to the provisions of the scheme.

(c) An amount of 24.00 crores has been provided in the budget for the financial year 2002-03 for releasing the grants-in-aid under the aforesaid scheme to meet the requirements of all the states/UTs in this regard.

*[Translation]***Vacant Posts in Central Universities**

7113. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in various central universities of the country and the number of posts out of these lying vacant at present; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement containing information regarding category-wise number of posts reserved for SCs/

STs in various Central Universities and the number of posts lying vacant is annexed. Drives are launched from time to time to fill up backlog vacancies.

The issue regarding providing reservation in the teaching faculties for OBCs is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Statement

Representation of SC/STs in Non-Teaching Posts—Central Universities—Academic Year 2000-2001

S. No.	University	Category	General	SC	ST	Others	Vacant Posts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A.M.U	Group-A	115	01	—	—	—	116
		%						
		Group-B	182	—	—	—	—	182
		%						
		Group-C	2454	13	04	—2 (Plan Posts)		2473
%								
		Group-D + E	2460	441	07	—	—	2908
		%						
		Group-E						
		%						
2.	Assam University	Group-A	13	—	—	—	03	13
		%	100					
		Group-B	14	02	02	—	02	18
		%	78	11	11	—	—	—
		Group-C	104	22	11	—	03	137
		%	76	16	08	—	—	—
		Group-D	33	12	06	—	03	51
		%	65	24	12	—	—	—
		Group-E						
		%						
3.	B.H.U.	Group-A	116	08	02	—	107	233
		%	49.79	3.43	0.86	—	45.92	—
		Group-B	89	20	—	—	99	208
		%	42.79	9.62	—	—	47.60	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Group-C	2131	94	13	—	662	2900
		%	73.48	3.24	0.45	—	22.83	—
		Group-D	2124	872	89	—	444	3529
		%	60.19	24.71	2.52	—	12.58	—
		Group-E						
		%						
4.	Delhi University	Group-A	147	06	03	—	—	186
		%				—	—	
		Group-B	278	23	01	—	—	302
		%				—	—	
		Group-C	1343	187	01	—	—	1531
		%				—	—	
		Group-D	761	481	19	—	—	1261
		%				—	—	
		Group-E	—	156	—	—	—	156
		%						
5.	Hyderabad University	Group-A	44	11	4	—	16	75
		%	58.7	14.7	5.3	—	—	—
		Group-B	66	7	—	—	16	89
		%	74.1	7.9	—	—	—	—
		Group-C	347	79	19	—	30	475
		%	73	16.6	4.4	—	—	—
		Group-D	297	86	20	—	53	456
		%	65.1	18.9	4.4	—	—	—
		Group-E	43	22	3	—	2	70
		%	61.4	31.4	4.3	—	—	—
6.	IGNOU	Group-A	72	06	04	02	35	121
		%	—	7.14	4.76	2.38	—	—
		Group-B	99	18	05	—	12	134
		%	—	14.75	4.09	—	—	—
		Group-C	449	116	47	36	282	894
		%	—	17.90	7.25	5.55	—	—
		Group-D	129	33	11	20	15	208
		%	—	17.09	5.69	10.36	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Group-E						
		%						
7.	J.N.U.	Group-A	59	12	—	—	28	99
		%	59.6	12.1	—	—	28.3	100
		Group-B	191	22	04	—	77	294
		%	64.9	7.5	1.4	—	26.2	100
		Group-C	410	87	08	—	55	560
		%	73.2	15.5	1.4	—	9.8	100
		Group-D	383	106	08	—	49	547
		%	70	19.3	1.5	—	8.9	100
		Group-E	—	150	—	—	01	151
		%	—	99.3	—	—	0.7	100
8.	J.M.I.	Group-A	46	1	—	—	16	63
		%	73	2	—	—	25	—
		Group-B	51	1	—	—	16	68
		%	75	2	—	—	23	—
		Group-C	460	2	—	—	15	477
		%	96	0.40	—	—	3	—
		Group-D	344	54	0.2	—	08	408
		%	84	13	0.1	—	2	—
		Group-E						
		%						
9.	M.G.A.H. Vishwavidyalaya	Group-A	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		%						
		Group-B	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		%						
		Group-C	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		%						
		Group-D	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
		%						
		Group-E						
		%						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	M.A.N.U. University (Information not received)	Group-A % Group-B % Group-C % Group-D % Group-E %						
11.	N.E.H.U.	Group-A % Group-B % Group-C % Group-D % Group-E %	— — — — — — —	nil nil 1 0.91 4 0.66 7 1.74	35 48.61 53 48.18 386 63.80 261 64.76	30 41.67 58 50.91 173 28.60 101 25.06	7 9.72 nil nil 42 6.94 34 8.44	72 100 110 100 605 100 403 100
12.	Nagaland University	Group-A % Group-B % Group-C % Group-D % Group-E %	1 7.69 — — 16 10.88 3 4.11	— — — 100 131 89.12 70 95.89	12 92.31 7 — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	13 100 7 100 147 100 73 100
13.	Pondicherry University	Group-A %	24 75	06 18.8	02 6.2	— —	04 —	36 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Group-B	16	03	—	—	04	23
		%	84.2	15.8	—	—	—	—
		Group-C	192	40	—	—	26	258
		%	82.8	17.2	—	—	—	—
		Group-D	223	23	—	—	55	301
		%	90.7	9.3	—	—	—	—
		Group-E						
		%						
14.	The B.B.A. University	Group-A	08	02	—	—	07	(17 One on deputation)
		%	47	12	—	—	41	—
		Group-B	—	—	—	—	03	03
		%	—	—	—	—	100	—
		Group-C	29	07	—	—	09	(45 One on deputation)
		%	64	16	—	—	20	—
		Group-D	13	13	—	—	02	28
		%	46	46	—	—	08	—
		Group-E						
		%						
15.	Tezpur University	Group-A	19	1	nil	1	—	21
		%	90.4	4.76	nil	4.76	—	—
		Group-B	12	nil	1	nil	—	13
		%	92.31	nil	7.69	—	—	—
		Group-C	40	9	4	1	4	54
		%	74.07	16.67	7.41	1.85	6.9	—
		Group-D	52	15	3	—	—	70
		%	74.28	21.43	4.28	—	—	—
		Group-E						
		%						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	NEHU	—	—	38	22	55	125	—	—	23	52	58	133	—	—	9	60	32	101
	%	—	—	30.4	25.6	44.0	100	—	—	17.29	39.10	13.61	100	—	—	8.91	59.41	31.68	100
12.	Nagaland	39	—	52	—	—	91	17	1	7	—	—	25	19	—	3	—	—	22
	%	42.68	—	57.14	—	—	100	68	4	28	—	—	100	86.36	—	13.64	—	—	100
13.	Pondicherry	43	15	—	—	25	83	43	1	—	—	11	55	22	—	—	—	5	27
	%	51	18	—	—	30.12	—	78.18	1.81	—	—	20	—	81.48	—	—	—	18.51	—
14.	The B.B.A.Univ.	04	03	01	—	22	30	02	01	—	—	12	15	02	—	—	—	9	11
	%	13	10	3	—	74	—	13	7	—	—	80	—	18	—	—	—	82	—
15.	Tezpur	38	—	2	—	14	54	15	—	—	—	7	22	11	—	—	—	8	19
	%	95	—	5	—	25.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Visva-Bharati	202	18	1	—	31	252	71	2	—	—	21	94	144	1	1	—	13	159
	%	91.40	8.14	0.46	—	—	—	97.26	2.74	—	—	—	—	98.63	0.69	0.69	—	—	—

[English]

Allocation of Funds to Women's Scheme

7114. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocations for women's specific schemes have been declining during last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to allocate more funds to accelerate the women's empowerment programmes and comprehensive welfare schemes for old widow single women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Anthem

7115. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make learning of the National Anthem mandatory or compulsory;

(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) The National Policy on Education, 1986, refers to the common core curriculum that would include, *inter-alia*, 'content essential to nurture identity'. The National Anthem being an important element of the national identity, it is expected that the State Governments and school boards will make its learning essential.

[Translation]

Discrimination in providing Assistance to Improve the Condition of Urban Poor

7116. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrimination is being made in providing Central assistance to the States under the schemes being implemented in order to improve the condition of urban poor;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Union Government in this regard during the last three years;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to avoid discrimination in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Nai Taleem Schools

7117. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government does not look after the 'Nai Taleem' schools set up by Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that these schools are today in a state of total neglect;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to help to improve their working; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Requirement of Land for Delhi Metro Rail Project

7118. DR. C. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro requires about 500 square meters of land to locate its Tri Nagar Railway Station from the Tri Nagar Dhobi Ghat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to acquire this requisite land from the Dhobi Ghat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said land has been handed over the Delhi Metro Project;

(f) if so, the date on which the actual/physical possession was given; and

(g) the time by which the Tri Nagar Station and other infrastructure are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (g) About 3,500 sq.m. of land owned by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is required by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for provision of station/traffic integration facilities for Tri Nagar MRTS Station. A part of this land is presently under occupation of a Dhobi Ghat.

MCD has been approached by DMRC for transfer of the above land to them and to allot alternative piece of land for the Dhobi Ghat. MCD has allotted 450 sq.m. of land at Shakurpur for re-location of the Dhobi Ghat.

The land under occupation of the Dhobi Ghat has not so far been handed over to DMRC.

The Tri Nagar Station and other infrastructure is expected to be completed by September, 2003.

[*Translation*]

Ban on Import of Chemicals and Fertilizers

7119. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) whether the subsidy being provided on the fertilizers has resulted into the loss of fertility of the soil and the environmentalists are concerned about it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large area of land has become barren due to the excessive use of chemical fertilizers;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to impose ban on the use and import of chemical fertilizers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to cowsheds for the promotion of bio-fertilizers; and

(h) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The subsidy/concession on fertilizer is being paid to make available fertilizers at affordable prices to the farmers. This policy of the Government has resulted in the increased consumption of fertilizer followed by increase crop production and the country attaining self-sufficiency in meeting the requirement of foodgrains. However, use of fertilizer is recommended on soil test basis for maximizing efficiency and minimizing nutrient losses. The average consumption of fertilizer in India is about 95 Kg. NPK per head which is lower than many countries in the West and even when compared with that in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. This level of consumption cannot be called as concern for environment.

(c) There are no such reports of land having become barren due to use of chemical fertilizer in the country. Existing consumption levels are, however, not considered as excessive.

(d) to (f) In view of (c) above, do not arise.

(g) and (h) There is no proposal in any of the schemes to provide assistance to cow sheds. However, Government provides assistance for production and promotion of bio-fertilizers (bacterial fertilizers), through the schemes titled;

(i) 'Development and use of Bio-fertilizers' where support is given for production of bio-fertilizers; and

(ii) Technology Mission on Pulses and Oilseeds where financial support is given for use of bio-fertilizers.

[English]

Wasteland Development Programme in Assam

7120. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under Wasteland Development Programme in Assam, district-wise, particularly in respect of Hailakandi and Karimganj district, from 1999, till date;

(b) the names of the projects that have been executed in these districts, under this programme, till date and the amount spent on each project;

(c) whether the local M.P. has not been included in the District Committee of Wasteland Development Programme for proper utilization of funds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development/treatment of wastelands/degraded lands in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Projects under the Programme are generally implemented over a period of 5 years. A total number of 24 projects have been sanctioned for the development of 1.93 lac hectares under IWDP for various districts of Assam State from 1999-2000 till date. These projects are at various stages of implementation. The details of these projects (project-wise and year-wise) including Hailakandi and Karimganj during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-2002, are given in the statement.

(c) to (e) All Honourable Members of Parliament, MLAs and MLCs of the District are members of the Governing Body of the DRDA of the district concerned, which provide policy direction for implementation of the Programme, approve the Action Plans for IWDP projects and also reviews and monitors the implementation of the watershed projects.

Statement*Release of Funds under IWDP in R/O Assam State*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Project Period	Total Area (in ha.)	Total Cost	Funds released			Total Releases
					99-00	2000-01	2001-02	
1.	Nagaon	99-00 to 03-04	12500	500.00	75.00	50.00	0.00	125.00
2.	Hallakandi-I	99-00 to 03-04	6649	265.96	39.89	26.05	0.00	65.94
3.	Lakhimpur	99-00 to 03-04	9000	360.00	34.00	56.00	70.58	160.58
4.	Karbi Anglong-II	2000-01 to 04-05	12000	720.00	0.00	72.00	27.00	99.00
5.	Dhemaji	2000-01 to 04-05	9300	558.00	0.00	55.80	97.66	153.46
6.	Jorhat	2000-01 to 04-05	5375	322.50	0.00	32.25	56.44	88.69
7.	Sonitpur	2000-01 to 04-05	6386	383.16	0.00	38.31	67.05	105.36
8.	Golaghat	2000-01 to 04-05	12000	720.00	0.00	72.00	27.00	99.00
9.	Tinsukhia	2000-01 to 04-05	5500	330.00	0.00	33.00	57.76	90.76
10.	Kokrajhar	2000-01 to 04-05	11559	693.54	0.00	20.00	168.87	188.87
11.	Dibrugarh	2000-01 to 04-05	11261	675.66	0.00	20.00	165.63	185.63
12.	Morigaon	2000-01 to 04-05	12500	750.00	0.00	20.00	83.13	103.13
13.	Karimganj	2000-01 to 04-05	9000	540.000	0.00	14.60	133.45	148.05
14.	Cachar	2000-01 to 04-05	11875	712.50	0.00	10.00	185.05	195.05
15.	Dhubri	2001-02 to 05-06	6000	360.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	49.50
16.	Goalpara	2001-02 to 05-06	6000	360.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	49.50
17.	Darrang	2001-02 to 05-06	6000	360.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	49.50
18.	Sivasagar	2001-02 to 05-06	6000	360.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	49.50
19.	Nalbari	2001-02 to 05-06	6000	360.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	49.50
20.	South Kamrup	2001-02 to 05-06	6134	368.04	0.00	0.00	50.60	50.60
21.	North Cachar Hills	2001-02 to 05-06	4280	256.80	0.00	0.00	35.31	35.31
22.	Bongaingaon	2001-02 to 05-06	5515	330.90	0.00	0.00	45.50	45.50
23.	Jorhat-II	2001-02 to 05-06	6645	398.70	0.00	0.00	54.82	54.82
24.	Barpeta	2001-02 to 05-06	5647	338.82	0.00	0.00	46.58	46.58
Sub Total			193126	11024.58	148.89	520.01	1619.93	2288.83

Pension to HIV Infected Jawans

7121. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether HIV infected constables in BSF are entitled for invalid pension inspite of rendering 10 years complete service;

(b) if so, the number of constable accorded such pension benefits;

(c) whether such pension benefits are applicable in case of Jawans in other services also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of rule 38 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, "invalid pension" is admissible to a government servant retiring from service on account of any bodily or mental infirmity, which permanently incapacitates him for the service.

(b) to (d) The invalid pension is admissible to the Jawans of other para military forces as well. In Assam Rifles, 20 HIV infected persons have been granted pension since 1997 till date.

[Translation]

Construction of Additional Bridge Parallel to Wazirabad Bridge

7122. SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the time by which the construction of an additional bridge parallel to Wazirabad Bridge and also a bridge from Geeta Colony crematorium to Shanti Van on the river Yamuna in East Delhi, is likely to be started indicating the likely cost involved in the construction of said bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): The Public Works Department of Government of NCT of Delhi has stated that proposal for a bridge parallel to Wazirabad Bridge is in the conceptual/planning stage. The work may be taken up around March, 2004. The rough cost of this work is estimated to be around Rs. 150 crores.

The Geeta Colony Bridge is also in the planning stage. However, the alignment has been finalised and

the work may be taken up around September, 2003. The rough cost of this work is likely to be about Rs. 150 crores.

[English]

Proposal from NGOs of Andhra Pradesh

7123. SHRI B.V.N. REDDY:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:

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

(a) the details of the scheme under his ministry for which grants are given to NGOs;

(b) the number of proposals received from Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) from Andhra Pradesh especially from Srikakulam District during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the number out of these considered and accepted at present;

(d) the reasons for rejection of the rest of the proposals;

(e) whether the Government propose to take any measures to assist NGOs in getting clearance of their proposals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Grants are given to NGOs under the following schemes of this Ministry:-

- (i) *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Youth* — Under this scheme, grants are provided for conducting Vocational Training Programmes to promote self employment and Youth Leadership Training Programmes to promote emergence of cadres of young dynamic persons who would act as catalysts of social change in the rural areas.
- (ii) *Training of Youth* — Under this scheme, central assistance is extended for conducting Vocational Training Programmes based on local needs and talents for promoting self employment and better employment.

(iii) *Special Scheme for Promotion of Youth Activities among the youth of Backward Tribes* — Under this scheme, grants are given for conducting Vocational Training Programmes, Youth Leadership Training Programmes, National Integration Programmes, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Exhibitions and Programmes on General Awareness for Tribal Youth.

(iv) *Exhibitions for Youth* — Under this scheme, central assistance is provided for organising exhibitions for youth to provide an outlet to the youth to display their skills and creativity in various fields.

Above four schemes have now been merged and integrated into one scheme called Promotion of Youth Activities and Training.

(v) *Promotion of National Integration* — Under this scheme, central assistance is given for conducting National Integration Camps and Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes.

(vi) *Promotion of Adventure* — Under this scheme, central assistance is provided for promotion of adventure activities.

(vii) *Creation of Sports Infrastructure* — Under this scheme, grants are given for creation of sports infrastructure.

(viii) *Assistance to National Sports Federations* — Individual sports disciplines are looked after by concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs), recognized for the Government, who are primarily responsible for promotion of the said sports disciplines. The NSFs are provided assistance for conducting National Championships and International Tournaments in India, organising coaching camps, procuring sports equipments, participation in international tournament abroad and for disbursement of salaries of Joint/ Assistance Secretaries of the Federations and of foreign coaches.

(b) to (f) During the last two years and current year (till date), 448 proposals were received from Andhra Pradesh, out of which 93 have been approved. Only one proposal was received from Srikakulam District which was approved.

The viable proposals are considered on merit by the Departmental Grants-in-aid Committee.

[*Translation*]

Occupation of Government Accommodation by IAS Officers on Deputation

7124. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the IAS officers who were on deputation at the Centre and have been reverted to their respective States are still occupying the allotted accommodations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not surrendering these accommodations in Delhi despite allotment of the accommodation to them in their respective States;

(d) whether the Government are likely to evict such accommodation from these officers;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to enact any law in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After reverting to their respective States, 37 IAS Officers are still occupying the allotted accommodation in Delhi as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Out of the above 37 IAS officers, 27 have been allowed to retain accommodation in Delhi for the period permissible under the existing Government policy/guidelines. In respect of 7 officers, eviction proceeding under the Public Premises Act 1971 have been initiated to get the accommodation in Delhi vacated. In respect of 3 officers, the matter regarding retention/regularisation is under consideration.

(f) No, Sir. There are already provisions under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to deal with the problem of unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation.

(g) In view of (f) above, question does not arise.

Statement*List of IAS Officers Still Occupying Allotted Accommodation in Delhi*

S. No.	Name of Officer	Accommodation No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	C. Phunsong	DI/200, Bharati Nagar	Allowed retention of accommodation for the period permissible under the rules as per policy guidelines.
2.	Ranjan Chatterjee	DI/87, Rabindra Nagar	
3.	Pradeep Singh	DI/167, Chanakya Puri	
4.	R.K. Vaish	DI/199, Chanakya Puri	
5.	A.K. Guha	DI/7, S.M. Margh	
6.	V.N. Gaur	DI/77, Rabindra Nagar	
7.	Ajay Kumar	DI/103, S.M. Marg	
8.	H.V. Lalringa	DI/136, Chanakyapuri	
9.	Rakesh	C-II/20, Bapa Nagar	
10.	R.S. Pandey	C-II/30, Bapa Nagar	
11.	K.D. Tripathi	B-8, Tilak Lane	
12.	Arvind Ranjan	J-6-1, R.K. Puram	
13.	Jaidev Sarangi	235, Vinay Marg	
14.	R.K. Verma	225, Vinay Marg	
15.	Ashok Prasad	362, Vinay Marg	
16.	V.K. Saxena	355, Vinay Marg	
17.	Mathew John	N-7-1, R.K. Puram	
18.	M.D. Manohar	C-6, Tilak Lane	
19.	O.P. Sinha	71, Pandara Road	
20.	Deep Chand	A-2758, Netaji Nagar	
21.	M.G.V.K. Bhanu	M-2801, Netaji Nagar	
22.	Raghu Menon	C-I, Pandara Park	
23.	Smt. N. Jayaseelam	A-9, Nanakpura	
24.	Anurag Bhatnagar	133, Asian Games, Vill. Complex	
25.	Surjeet Mitra	70, Pandara Road	
26.	R.P. Aggarwal	880, Laxmi Bai Nagar	
27.	Mukesh Sahay	2-Y, HUDCO Place	

1	2	3	4
28.	B.L. Nimesh	217, Kidwai Nagar (W)	Eviction proceeding have been initiated
29.	A.K. Sinha	C-II/16, Bapa Nagar	
30.	Dinesh Chandra	C-II/95, Moti Bagh	
31.	Smt. Umesh Nanda	D-I/93, Chanakya Puri	
32.	K.S. Mehra	D-I/180, Chanakya Puri	
33.	M. Vijayamuni	D-I/64, Bharti Nagar	Case for retention is under consideration
34.	Anil Sinha	D-I/37, Bharti Nagar	
35.	Rajeev Yadav	A-8, Nanakpura	Regularization case pending
36.	Smt. S. Benerjee	B-40, Moti Bagh	Case for CCA pending
37.	Jagdish Krishnan	798, Asiad Games Village Complex.	

Production of Curriculum for Engineering Students

7125. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce the curriculum like the Medical Instrumental Engineering to provide employment to the engineering students in view of the fact that they don't get jobs even after completing the studies of engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the engineering colleges have been identified in which this curriculum is proposed to be introduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), various Universities have developed curriculum for Bio-technology/Bio-physics/Bio-engineering/Medical Instrumentation Courses and the AICTE is encouraging the Institutions to start such courses in such Universities.

[English]

District Planning Committees

7126. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the District Planning Committees constituted/being constituted in various States of the country;

(b) the funding pattern of these committees; and

(c) the funds allocated during the last three years and proposed for 2002-2003, State-wise particularly in Orissa, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) According to Article 243-ZD of the Constitution, the District Planning Committees shall consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The District Planning Committees shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committees to the State Government.

(b) and (c) The Government of India do not allocate funds to the District Planning Committees.

Import of Fertilizers

7127. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizers have been imported during the last three years and also in the current year to meet the requirement of the country;

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

(c) the total amount of subsidy paid by Union Government on these fertilizer imports during each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Urea is the only controlled fertilizer whose imports are made on Government account, to bridge the gap between requirement and indigenous availability. The import of decontrolled fertilizers such as DAP and MOP is governed by the market forces operating within the parameters of the Concession Scheme. The details of imports of major fertilizers made during the last three years are as under:

(in lakh MT)			
Year	Urea	DAP	MOP
1999-2000	5.33	32.68	28.98
2000-2001	Nil	8.60	25.68
2001-2002	2.20	9.33	28.17
2002-2003 (upto April 02)	Nil	Nil	1.94

(c) The details of total amount of subsidy on urea and concession on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers on imports incurred by the Government during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Period	Subsidy paid on Urea	Concession paid on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers	Total
1999-2000	74.07	1463.52	1537.59
2000-2001	0.98	1079.00	1079.98
2001-2002	47.32	744.00	781.32

The subsidy for imports made in the current year (2002-03) have so far not been released.

[Translation]

Enquiry against Officers/Employees of DDA

7128. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of enquiry being conducted against the officers and employees of DDA are lying pending for the last several years;

(b) if so, the number of cases taken up for enquiry during the last three years alongwith the number of officers and employees found guilty; and

(c) the number of such cases of enquiry out of these which have been lying pending for the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that some cases of enquiry being conducted against its officials are pending.

(b) DDA has reported that during the last three years departmental proceedings were initiated in 364 cases. During the said period departmental cases of 544 officials were finalised out of which 411 officials were found guilty and penalties were imposed on them under the Disciplinary Regulations.

(c) Out of the 364 cases initiated during the last three years, 92 cases are pending for more than one year.

Commonwealth Human Right Initiative on Police Reform

7129. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Commonwealth Human Right Initiative" has urged the Government to take steps to bring about reforms in Police Force in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the 'Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative' has alleged that Gujarat Police adopted discriminating attitude during communal violence in the State; and

(d) if not, the details of the report submitted to the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a New Delhi based Non-Government Organisation has, in a press release issued on 8th April, 2002 made allegations regarding discriminatory attitude of police during communal violence in Gujarat and have urged the Government to implement the long standing recommendations on police

reforms. The Government of Gujarat have appointed a Commission of Enquiry to look into the incidents of violence including the adequacy of administrative measures taken to deal with the disturbances.

Appointment of Teachers and Principals

7130. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have given any suggestion on the amendment made in the National Council for Teacher's Education Act, 1993 (73rd of 1993) published in Gazette of India Part III, Section-4 (No. 239, New Delhi, Tuesday, September 4, 2001) in which they have demanded for relaxation in eligibility condition (educational qualification) mentioned in the said Act for all appointments of teachers and principals;

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

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 7 of the National Council for Teacher Education (Norms and Standards for Recognition of Teacher Education Programmes) Regulations, 2001 published in the Gazette of India on 4.9.2001, Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal seeking certain relaxation in the norms and standards for elementary teacher education programme. The relaxations sought in respect of eligibility condition (educational qualification) for appointment of teachers and principals in institutions conducting Diploma in Elementary Education programmes are as given below.

(i) The existing permanent teaching staff (Principal and Lecturers) in Government aided and unaided D.Ed. colleges appointed prior to NCTE Act and not having the qualifications prescribed under the NCTE norms and standards may continue with their existing qualifications till they acquire the qualifications as per NCTE norms and standards.

(ii) One of the qualifications for Lecturer prescribed in the norms and standards is good academic

record with Master's Degree with 55% marks in the relevant school subjects and Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.E.I.Ed.) or Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) preferably with specialisation in Elementary Education and with five years teaching experience in recognised elementary schools. In view of inter-se transferability of teachers of secondary schools and teacher educators in D.Ed colleges managed by one management, the teaching experience in recognised secondary schools may also be allowed.

(c) to (e) The proposal from the Government of Maharashtra has been referred to the Western Regional Committee of NCTE for its recommendation, on receipt of which, the matter will be placed the Council for decision.

[English]

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

7131. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 10,000 crore would be required for implementation of the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to mobilise the resources for the funds for this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The annual requirement for the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is estimated to be Rs. 10,000 crores. Under the Scheme, about 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains of worth Rs. 5,000 crores (at the economic cost) are to be provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5,000 crores) are to be utilized to meet the cash component of wages and material cost. The payment of foodgrains will be made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly. About 100 crore mandays of wage employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY.

The budget provisions of Rs. 5,000 crores (Rs. 3750 crores Centre Share and Rs. 1250 crores State Share) has been kept during the current year (2002-2003) for

the cash component and Rs. 690 crores for making payment to the FCI for foodgrains. The balance of the requirement for making payment to the FCI is likely to be provided in the Revised Estimates of budget for the current year.

Black Film on the window of four wheelers

7132. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police had started a move to remove black film from the windows of four-wheelers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision of fine on having black film on the windows of four-wheelers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of cases where fine has been imposed;

(f) whether it is also a fact that number of crimes like rape and kidnapping has been increased in Delhi by having black film on the windows of four-wheelers;

(g) if so, the facts thereof;

(h) whether Delhi Police has stopped their move to remove black films at present; and

(i) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 100 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides that the glass of the wind screen and rear window of every motor vehicle shall be such and shall be maintained in such a condition that the visual transmission of light is not less than 70%; and glasses used for side windows are such and shall be maintained in such condition that the visual transmission of light is not less than 50. This provision is duly enforced by Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions contained in section 177 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a fine of Rs. 100/- can be imposed for the first offence and Rs. 300/- for the subsequent offences.

(e) During the period from 1st January, 2000 to 31st April, 2002 Delhi Police issued challans in 1,03,209 such cases.

(f) and (g) No such case was reported in Delhi during the period from 1st January, 2000 to 30th April, 2002.

(h) No, Sir.

(i) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Teacher in Anganwadi Centres

7133. SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres functioning all over the country and the number of Anganwadi Centres which are functioning properly and those not functioning properly or are lying closed, State-wise;

(b) the number of teachers including SC, ST and OBC in Anganwadi Centres, category-wise;

(c) whether the reservation rules have been followed in case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Anganwadi Centres are managed by Anganwadi Workers and Helpers who are honorary workers. There are no teacher in Anganwadi Centres.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres (as on 28.02.2002)	
		Sanctioned	Functional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37297	35176
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2621	1637
3.	Assam	10383	9950
4.	Bihar	22645	19887
5.	Jharkhand	16689	15604

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	1216	1017
7.	Gujarat	37961	30467
8.	Haryana	13546	13430
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7123	7069
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9735	9541
11.	Karnataka	40170	39897
12.	Kerala	25202	22235
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45565	44462
14.	Chhattisgarh	20289	20045
15.	Maharashtra	46058	44222
16.	Manipur	4412	4339
17.	Meghalaya	2218	2163
18.	Mizoram	1341	1341
19.	Nagaland	2586	2581
20.	Orissa	31855	29678
21.	Punjab	15829	13642
22.	Rajasthan	35710	34474
23.	Sikkim	500	494
24.	Tamil Nadu	44648	40624
25.	Tripura	3537	3529
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64572	56152
27.	Uttaranchal	4243	3582
28.	West Bengal	56480	44326
29.	A & N Islands	527	429
30.	Chandigarh	300	300
31.	Delhi	3842	3842
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	125	125
33.	Daman & Diu	87	84
34.	Lakshadweep	74	74
35.	Pondicherry	677	677
Total		610063	557095

Allotment of Wasteland/Forest Land for Plantation

7134. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government for allotment of waste land and forest land to the farmers in the rural areas for plantation of fruit bearing trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the funds are likely to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 1000 crore has been allocated by the Planning Commission for the Tenth Five Year Plan to the Department of Land Resources for taking up a new initiative to develop wastelands by raising biomass with the active involvement of the beneficiaries.

Meeting with American Ambassador

7135. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Ambassador had a meeting with him on April 1st, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of discussion held;

(c) the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the issue of elimination of terrorism and supporting POTO was discussed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Mr. Robert Blackwill, US Ambassador in India had called on the Union Home Minister on 1st April, 2002 and had a general discussion on the prevailing international situation.

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

7136. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of accounts opened by women under the Mahila Samridhi Yojana during the last three years and the year-wise amount deposited in the post offices under the said programme?

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

NHRC Reports

7137. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports submitted to the Government by the National Human Rights Commission during the last three years, subject-wise and date-wise;

(b) the action so far been taken by the Government on each reports submitted by the said Commission;

(c) whether in any of reports, the Commission have made any observations which are out of their purview; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has submitted Annual Report for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 09.11.1999, 29.03.2001 and 31.12.2001 respectively, during the last three years.

(b) The recommendations made by the NHRC in their Annual Reports involve action by all the States in the Country as well as Departments of the Government of India. Those recommendations on which decision can be taken immediately are implemented forthwith. The recommendations which require change of laws and where a larger consensus is required for their implementation, necessary action is initiated. An Action Taken Report has been laid in Parliament on the implementation of the recommendations made in the Annual Reports for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Achievements under various Schemes

7138. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the achievements made under the schemes being run by the Union Government through NGOs in various States particularly in Orissa in the areas of environment, women

and child care, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Aid to victims of Earthquake in Gujarat

7139. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken so far by the Union Government and the State Government for providing assistance and rehabilitation to widows and orphan children who became victims of the devastating earthquake in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): For the rehabilitation of women and children affected by earthquake in Gujarat on 26 January 2001, the Department of Women & Child Development sanctioned an amount of Rs. 559.00 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 263.10 lakhs was released in favour of Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation. Besides, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was also sanctioned under National Children's Fund. This package included opening of 200 creches, construction of 10 new Working Women's Hostels opening 20 temporary hostels and 50 Short Stay Homes, training of poor women on traditional/non-traditional trades under NORAD Scheme, and grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations in the field of women and children for innovative programmes. The powers for sanctioning schemes to the voluntary and other organisations were also delegated to the State Government and special relaxation was also given in certain cases on the request of the State Government. Apart from administration of this special package of assistance, State Government is also implementing a Livelihood Restoration Project for 20,000 women, funded by Asian Development Bank. Besides, ICDS infrastructure damaged by the earthquake was restored and orphan children taken care through foster care system.

[English]

National Conference for Indian Women in Police

7140. SHRI M. CHINNASAMY:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Conference for Indian Women in Police was held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Lady Police Personnel participated in the said Conference, State-wise;

(c) the major issues discussed in the Conference; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The following major issues were discussed in the Conference:—

- Thirty three percent representation/recruitment of women in police service.
- Set up Forums for Women in Police.
- Equality of opportunity in recruitment and job roles.
- Training and development opportunities.
- Minimum facilities for women in police.

(d) 'Police' being a State subject, the recommendations need to be examined by the States for decision. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been advising the States to encourage more representation of women in police. Assistance is being provided under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces for creation of basic minimum facilities for police women in police station and units.

Statement

List of participant of First National Conference for Women in Police 19-21 February 2002

Name of State(s)/ Union Territory(s)		No. of participants
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	09

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	04
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
6.	Daman and Diu	04
7.	Delhi	25
8.	Gujarat	06
9.	Haryana	06
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
12.	Karnataka	09
13.	Kerala	03
14.	Kolkata	05
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16
16.	Meghalaya	06
17.	Nagaland	08
18.	Pondicherry	04
19.	Punjab	14
20.	Rajasthan	08
21.	Sikkim	12
22.	Tamil Nadu	10
23.	Tripura	02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10
25.	Uttaranchal	03
26.	West Bengal	05
Total		205

Funds to Municipalities/Town Panchayats

7141. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to provide funds for Municipalities/Town Panchayats for providing underground drainage as there are many Municipalities in various States, particularly in Tamil Nadu lacking this facility;

(b) if so, the actual quantum of amount likely to be provided for these works during 2002-2003, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject. As such, the responsibility to plan, design implement, operate and maintain urban water supply/sanitation schemes devolves on the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. As of now, there is no specific Centrally Sponsored Programme being implemented by this Ministry for providing underground drainage facilities in Municipalities/Town Panchayats. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns, the town proposed to be covered by the State may take up Drainage Scheme as one of the components of the Project.

Abolition of Devdasi System

7142. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lakhs of Dalit women are being forced into Devdasi system in several States in the country as reported in the 'The Pioneer' dated April 22, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government have caused any probe into the prevalence of this system in different States;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the census of 1981, 1991 and 2001 revealed any figures about the number of such women/girls engaged as Devdasis;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to abolish the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Devdasi system which was prevalent in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra has been legally banned. Despite this, there are some reports that dedication in the name of God still continues clandestinely.

(c) to (g) The Government of India has not conducted any survey on Devdasis as the problem is of a localised nature. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have, however, conducted

surveys on Devdasis in their respective States. The number of Devdasis (also called Jogins/Basiva/Parvathis in different areas as revealed from the surveys is as under:

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,624
2.	Karnataka	15,489
3.	Maharashtra	5,496

The practice of devdasis is banned in the three States by (i) The Andhra Pradesh Devdasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988 (ii) The Karnataka Devdasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1987 and (iii) The Maharashtra Devdasis (Abolition and Rehabilitation) Act, 2001.

The following welfare schemes are being operated by these States Governments for the rehabilitation of Devdasis.

1. Andhra Pradesh

- (i) An economic package of Rs. 10,000 in fixed deposit with monthly interest payable to jogins towards their subsistence.
- (ii) A house under weaker section housing under IAY.
- (iii) Admission of children in Social Welfare Residential Schools and hostels.
- (iv) Provision of White Ration Card; and
- (v) Providing economic support under land purchase scheme, milch cattle and other petty business through the DRDA.

2. Karnataka

- (i) Training in skill development through courses in different vocations like handloom weaving, agarbatti making and tailoring etc. to able bodied Devdasis in the age group of 18-25 years. This is subsequently linked to marketing centres after formation of Industrial Cooperative Units in various trades.
- (ii) Imparting of social and moral education.
- (iii) Health care with emphasis on research and coordination.
- (iv) Admission in residential schools for children of Devdasis.

3. **Maharashtra**

- (i) Pension @ Rs. 300/- per month to Devdasis of about 40 years of age and income below Rs. 15,000/- p.a.
- (ii) Rs. 10,000/- financial assistance for marriage of unmarried Devdasi or Devdasi's daughter.
- (iv) Training centres for economical rehabilitation.
- (iv) Hostel for children of Devdasis. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 500/- per month per child.
- (v) Free school education and free uniform for children.
- (vi) 25% seed capital for entrepreneurs on bank loan up to Rs. 35,000/-

**Financial Assistance for Upliftment of
Scheduled Tribes In J & K**

7143. CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Jammu & Kashmir for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes since 1990-91 under various schemes, year-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not granting adequate amount of funds according to the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A Statement showing release of financial assistance since 1990-91 to Jammu & Kashmir is given below.

(b) The release of grant, to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under two schemes, namely SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) is based on the ST population of the State, whereas grants under other schemes have been released on the basis of proposals received from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Statement

Year-wise releases for upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Jammu & Kashmir

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Schemes	Year-wise releases											
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribe Sub-Plan	200	245.98	296.14	518.6	550.63	756.64	681.54	521.8	739.22	776.38	771.38	971.94
2.	Grant under Article 275(1)	—	6.84	56.4	105.75	95.25	75.25	95.25	131.75	63.5	124.02	190.5	502.94
3.	Girls Hostels	—	—	—	—	—	24.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Boys Hostel	—	—	—	5.97	86.02	12.7	17.22	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Vocational Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.125	—	6.18	10.07
6.	Post Matric Scholarship	5,944	—	0.092	11.544	26.3	44.35	24.2	14.9	27.31	12.06	—	39.03
7.	Coaching & Allied Scheme*	—	2	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.25*	—	—
8.	Book Bank*	—	0.77	0.8	0.13	1.59	2.91	—	6	6	—	—	—
9.	Upgradation of Merit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.47	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for the welfare of STs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.49	47.62	33.81	42.31	38.55

*Grant-in-aid was released for both SCs & STs because the scheme was common for SCs & STs upto 1999-2000.

**Installation of Speed Governors in
Passenger Buses**

7144. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has directed the Delhi Traffic Police to get electronic governors fitted in all the passenger buses;

(b) if so, whether the order has been implemented in letter and spirit; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Delhi High Court in its order dated 16th October, 2001 in Criminal Writ No. 906/2002 directed the Transport Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi to give due publicity to the fact that the transport vehicles to be plying on Delhi roads were required to be fitted with Electronic Speed Governors except in case of three-wheelers, motor-cabs and vehicles having inter-state and national permits.

(b) and (c) The Electronic Speed Governors have been installed in 100 DTC buses and 320 other state carriages and contract buses.

Revival of IDPL

7145. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the multinationals to revive the IDPL, Hyderabad;

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

(c) whether the Government have also offered some financial incentives to the MNCs to revive the IDPL, Hyderabad;

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

(e) the time by which the work of revival of the said unit is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) to (e) The unit at Hyderabad is only one of the units of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL). IDPL is a sick company under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A communication has been sent to the BIFR in November, 2001 intimating the following concessions/facilities for cleaning up of the balance sheet of IDPL that the Government intends to provide to facilitate its privatization through the induction of strategic partners:—

(i) Conversion of Government loan into equity.

(ii) Waiver of interest/penal interest and guarantee free by the Government of India.

(iii) Payment of outstanding statutory dues and funding of VRS.

Preliminary Study for Power Generation

7146. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the APTRANSCO/Government of Andhra Pradesh has conducted preliminary study with the help of the specialists from M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and M/s. Engineers India Limited to prepare report on the feasibility of utilising the facilities available at the fertilizer Corporation of India, Ramagundam for power generation;

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

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to commission a detailed techno-economic study to work out cost implication, financial viability and feasibility of the project; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The APTRANSCO has conducted a preliminary study with the help of specialists from M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and M/s Engineers India Limited on the feasibility of utilizing the facilities available at the FCI, Ramagundam for power generation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has recently dismissed FCI's appeal

against the decision of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to forward its opinion of winding up FCI to the High Court. In this context, it may not be prudent to undertake any study at this juncture.

Release of Grants to Karnataka for Construction of Hostels

7147. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for release of 50% grant for the construction of pre-matric ST boys and girls hostels from Centrally sponsored scheme dated 8-9-2000 to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether during 2000-2001, the Government of Karnataka has proposed to construct seven girls hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 230 lakhs and Central share of Rs. 115 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has been requested to release its share of Rs. 115 lakhs for the construction of 7 ST hostel buildings during the current year;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have approved and released the amount; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved and the amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Karnataka, vide their letter dated 8-9-2000 sent a proposal to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for construction of 7 hostels for ST students (5 Boys and 2 Girls) at a total cost of Rs. 230 lakhs and requested that 50% amount i.e. 115 lakhs may be released to them as grants-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(c) and (d) The proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka was processed and, after seeking certain clarifications from them, an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been released vide sanction orders dated 24.3.2001 and 19-12-2001.

(e) Does not arise.

Utilising Geographical Information System in Rural Development

7148. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to utilize Geographical Information System/Geo-positional system in the rural development and planning;

(b) if so, whether attempts have been made for mapping India's comparative rural advantages, capabilities and needs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Geographical Information System/Geo-positional system techniques have many applications for rural communities to be used as decision support systems for better management of their resources, land use planning, agriculture planning, rural infrastructure location etc. After assessing the information need of integrated rural development planning at district level, an indigenous Geographical Information System — Geo-Referenced Area Management (GRAM++) package has been developed and demonstrated in pilot districts of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. Use of other technologies like Air-borne Laser Topographic Mapping (ALTM) and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Interferometry are being explored. All these efforts help rural communities to map their comparative advantages, capabilities and needs.

(d) Does not arise.

Voluntary Retirements

7149. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his Ministry as well as the Undertakings thereunder which sought voluntary retirement during each of the last two years, category-wise/post-wise;

(b) the benefits given to such officials; and

(c) the number of applications pending for approval as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of MCD

7150. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: 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 "MCD has failed to perform its primary functions — CAG" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 1, 2002;

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

(c) whether there are two basic functions of MCD to be performed viz. checking of unauthorised constructions and keeping the city clean;

(d) if so, whether the MCD has failed in executing both these basic duties;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the unauthorized construction have increased by five times between 1996 and 2000 as has been pointed out in the CAG Report;

(g) if so, whether the Government propose to fix the accountability/responsibility of those responsible for failing in the execution of the basic duties;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether the Government propose to remove all unauthorized construction and encroachments from the public land and to keep the city neat and clean; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The matter relate to the report of CAG on the performance of MCD in regard to its two basic functions i.e. checking of unauthorised construction and keeping the city clean.

(c) to (e) The MCD has reported that apart from these two functions, there are other obligatory functions performed by it. It has further informed that it is carrying out the basic functions effectively.

(f) to (h) MCD has reported that there has been an increase in the unauthorised constructions due to various reasons including large influx of people from outside Delhi. However, it is making all efforts to apply mandatory bye-laws to avoid the menace of unauthorised construction. Action is also taken against the defaulting officials for dereliction of their duties, as and when such instances are noticed.

(i) and (j) Detection of, and action against, unauthorised construction is a continuous and on-going process and appropriate action is taken as per the relevant laws.

Review of Property Tax Bills

7151. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review all the property tax bills that have been issued to property owners by all sections of Assessment and Collection Department all over Delhi during each of the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Re-survey for Pilot Project

7152. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Karnataka for taking up a pilot project for re-survey in Taluks of the State and release of Central grant for the purpose;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal for undertaking a pilot project of re-survey in one taluk to be completed in two years at a total cost of

Rs. 9.00 crore. For completion of the project in one year, the revised cost was estimated to be Rs. 12.15 crore.

(c) The proposal of the State Government was considered by the Technical Committee under the Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) in its meeting held on 10.8.2000. The Committee approved the pilot project in principle. It was, however, decided that before the pilot project was sanctioned, the State Government should submit a detailed Action Plan for taking up re-survey work in phased manner in the entire State along with the total requirement of funds. The Action Plan has not been received by Ministry of Rural Development.

Growth Chart of ICDS Projects

7153. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Karnataka Government for supply of growth charts for monitoring growth in ICDS projects under reference No. DWC/ICD/UNI-2/94-95, dated 7.8.2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the same are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The proposal under reference cited does not appear to have been received. However, the Growth Charts are not being provided by the Central Government.

Caste Benefits in DSSSB

7154. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs holding caste certificates from the Government of the NCT of Delhi, are not entitled to claim caste benefits in respect of selections by the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board (DSSSB); and

(b) if so, the reasons for denying them the caste benefits in respect of such selections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may with respect to any State or Union Territory by public notification specify the castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be. Accordingly, the president has notified Scheduled Castes in respect of Delhi and the benefit of reservation for appointment to civil posts under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is extended to them. A similar provision is contained in article 342 of the Constitution in respect of Scheduled Tribes. However, in relation to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the President has not notified any tribes or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation for other Backward Classes is provided in terms of the provisions of Article 16(4) of the Constitution which enables the State to make provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have notified the list of such backward classes and the benefit of reservation for appointment to such posts under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is available to the members of such backward classes.

Changes in Technical Education

7155. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to make changes in the technical education and massive changes in the norms and standards for setting up of technical institutions;

(b) if so, whether the changes are being initiated on the basis of a detailed report prepared by the AICTE; and

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the highlights of the report submitted by the AICTE in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a Committee was constituted to review the norms and standards for Technical Institutions. The Committee has

submitted its recommendations to the AICTE. After receipt of proposal from AICTE, Ministry shall examine it for taking further necessary action.

Instrument of Accession

7156. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise details of instruments of accession which was signed between Britain and India at its independence;

(b) whether there is a clause that it was to be made public after fifty years of independence;

(c) the reasons for not been made public so far;

(d) whether the INA has not given its rightful recognition;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the INA still after fifty years has been denied a memorial in its own country; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No Instrument of Accession was signed between India and Britain at the time of Independence. The Independence of India flowed from the Indian Independence Act, 1947 which, inter-alia, provided that as from the 15th August, 1947, there would be set up an independent Dominion known as India, and that the Government of India Act, 1935, would with such omission, additions, adaptations and modifications as the Governor General might by order specify, be applicable to the Dominion of India. The Government of India Act, 1935 as so adapted, by the Governor General provided that an Indian State might accede to the Dominion of India by the 'Instrument of Accession' executed by the Ruler thereof. Thus the 'Instrument of Accession' was for the merger of the Indian States to the Dominion of India.

(d) to (g) The Government of India have duly recognized the contribution made by the INA. Members of INA, who had participated in freedom struggle of the country and suffered imprisonment as Prisoners of War/ Camp detainees etc., or who lost their regular jobs in the British Indian Army are covered under Swatantrata Sainik Samman pension Scheme for grant of pension. Till date 22,466 INA personnel/their eligible dependents have been granted pension under the Scheme. In the memory of the INA saga the Government has dedicated one full gallery in its museum the Swatantrata

Sangram Sangrahalaya in the Red Fort, Delhi, which was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1995 by the Prime Minister.

Jobs on Compassionate Ground

7157. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his department who expired while in service during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of eligible dependents who have been provided with the suitable jobs on compassionate ground;

(c) the number of eligible dependents who have not yet been provided with the jobs on compassionate ground; and

(d) the time by which the jobs on compassionate grounds are likely to be provided to such eligible dependents of the deceased officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No official working in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports expired during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

ICHR

7158. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants provided by Indian Council of Historical Research to its members in the name of major projects during last two years alongwith the present status of these projects;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by ICHR regarding mismanagement of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A *statement* showing details of grants provided by the ICHR for special projects assigned to three eminent scholars during the last 2 years who happened to be members of the Council is enclosed.

(b) ICHR has informed that no complaint has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of grants provided by the ICHR for special projects assigned to three eminent scholars during the last 2 years who happened to be members of the Council

S. No.	Name of the Special Project	Name of the honorary Director	Affiliating institution through which grants released	Amount approved (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Status of the project
1.	Potteries in Ancient and Medieval India	Late Prof. B.P. Sinha (Expired on 3rd May 2002)	K P Jaiswal, Research Institute, Government of Bihar, Patna	8.00	1.09	ongoing
2.	Archaeology and Tradition : A Study of Indo-European and Indo-Aryan Languages and Archaeology	Prof. D N Tripathi	Centre for the Study of Indian Tradition, Madhubani (Bihar)	16.11	4.37	ongoing
3.	A Historical and Archaeological Study of Parsi/ Zorastrian religious places of importance of Western India	Prof. Mani Kamrekar	Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi	6.42	4.57	ongoing

Diversion of Funds allocated under SJSRY

7159. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have noticed any diversion of funds allocated under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the details of problems in achieving the target under the SJSRY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The

Comptroller and Auditor General in their draft review report have pointed out that an amount of Rs. 3582.86 lakh was diverted by the States for other activities. State-wise details thereof are enclosed as Statement. The matter in this regard has already been taken up with the concerned States/UTs. Some of the States have informed that the amount so diverted has been reoccupied. Some other states have reported that they are investigating the matter and instructions have been noted for strict compliance in future.

(c) The targets under SJSRY are left to be decided by the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme and the result of beneficiary surveys. However, the main bottleneck has been inadequate financial cooperation from the bankers who have crucial role in the implementation of the scheme.

Statement**(A) Diversion of Funds to other Activities not connected with Programme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	District	Scheme	Year	Amount	Activities for which fund was diverted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	SJSRY	1998-99	2.76	Purchase office equipment
Assam	Guwahati	NRY/SJSRY	April 92 to Feb. '00	182.95	For payment of telephone and electricity bills, purchase of vehicles, purchase of Air Conditions etc.
Bihar	SUDA	NRY/SJSRY	1995-96 to 2000	78.09	Purchase of sofaset, Chairs repairs of tractor, cor.struction of chairmans chamber badminton hall etc.
Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	NRY	1996-97	3.19	Salary of staff & wages
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	SJSRY	1999	6.98	Salary of staff & wages
J&K	8 ULBS	NRY/PMIUPEP	1998-99 to 2000	109.25	Purchase of vehicles, camera computers Payment of telephone bills, colour TV etc.
Karnataka	5 Implementing agencies	NRY/SJSRY	1992-93 to 1996-97	164.79	Municipal activities
Kerala	ULB	UPA	1996-99	25.50	For payment of salary to staff
Maharashtra	Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC)	NRY	1998	10.50	For payment of Pay and allowance, L.T.C. etc.
Maharashtra	M.C. Khalkaranji	NRY/SJSRY	1995-2000	115.00	For meeting expenditure on payment of bonus and contractors bills.
Manipur	Imphal	NRY/SJSRY	1995-2000	44.84	Towards Pay and allowances, purchase of two cars and advances to other authority (Rs. 3 lakhs)
Meghalaya	Tura	NRY	1995-1998	6.58	For payment of salary to staff
Mizoram	Aizwal	NRY	1997	3.39	Purchase of gypsy car
Mizoram	Aizwal	SJSRY	1998-99	5.79	Purchase of vehicles
Nagaland	Kohima	PMIUPEP	1997-98	5.00	Purchase of computer (4 lakh) Repair of quarters 1 lakh)
Orissa	Bhubaneshwar (14 ULBS)	SJSRY/NRY & PMIUPEP	1998-2000	157.06	For payment of salaries and other municipal expenses

1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa	4 ULBS	UEGP	3/97 to	16.16 2/2000	For purchase of Electrical goods, motor vehicles, soil testing etc.
Punjab	Ferozepur	SJSRY	1998	16.00	Pay and allowances of MCD, staff (municipal committee)
Punjab	Ferozepur	SJSRY	1999	3.54	Purchase of Ambassador vehicle
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Bhitwara, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali and Udaipur	NRV	1995-96 1997-98	71.89	Other components
Rajasthan	Jaipur	PMIUPEP	1999	5.50	Purchase of fax machine, coolers photocopier etc.
Sikkim	Gangtok	NRV/ PMIUPEP	1996-98	12.07	Purchase 3 vehicle
Tripura	Agartala	NRV/SJSRY	1995-96 to 1999-2000	30.81	Purchase of land, Purchase of Jeep, repair and maintenance of town hall, construction of stadium purchase of tractor
West Bengal	Ten Municipal bodies	NRV/ PMIUPEP/ SJSRY	1995-2000	237.00	Salary Wages Provident fund payment purchases of tractors electricity charges washing machine etc.
Total				1314.61	

(B) Diversion of Funds for other Activities

Bihar	SUDA	NRV	1996-97	30.00	Payment of loan to Water Board and two other institution
Gujarat	SUDA	NRV	1997-98	1000.00	Invested in Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.
Gujarat	SUDA	NRV	1997-98	104.00	Invested in GIPC
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	SJSRY	1998-99	14.65	Removal of snow and slips etc.
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	NRV/SJSRY	1998	2.50	Rs. 2.50 lakhs diverted to collector as loan.
Maharashtra	Bombay Municipal Corpo.	SJSRY	1998	45.11	Establishment charges
Meghalaya	MUDA	NRV	1995-96	50.00	Diverted for other activities
Nagaland	Kohima	PMIUPEP	1998-99	3.77	Purchase of vehicles
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	NRV	1996-97	2.45	Construction of building

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	SJSRY	1998-2000	12.17	Supply of news paper, health facilities eggs to Nutrition centre
Punjab	—	UEGP SJSRY	1997-98	8.03	Furnishing of CVO's office
Punjab	—	-do-	1997-98	10.00	For Computerition of the office of Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board
Punjab	Ferozepur	-do-	1995-96	1.75	Execution of works
Punjab	-do-	NRY/SJSRY	1995-2000	185.60	Staff training and IEC (Information Education and Communication)
Punjab	-do-	SJSRY	1995-2000	77.07	
Punjab	-	SJSRY	1995-2000	30.83	
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziaabad Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Nainital, Sharanpur	PMIUPEP SJSRY/ NRY	1996-97 1998-99	41.72	Funds diverted from one component to other component of the scheme and other purposes not concerned with the scheme e.g. purchase of electricity materials etc.
Total				1619.95	

(C) Diversion of Funds for Other Scheme

Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	SJSRY	1998-99	601.00	Diverted to Chief Ministers Youth Programme (PMEY)
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	NRY/SJSRY	1998-99	21.33	Diverted to Public Health Division
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	NRY/SJSRY	1998	26.27	Fund was diverted. Diverted under National Slum Development Programme
Total				648.60	

Vacant DDA Flats in Dwarka

7160. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several DDA flats are lying vacant in Dwarka;

(b) if so, the number of flats lying vacant and since when;

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to overcome those causes; and

(d) the time by which the basic amenities are likely to be provided there including construction of fly-overs, metro rail and efficient bus service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The DDA have reported that around 11,000 Nos. flats of different

categories including 176 Nos. LIG flats in Pocket 9, Dwarka, Phase I that have been completed only recently, are lying unoccupied in Dwarka. These flats were completed during the period between 1992-2002.

Out of the aforesaid 11,000 Nos. flats, 9,352 Nos. flats have already been allotted but physical possession is yet to be taken over the allottees. Another 1487 Nos. Janta flats in Sector 16, Pocket B, Dwarka have been kept reserved for rehabilitation of residents of Kathputli Colony.

(c) The DDA have reported that there was reluctance on the part of allottees to take possession of flats due to initial problems of basic amenities like water, electricity and connectivity. However, to sort out these problems meetings were held at higher levels with Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Delhi Vidyt Board (DVB) and other concerned authorities from time to time and these efforts bore fruits. Now, with the improved situation, allottees have started taking possession of the flats.

(d) Basic amenities like water, electricity, sewerage, roads, etc. are available in Dwarka and completion of proposed flyovers is likely to take another three years. Bus services to and from Dwarka are available. As regards Metro Rail a Detailed Project Report was submitted by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation for the Barakhamba Road-Connaught Place-Dwarka Corridor recently and it is under examination by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Government.

Amendment to IPC

7161. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission has urged the Union Government to amend Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to the effect that people do not get away from false complaints against honest officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main points put forward by CVC to amend this act; and

(d) the time by which the said section of the IPC is likely to be amended by the Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In its communication dated 9th May, 2002, the CVC has pointed out that Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code needs to be suitably amended as it provides a convenient escape route to those making false complaints against public servants, thus tarnishing their public image and reputation.

(d) It is difficult at this stage to give a time frame for examining and taking a view on the CVC's recommendations.

Allocation of Funds for Self Employment Rehabilitation of Youths Programme

7162. SHRI RAJAI AH MALYALA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to assist Youth Programme being arranged by the State Government for employment and rehabilitation of youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and till date, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the youths would be encouraged in their self-employment efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) This Ministry implements a number of schemes aimed at promoting the welfare of youth in the country. These are (i) Promotion of National Integration, (ii) Promotion of Adventure, (iii) Scouting and Guiding and (iv) Promotion of Youth Activities & Training. None of these schemes is related directly to employment and rehabilitation of youth. However, under the scheme last mentioned vocational training is imparted to the youth to upgrade their skills as a means of furthering self-employment. Expenditure incurred in the implementation of this scheme during the last 3 years is:

1999-2000	—	Rs. 5,30,87,634/-
2000-2001	—	Rs. 5,64,96,484/-
*2001-2002	—	Rs. 3,19,98,566/-

* (This includes expenditure incurred under the scheme of Exhibitions for Youth also).

Assistance under these schemes can be availed of both by the NGOs as well as State Governments.

Pending Act/Bills from States

7163. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Act/Bills sent by the State Governments to Union Government for clearance/approval are pending with the Government for a long time;

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

(c) the reasons for pendency in each case; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government to clear these Act/Bills;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A statement of the Bills referred by State Governments for approval of the Government of India/assent of the President is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The State legislations referred by the State Governments are examined by the Government of India from three angles viz., (a) conflict to any Central law, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such Bills keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with the concerned State Governments and Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Statement

(Position as on 7.5.2002)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Bill	Date of receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1999.	29.06.1999	State Government's clarifications awaited.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2000.	06.07.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2000.	11.05.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2000.	07.11.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	03.04.2001	At the final stage of consideration.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Protection of Depositors of Financial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	10.05.2001	At the final stage of consideration.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	27.06.2001	State Government has been requested to have a discussion with Deptt. of Legal Affairs.
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2001.	13.08.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Andhra Pradesh	The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2001	04.12.2001	Comments awaited from Ministry of Finance.
10.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2001	20.12.2001	Comments awaited from Ministry Commerce & Industry.
11.	Andhra Pradesh	The Factories (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2001	20.12.2001	Comments of concerned Ministry/Departments awaited.
12.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2001.	11.01.2002	Comments of concerned Ministry/Departments awaited.
13.	Andhra Pradesh	The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2001	12.02.2002	Comments awaited from Ministry of Finance.
14.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2002.	05.03.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments awaited.
15.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Smoking and Health Protection Bill, 2001.	27.03.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/Ministries/Departments awaited.
16.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2002	26.04.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments awaited.
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Customary Laws and Social Protection Bill, 1994.	25.01.1995	Under examination.
18.	Assam	The Assam Executive Magistrates (Temporary Power) Bill, 1998.	27.07.1998	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs being sought.
19.	Bihar	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1999.	08.10.1999	Deptt. of Legal Affairs desired to discuss the matter.
20.	Bihar	The Indian Tolls (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2000.	13.09.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited
21.	Bihar	The Bihar Finance Bill, 2001.	15.05.2001	Comments awaited from Ministry of Finance.
22.	Bihar	The Bihar Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 1994.	07.01.2002	State Government's clarifications awaited
23.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Tolls (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2001.	22.01.2002	Comments awaited from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
24.	Goa	The Goa Police Bill, 1997.	11.08.1997	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs being sought.
25.	Goa	The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2000.	14.02.2000	Comments awaited from Ministry of Finance.

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Goa	The Goa Provision of Facilities for Agricultural Credit by Banks Bill, 2000.	23.03.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited.
27.	Goa	The Land Acquisition (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2001.	01.08.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
28.	Goa	The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2001	30.10.2000	State Government's views awaited.
29.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Entry Tax Bill, 1999.	07.05.1999	At the final stage of consideration.
30.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Protection of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Bill, 2002.	21.01.2002	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs awaited.
31.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2002.	18.03.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
32.	Gujarat	The Presidency Small Cause Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002.	18.04.2002	At the final stage of consideration.
33.	Gujarat	The Bombay Civil Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002.	18.04.2002	At the final stage of consideration.
34.	Gujarat	The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2002.	18.04.2002	At the final stage of consideration.
35.	Haryana	The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1996.	06.05.1996	Comments awaited from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
36.	Haryana	The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999.	18.01.2000	Comments awaited from Ministry of Rural Development.
37.	Haryana	The Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2001.	12.02.2002	Comments awaited from Ministry of Finance.
38.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2000.	28.02.2000	At the final stage of consideration.
39.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh University (Amendment) Bill, 2002.	02.04.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
40.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand State Planning on Infrastructure Development Board Bill, 2001.	19.02.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jharkhand	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2002	01.05.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
42.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999.	24.05.1999	State Government's clarifications awaited.
43.	Karnataka	The Mysore Tobacco Company Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1998.	25.06.1999	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs awaited.
44.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2000.	12.06.2000	Deptt. of Legal Affairs desired to discuss the matter with State Government.
45.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2000.	19.01.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
46.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Oil Palm (Regulations of Cultivation, Production and Processing Bill, 2000.	31.01.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
47.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes (Reservation of Appointment etc.,) (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	05.09.2001	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs being sought.
48.	Kerala	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1997.	30.12.1997	Comments awaited from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
49.	Kerala	The Kerala Grants and Leases (Modification of Rights) Amendment Bill, 1999.	13.05.1999	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
50.	Kerala	The Kannan Devan Hills (Resumption of Lands) Amendment Bill, 2000.	27.06.2000	State Government's clarifications awaited.
51.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Shaikshanik Sansthaon Me Pratadna Ka Pratisedh Vidheyak, 1996.	16.12.1996	At the final stage of consideration.
52.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1997.	30.03.1998	State Government's clarifications awaited.
53.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Laghu Van Upaj (Gram Sabha to Swamitva Ka Sandhan) Vidheyak, 2000.	01.05.2000	Comments awaited from Ministry of Rural Development.
54.	Madhya Pradesh	The Code of criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2000.	17.10.2000	Under examination.

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Rajmarg Vidheyak, 2001.	09.05.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
56.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Labours Laws (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2000.	29.06.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
57.	Madhya Pradesh	The Brastachar Nivaran (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Vidheyak, 2001.	30.10.2001	Comments awaited from Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance & Pension.
58.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Dhumrapan Nishedh Vidheyak, 2002.	04.04.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
59.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995.	01.02.1996	State Government's clarifications awaited.
60.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Prevention of Bigamous Marriages Bill, 1995.	02.02.1996	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs being sought.
61.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Seeds Bill, 2000.	26.06.2000	Deptt. of Legal Affairs has desired to discuss the matter.
62.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 2001.	11.09.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
63.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting Bill, 2001	21.09.2001	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs awaited.
64.	Maharashtra	The Payment of Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2001.	09.10.2001	Comments awaited from Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
65.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Protection of Women Bill, 2002.	30.04.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
66.	Mizoram	The Mizoram Trading (Regulation) Bill, 1998.	01.07.1998	State Government requested to redraft the Bill.
67.	Mizoram	The Mizoram Education Bill, 2001	15.05.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
68.	Nagaland	The Nagaland (Ownership and Transfer of Land and its Resources) (Amendment) Bill, 1995.	24.09.1998	At the final stage of consideration.
69.	Orissa	The Orissa Labour Welfare Fund 1996.	14.01.1997	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs being sought.
70.	Orissa	The Orissa Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2000	17.08.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
71.	Orissa	The Indian Stamp (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2001.	09.04.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export) Amendment Bill, 2001.	03.09.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
73.	Rajasthan	The RICCO Industrial Areas of Unauthorised Development and Encroachment) Bill, 1999.	26.12.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
74.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Cooperative Bill, 2001.	11.01.2002	State Government's clarifications awaited.
75.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Ownership Flats Plots (Regulation of Promotion of Construction and Development, Sale and Transfer) Bill, 1995.	24.04.1995	State Government's clarifications awaited.
76.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Private Security Guards (Regulation of Employment of Welfare) Bill, 1996.	27.09.1996	At the final stage of consideration.
77.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1998.	25.06.1998	Deptt. of Legal Affairs desired to discuss the issue with State Government.
78.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Highways Bill, 2001.	16.02.201	State Government's clarifications awaited.
79.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Horticulture Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2001.	14.6.2001	At the final stage of consideration.
80.	Tripura	The Tripura Tea Companies (Taking over of Management of Certain Tea Units) (Amendment) Bill, 1998.	08.06.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
81.	Tripura	The Tripura Tea Companies (Taking over of Management of Certain Tea Units) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1998.	08.06.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
82.	Tripura	The Tripura Tea Companies (Taking over of Management of Certain Tea Units) (Third Amendment) Bill, 1998.	05.10.2001	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.
83.	Uttaranchal	The Indian Forest (Uttaranchal Amendment) Bill, 2001.	24.07.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
84.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 1992.	01.06.1992	Opinion of Ld. Attorney General of India being obtained.

1	2	3	4	5
85.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Public Religious Buildings and Places Bill, 2000.	04.02.2000	At the final stage of consideration.
86.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1990.	30.07.1990	Ministry of Rural Development desired to discuss the matter with the State Government.
87.	West Bengal	The Payment of Gratuity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.	13.10.1993	Comments awaited from Ministry of Labour.
88.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Non-Government Educational Institutions and Local Authorities (Control of Provident Fund of Employee) (Amendment) Bill, 1995.	08.11.1995	Comments awaited from Ministry of Labour.
89.	West Bengal	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1997.	02.07.1997	State Government's clarifications awaited.
90.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Water Resources Conservation, Protection and Development (Management, Control and Regulation) Bill, 2000.	25.08.2000	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs awaited.
91.	West Bengal	The Wakf (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2001.	23.03.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
92.	West Bengal	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2001	27.03.2001	State Government has been requested to send a formal letter to withdraw the Bill.
93.	West Bengal	The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001	09.04.2001	State Government's clarifications awaited.
94.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Thika Tenancy (Acquisition and Regulation) Bill, 2001.	03.07.2001	Advice of Deptt. of Legal Affairs awaited.
95.	West Bengal	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (West Bengal Amendment) Bill 1999.	21.01.2002	State Government's clarifications awaited.
96.	West Bengal	The Indian Christian Marriage (West Bengal Amendment) Bill 1999.	21.01.2002	State Government's clarifications awaited.
97.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2000	08.02.2002	Comments of concerned Ministries/ Departments awaited.

Facilities to Non-Official Members of NDMC

7164. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide cars and houses to non-official members of New Delhi Municipal Council;

(b) whether there is no provision in the NDMC Act to provide these facilities to non-official members;

(c) if so, the basis on which such facilities are provided; and

(d) the action being taken by the NDMC to withdraw these unauthorised facilities which are burdens on NDMC resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) New Delhi Municipal Council has provided these facilities to its "non-official" members to help them to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

(b) and (c) There is no specific provision in the "New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1984" which forbids extension

of such facilities to the "non-official" members of the Council.

(d) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to advise New Delhi Municipal Council to withdraw these facilities.

Road Accidents in Delhi

7165. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road accidents occurred in the capital during the current year, particularly during 3rd and 4th week of January, 2002 on Ring Road, location-wise;

(b) the particulars of cases resulted in hit and run deaths during the same period along with the name of the concerned Police Station; and

(c) the details of cases where the police authorities have not succeeded in apprehending the accused, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) During the current year (upto 30th April, 2002), 342 accidents were reported from Ring Road and Outer Ring Road in Delhi, out of which 54 cases occurred between 16th January, 2002 to 31st January, 2002. The locations at which these accidents took place are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) During the same period, 55 'hit and run' cases involving fatal accidents were reported from the areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Police Stations the names of which are given in the attached statement-II.

(c) the requisite details are given in the attached statement-III.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Place of Accident
1	2
1.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
2.	Britainia Chowk
3.	Bus Stand Naroji Nagar
4.	Bus Stop, Trauma Centre Hospital

1	2
5.	Model Town III Chowk
6.	Jawala Heri Mkt
7.	Near Haider Pur
8.	Ashram Flyover
9.	Shantivan Chowk
10.	Khalsa College Bus Stop
11.	Near Khalsa College
12.	Moti Nagar Crossing
13.	Near Punjabi Bagh Chowk
14.	Near Hot Mix Plant
15.	Majnu Ka Tilla
16.	Deepali Chowk
17.	Rajghat Red Light
18.	Near Tikona Park, Shakur Pur
19.	Nahru Vihar Turn
20.	Near Hayat Hotel
21.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
22.	Near Petrol Pump
23.	Opp. Hyatt Hotel
24.	Ashram Chowk
25.	Dhaura Kuan
26.	Bus Stop Ring Road
27.	Near CNG Filling Station
28.	Britainia Chowk
29.	Britainia Chowk
30.	Bus Stop Mall Road
31.	Azad Pur
32.	Punjabi Bagh Fly Over
33.	Britainia Chowk
34.	Red Light Mathura Road
35.	Near Inderaprashta Flyover
36.	Lal Sai Market Road

1	2
37.	Near Hayat Hotel
38.	Near Gopal Pur
39.	Near Lajpat Nagar
40.	Petrol Pump Meera Bagh
41.	Near Indraprastha Flyover
42.	Red Light Model Town-I
43.	Punjabi Bagh Fly Over
44.	Near All Heavens
45.	Majnu Ka Tilla
46.	Near Kanjhwal Road
47.	Near Pushpanjali Enclave
48.	Ashram Chowk
49.	Near Monestary
50.	Act Point Ring Road
51.	Burari Chowk
52.	Mukund Pur Chowk
53.	Kanhiya Nagar Chowk
54.	West Enclave
55.	Camp No. 4 Road, J. Puri
56.	Opp. Fire Station Ashram Chowk
57.	Near Moti Bagh Bus Stop
58.	Britainia Chowk
59.	Opp. Rajdoot Hotel
60.	Raja Garden Chowk
61.	Raja Garden Chowk
62.	Rajghat
63.	Deepali Chowk
64.	Majnu Ka Tilla
65.	Near Police Station Hazrat Nizammuddin
66.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
67.	DTC Depot
68.	T-Point A&B Road

1	2
69.	Britainia Chowk
70.	WPIA, Ring Road
71.	Burari Chowk
72.	Mangol Puri Chowk
73.	Red Light Ring Road
74.	Near Hanuman Mandir
75.	Near Pushpanjali Enclave
76.	Sec. 9 Rohini
77.	Bus Stand Nehru Nagar
78.	Burari Chowk
79.	New Delhi South Extention-I,
80.	Shantivan Chowk
81.	Mayapuri Flyover
82.	Punjbi Bagh Fly Over
83.	Netaji Nagar Bus Stop
84.	Near Old Post Office Ring Road
85.	Burari Chowk
86.	Andrews Ganj Chowk
87.	Peera Garhi Chowk
88.	Mayapuri Flyover
89.	Opp Petrol Pump
90.	Sec-12, Rama Krishna Puram
91.	Sec-7, Rohini
92.	Prem Badi Bridge
93.	T-Point Naraina
94.	Out Ring Road
95.	Avantika Bus Stand
96.	Britainia Police Picket
97.	Jhuggi Nagala Machi
98.	Majnu Ka Tilla
99.	Near Chandgi Ram Akhara
100.	Near Punjabi Bagh Fly Over

1	2
101.	Round About Dhaula Kuan
102.	NDSC-I
103.	Near Khalsa college
104.	Near Coffee Home
105.	Sec-5, Rohini
106.	Maharani Bagh
107.	Red Light Wazir Pur Depot
108.	Opp. Petrol Pump N. Nagar
109.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
110.	Near Bhatia Petrol Pump
111.	Near Sarojini Nagar Depot
112.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
113.	Near Tibetan Camp
114.	Flyover Shalimar Bagh
115.	Near WHO Building
116.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
117.	Near Monkey Bridge
118.	Near All Heavens
119.	Near Sector-3, Rama Krishna Puram
120.	Moolchand Flyover
121.	Red Light Point Sarai Kale Khan
122.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bus Stand
123.	Red Light Point S K Khan
124.	Indraprastha Flyover
125.	Britainia Chowk
126.	Below Ashram Flyover
127.	Indraprastha Flyover
128.	Maya Puri Chowk
129.	Lai Sai T-Point
130.	Near Gopal Pur
131.	Indraprastha Depot
132.	Near Salim Garh

1	2
133.	Moti Nagar Chowk
134.	Flyover, Moti Bagh
135.	Near ARSD College
136.	JU Block, Pitam Pura
137.	A. Ganj Chowk
138.	Raja Garden Chowk
139.	Shakur Pur
140.	Moolchand Flyover
141.	Near Vijay Ghat
142.	Opp. Jhuggi AD Block
143.	Britainia Chowk
144.	Britainia Chowk
145.	Near Railway Bridge Pragati Maldan
146.	Near Punjabi Bagh
147.	Noida Toll Bridge
148.	Naraina Bus Stand
149.	Oppp. Mother Dairy, Moti Bagh
150.	Ashok Vihar Bus Stand
151.	Opp. Sabi Hospital M Road
152.	Bus Stand East Kidwai Nagar
153.	Near Chitra Marg
154.	Model Town-III
155.	Red Light Punjabi Bagh
156.	Mangol Puri Red Light
157.	Near Peera Garhi
158.	Near Monesty Inter States Bus Turminus
159.	Indraprastha Flyover
160.	Near Hanuman Setu
161.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
162.	'A' Block Mangol Puri
163.	Raja Garden Chowk
164.	Majnu Ka Tilla

1	2
165.	Opp. Nigam Bodh Ghat
166.	Moti Nagar Chowk
167.	Near Main Market
168.	Near Gopal Pur
169.	Maya Puri Fly Over
170.	Raj Nagar Chowk
171.	Near T-Point Red Light Capt. Gaur Marg
172.	Near Petrol Pump
173.	Maya Puri Chowk
174.	Near Sector-3, Rama Krishna Puram
175.	Moti Bagh Chowk
176.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
177.	Bus Stand Gupta Market
178.	Below Mool Chand Flyover
179.	Near Chang Basti
180.	T-Point Naraina
181.	Punjabi Bagh Fly Over
182.	Noida Toll Bridge
183.	Bus Stop, Safdarjang Hospital
184.	B-Block Sultan Puri
185.	Azad Pur Flyover
186.	Near Chandgi Ram Akhara
187.	Near All Heavens
188.	T-Point Naraina
189.	Club Road X-ing
190.	Britainia Chowk
191.	Moti Bagh
192.	Azad Pur
193.	Khyber Pass
194.	Near Hayat Flyover
195.	Near Inter State Bus Turminus
196.	Maya Puri Chowk

1	2
197.	T-Point, Punjabi Bagh
198.	Near Nirankari Sarovar
199.	Indraprastha Flyover
200.	Nagala Machi Bus Stand
201.	Moolchand Flyover
202.	Nehru Nagar Bus Stand
203.	Gandhi Vihar
204.	Near Laxmi Narain Mandir
205.	Kaka Nagar Bus Stand
206.	Near Nangla Machi
207.	Moti Bagh
208.	Near Inter State Bus Turminus Flyover
209.	Near Central School
210.	Punjabi Bagh Near Flyover
211.	Moti Bagh
212.	Wazir Pur Depot
213.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
214.	T-Point, Maurice Nagar
215.	Raja Garden Chowk
216.	Nehru Nagar
217.	Near Rajdoot Hotel
218.	Near Salem Garh
219.	Near Bhairo Mandir
220.	Red Light Maharani Bagh
221.	Near Salem Gharh
222.	Opp. DESU Colony
223.	Opp. CNG Filling Station Sarai Kale Khan
224.	Outer Gate, Inter State Bus Turminus
225.	ESI Hospital
226.	Opp. CNG Filling Station Sarai Kale Khan
227.	Near New Delhi South Extention-I
228.	Burari Chowk

1	2
229.	Opp. Petrol Pump
230.	Azad Pur Terminal
231.	Near Bhairo Mandir
232.	Mukund Pur Cowk
233.	Near Metcalf House
234.	Near Rly Phatak
235.	Model Town-I
236.	DTC Depot, Peera Garhi
237.	Near Africa Avenue
238.	Opp. Petrol Pump
239.	Near Noida T-Point
240.	Near Gopal Pur
241.	Moti Bagh Flyover
242.	Opp. Rajiv Gandhi Smriti Van, Sarai Kale Khan
243.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
244.	Prem Badi Bridge
245.	Nagala Machi Bus Stand
246.	Manju ka Tilla
247.	Near Nirankari Sarowar
248.	Near Monesty Market Inter State Bus Turminus
249.	Opp. Rajiv Gandhi Samriti Van, Sarai Kale Khan
250.	Near Fly Over Punjabi Bagh
251.	Red Light DESU Colony
252.	Peera Garhi Chowk
253.	Near Gopal Pur
254.	Shantivan Chowk
255.	Near Mudrika Bus Stop
256.	Vijay-Ghat Chowk
257.	Near White House
258.	Near Fly Over Punjabi Bagh
259.	Near Mehra Sons
260.	Model Town-II

1	2
261.	Bus Stand Maharani Bagh
262.	Opp. Thapar Chamber
263.	IIPA Building
264.	Red Light Bala Sahib Gurdwara
265.	Raja Garden, Near Gurdwara
266.	Bus Stand Nehru Nagar
267.	Khyber Pass
268.	Peera Garhi Chowk
269.	Punjabi Bagh Flyover
270.	Near Majnu Ka Tilla
271.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
272.	Near Mool Chand Flyover
273.	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
274.	Near DTC Depot
275.	Near Kali Mata Mandir
276.	Majnu Ka Tilla
277.	Inter State Bus Turminus Sarai Kale Khan
278.	Near Khalsa College
279.	T-Point Majnu Ka Tilla
280.	Near HSDC Bank
281.	Near Nangla Machi
282.	Noida Toll Bridge
283.	Safdarjung Hospital Chowk
284.	Indraprastha Depot
285.	Britainia Flyover
286.	Peera Garhi Chowk
287.	Wazir pur Ind. Area
288.	Burari Chowk
289.	Britainia Flyover
290.	Outer Ring Road Flyover
291.	Sec-3 Rama Krishna Puram
292.	Rajputana Rifles Line

1	2
293.	Andrews Ganj Chowk
294.	Andrews Ganj Chowk
295.	Mayapuri Chowk Flyover
296.	Mayapuri Chowk Flyover
297.	Hakikat Nagar
298.	Near CNG Filling Station, Sarai Kale Khan
299.	Near Hanuman Mandir
300.	Noida Toll Bridge
301.	Dhaura Kuan
302.	Near Monkey Bridge
303.	Shanti-Van Chowk
304.	Nera Nigam Bodh Ghat
305.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
306.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
307.	Near Kela Ghat
308.	Model Town-III
309.	Model Town-III
310.	Britania Chowk
311.	Outer Ring Road Near Police Line
312.	Punjabi Bagh Chowk
313.	Rajghat Red Light
314.	Naraina T-Point
315.	Bika Ji Chowk
316.	Sunder Nagar
317.	Yamuna Bazar
318.	Rly Flyover Nehru Nagar
319.	CNG Filling Station
320.	Near Sindhi Baba Mandir
321.	Dhaura Kuan
322.	Outer Ring Road
323.	Near Rajdoot Hotel
324.	Red Light Sarai Kale Khan

1	2
325.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
326.	F-Block Mangol Puri
327.	Near Parwana Road
328.	Peera Garhi
329.	Wazir Pur Depot
330.	Inter State Bus Terminus Sarai Kale Khan
331.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
332.	Near Malhotra Heart Institute, Lajpat Nagar
333.	Opp. Bangla Desh High Commission
334.	Outer Ring Road
335.	Fly Over Raja Garden
336.	Noida T-Point
337.	Near Gandhi Darshan
338.	Raja Garden Chowk
339.	Near Budh Vihar Picket
340.	T-Point Ashok Vihar
341.	Opp Bala Sahib Gurdwara
342.	Near Gopal Pur

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station	Number of Fatal Accidents Reported
1	2	3
1.	Hazrat Nizamuddin	8
2.	Defence Colony	1
3.	Kotla Mubarakpur	1
4.	New Friends Colony	3
5.	Sarajini Nagar	1
6.	Naraina	2
7.	Rama Krishna Puram	5
8.	Paschim Vihar	4
9.	Rajouri Garden	2
10.	Civil Line	3
11.	Kashmiri Gate	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
12. Kotwali		1	18. Kanjhwala		1
13. Timar Pur		3	19. Saraswati Vihar		1
14. Shalimar Bagh		3	20. Keshav Puram		2
15. Mangol Puri		2	21. Sultan Puri		2
16. Rohini		3	22. Indraprasth Estate		1
17. Parshant Vihar		2	23. Tilak Marg		1

Statement III

S. No.	FIR No. Date & U/S	Name of Police Station	Place of Accident
1	2	3	4
1.	70 dt. 27.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Defence Colony	Andrews Ganj Chowk
2.	5 dt. 3.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Ashram Flyover
3.	31 dt. 18.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Opp. Fire Station Ashram Chowk
4.	35 dt. 22.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Near Police Station Hazrat Nizamuddin
5.	39 dt. 2.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kotla Mubarakpur	NDSC-I
6.	63 dt. 16.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Opp. Mother Dairy, Moti Bagh
7.	58 dt. 8.2.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Red Light Point Sarai Kale Khan
8.	99 dt. 7.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Nehru Nagar Bus Stand
9.	108 dt. 10.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Nehru Nagar
10.	111 dt. 12.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Red Light Maharani Bagh
11.	112 dt. 12.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Opp. DESU Colony
12.	146 dt. 26.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Bus Stand Maharani Bagh
13.	102 dt. 08.3.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Near Nangla Machi
14.	121 dt. 13.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Opp. CNG Filling Station Sarai Kale Khan
15.	124 dt. 14.3.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	-do-	-do-
16.	132 dt. 18.3.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	-do-	Near Noida T-Point
17.	247 dt. 11.4.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	Defence Colony	Andrews Ganj Chowk
18.	151 dt. 17.4.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	Kotla Mubarakpur	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Chowk
19.	178 dt. 27.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kotla Mubarakpur	-do-

1	2	3	4
20.	198 dt. 30.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Sriniwas Puri	Opp. Bala Sahib Gurdwara
21.	221 dt. 27.4.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	-do-	Inter State Bus Turminus Sarai Kale Khan
22.	225 dt. 28.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Noida T-Point
23.	160 dt. 3.4.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	New Friends Colony	Noida Toll Bridge
24.	24 dt. 28.1.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	-do-	-do-
25.	17 dt. 9.1.2002 U/S 279/338 IPC	Delhi Cantt	Dhaura Kuan
26.	66 dt. 28.1.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	Rama Krishna Puram	Sect-12, Rama Krishna Puram
27.	43 dt. 12.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Near Hayat Hotel
28.	28 dt. 8.1.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	-do-	-do-
29.	40 dt. 4.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Near SN Depot
30.	55 dt. 21.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Raj Nagar Chowk
31.	120 dt. 22.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Moti Bagh Chowk
32.	61 dt. 15.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Opp. Petrol Pump
33.	135 dt. 2.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Moti Bagh
34.	146 dt. 4.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Near Hayat Flyover
35.	179 dt. 19.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Moti Bagh Flyover
36.	94 dt. 22.4.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	Naraina	Naraina T-Point
37.	242 dt. 26.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Dhaura Kuan
38.	208 dt. 8.4.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	Rama Krishna Puram	Sec-3 Rama Krishna Puram
39.	236 dt. 22.4.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	-do-	Bika Ji Chowk
40.	6 dt. 4.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Punjabi Bagh	Near Punjabi Bagh Chowk
41.	1 dt. 1.1.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	Paschim Vihar	Jawala Heri Mkt
42.	66 dt. 1.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Punjabi Bagh	Near Punjabi Bagh Flyover
43.	99 dt. 16.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Near Punjabi Bagh
44.	103 dt. 18.2.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	-do-	Red Light Punjabi Bagh
45.	113 dt. 25.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Punjabi Bagh Flyover
46.	147 dt. 10.3.2002 U/S 279/304 IPC	Rajouri Garden	Raja Garden Chowk
47.	193 dt. 21.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Punjabi Bagh	Near Flyover Punjabi Bagh
48.	205 dt. 25.3.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	-do-	-do-
49.	213 dt. 29.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Punjabi Bagh Flyover

1	2	3	4
50.	122 dt. 24.3.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	Paschim Vihar	Near White House
51.	133 dt. 29.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Paschim Vihar	Peera Garhi Chowk
52.	139 dt. 11.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kirti Nagar	Maya Puri Chowk Flyover
53.	269 dt. 21.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Punjabi Bagh	Punjabi Bagh Chowk
54.	144 dt. 6.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Paschim Vihar,	Peera Garhi Chowk
55.	157 dt. 11.4.2002 U/S 279/304-A IPC	-do-	-do-
56.	181 dt. 26.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	-do-	Outer Ring Road
57.	11 dt. 8.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
58.	13 dt. 17.1.2001 U/S 279/337 IPC	Civil Line	Near Monestary
59.	8 dt. 13.1.2002 U/S 279/337/304-A IPC	Civil Line	Near Lajpat Nagar
60.	19 dt. 24.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Civil Line	Near Hanuman Mandir
61.	5 dt. 4.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Hot Mix Plant
62.	47 dt. 3.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
63.	70 dt. 19.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Near Hanuman Setu
64.	72 dt. 20.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Opp. Nigam Bodh Ghat
65.	57 dt. 28.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Civil Lines	Near Chandgi Ram Akhara
66.	84 dt. 13.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Kotwali	Near Vijay Ghat
67.	53 dt. 4.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Tibetan Camp
68.	71 dt. 20.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Timar Pur	Near Gopal Pur
69.	94 dt. 4.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Near Inter State Bus Turminus Flyover
70.	103 dt. 9.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Near Inter State Bus Turminus Flyover
71.	126 dt. 19.3.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Outer Gate Inter State Bus Turminus
72.	62 dt. 4.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Civil Lines	Khyber Pass
73.	85 dt. 24.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Civil Lines	Near Mudrika Bus Stop
74.	76 dt. 21.3.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Civil Lines	Near Monesty Market Inter State Bus Turminus
75.	167 dt. 12.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kotwali	Near Salem Gharh
76.	91 dt. 14.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Burari Chowk

1	2	3	4
77.	97 dt. 18.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Gopal Pur
78.	102 dt. 20.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Nirankari Sarowar
79.	116 dt. 29.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Mk Till
80.	181 dt. 19.4.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Near Kela Ghat
81.	190 dt. 24.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kashmiri Gate	Yamuna Bazar
82.	118 dt. 30.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Civil Lines	Near Budh Vhar Picket
83.	237 dt. 16.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Kotwali	Near Monkey Bridge
84.	170 dt. 30.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Timar Pur	Near Gopal Pur
85.	131 dt. 7.4.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Timar Pur	Burari Chowk
86.	163 dt. 25.4.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Timar Pur	Near Sindhi Baba Mandir
87.	44 dt. 22.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Shalimar Bagh	WPIA, Ring Road
88.	23 dt. 11.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Model Town	Azad Pur
89.	34 dt. 26.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mukherjee Nagar	Near Old Post Office Ring Road
90.	8 dt. 5.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Mangol Puri	Deepali Chowk
91.	43 dt. 18.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mangol Puri	West Enclave
92.	70 dt. 24.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mangol Puri	Near Pushpanjali Enclave
93.	20 dt. 10.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Britinia Chowk
94.	8 dt. 3.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Shalimar Bagh	Near Haider Pur
95.	49 dt. 28.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Rohini	Sec-7, Rohini
96.	51 dt. 29.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Rohini	Avntika Bus Stand
97.	22 dt. 22.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Parshant Vihar	T-Point A&B Road
98.	26 dt. 24.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Parshant Vihar	Sec-9 Rohini
99.	11 dt. 16.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Kanjhwala	Near Kanjhwala Road
100.	13 dt. 6.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Near Tikona Park, Shakur Pur
101.	28 dt. 18.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Keshav Puram	Kanhiya Nagar Chowk
102.	66 dt. 28.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Adarsh Nagar	Azad Pur Flyover
103.	71 dt. 5.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Shalimar Bagh	Flyover Shalimar Bagh
104.	106 dt. 17.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Shalimar Bagh	Ashok Vihar Bus Stand
105.	132 dt. 28.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Shalimar Bagh	Near All Heavens
106.	102 dt. 2.2.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Red Light W. Depot
107.	129 dt. 14.2.2002 U/S 279/337/304A IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Britinia Chowk

1	2	3	4
108.	132 dt. 18.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Mangol Puri	Mangol Puri Red Light
109.	89 dt. 11.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Shalimar Bagh	JU Block, Pitam Pura
110.	57 dt.k 2.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Rohini	Sec-5, Rohini
111.	134 dt. 19.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Mangol Puri	A, Block Mangol Puri
112.	199 dt. 9.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Wazir Pur Depot
113.	249 dt. 31.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mangol Puri	Near Kali Mata Mandir
114.	99 dt. 16.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Adarsh Nagar	Mukund Pur Chowk
115.	163 dt. 11.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mukherjee Nagar	Hakikat Nagar
116.	312 dt. 26.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Mangol Puri	Near Parwana Road
117.	274 dt. 4.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Britainia Flyover
118.	284 dt. 8.4.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Saraswai Vihar	Britainia Flyover
119.	337 dt. 27.4.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Saraswati Vihar	Wazir Pur Depot
120.	12 dt. 9.1.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Indraprastha Estate	Bus Stop Ring Road
121.	56 dt. 19.2.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Indraprastha Estate	Indraprastha Flyover
122.	84 dt. 16.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Indraprastha Estate	Near Rly Phatak
123.	98 dt. 28.3.2002 U/S 279/337 IPC	Indraprastha Estate	IIPA Building
124.	43 dt. 29.1.2002 U/S 279/304A IPC	Tilak Marg	Jhuggi Nagala Machi

Decline In Crop Productivity

7166. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop productivity in South India is showing signs of decline;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research has warned that it is likely to become serious from 2005 onwards and advised for giving subsidy on potassium phosphate fertilizers;

(c) whether the Union Government have not initiated any action on the advise of ICAR;

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

(e) the extent to which the use of Nitrogenium fertilizers has created to soil imbalance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The crop productivity in four Southern States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, shows only marginal decline between the period 1995-96 to 2000-2001 in respect of some of the crops. A statement on yield rate of some agricultural crops for the above four States is enclosed. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not made any statement that from 2005 onwards the decline in soil productivity in South India would become very serious requiring extending of subsidy on potassic and phosphatic fertilizers. ICAR is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrient in order to maintain soil health and crop productivity. The Government is already making available phosphatic and potassic fertilizers at affordable prices to farmers under the Concession Scheme on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

Statement*Yield Rate of some Agricultural Crops in South India during 1995-96 to 2000-2001*

(In kgs/hectare)

State	Crop/Group	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Andhra Pradesh	Rice	2441	2601	2431	2752	2650	2842
	Foodgrains	1693	1877	1660	2022	1919	1995
	Nine Oilseeds	967	803	548	898	536	893
	Sugarcane	70999	75414	72607	77226	80121	81521
	Cotton	259	315	248	202	261	277
Karnataka	Rice	2390	2364	2374	2563	2564	2520
	Foodgrains	1261	1250	1140	1348	1286	1406
	Nine Oilseeds	666	674	551	686	602	624
	Sugarcane	79559	82859	91455	102630	100716	102727
	Cotton	214	237	246	261	207	298
Kerala	Rice	2023	1958	1975	2061	2204	2162
	Foodgrains	1943	1877	1855	1941	2094	2056
	Nine Oilseeds	564	615	692	596	611	648
	Sugarcane	85721	92898	92898	73155	99793	80552
	Cotton	268	279	291	282	273	290
Tamil Nadu	Rice	2712	2671	3050	3579	3481	3415
	Foodgrains	1918	1948	2225	2562	2343	2262
	Nine Oilseeds	1458	1438	1476	1651	1483	1500
	Sugarcane	100994	99841	106731	110270	108360	107285
	Cotton	221	222	267	316	324	285

Project Fund for Research Activities

7167. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Project Fund of Rs. 70 crore to aid institutions in research activities;

(b) if so the criteria fixed for the institutions to avail of this assistance for research;

(c) whether the same institutions are getting aid on annual basis; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to diversify the grant of aid for research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) Department of Science & Technology has launched a Scheme 'Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST) in Universities and Higher educational institutions' during the year 2000-2001. The scheme aims at providing basic infrastructure and enabling and environment for strengthening teaching and research and attracting fresh scientific talent. Proposals are invited on an open-ended basic and

institutions are selected through a rigorous peer review mechanism which is highly competitive. The support is aimed at 2 levels: Level I — moderate funding for improving quality of teaching and research; and Level II — substantial funding for acquiring state-of-the-art equipment for conducting competitive research. Support to institutions is provided over a 5-year period. The Government has allocated Rs. 75 crores for this scheme during the recent financial year.

Fixation of Price of Medicines

7168. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Amikacin, Dextropropoxyphena, Diosmin and Mefemamic Acid formulations have either not been fixed or they are being overcharged; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Formulations of Amikacin and Mefemamic Acid are non-Scheduled formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, (DPCO 1995), hence, their formulators are free to fix their own prices. Formulations based on Dextropropoxyphene and Diosmin are Scheduled formulations under the DPCO, 1995. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had fixed ceiling/non-ceiling prices of dextropropoxyphene and Diosmin based formulations. No case of overcharging with regard to Dextropropoxyphene based formulations has been noticed. In case of formulations based on Diosmin, show-clause notices were issued to two companies for overcharging under Para 13 of DPCO, 1995.

Cut in Subsidy on Urea, DAP, MOP and SSP

7169. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have made a cut in subsidy on Urea, DAP, MOP and SSP;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representations from the farmers to withdraw this cut;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Agriculture has also requested the Government to rethink over its decisions; and

(e) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The prices of urea, DAP and MOP have been increased by 5% as part of the budgetary exercise for 2002-03. Representations have been received seeking withdrawal of hike in price of fertilizers. However, such requests were not accepted in view of the fiscal sustainability of the Government.

Fuel from Vegetable Oil for Engines

7170. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists from the Institute of Engineering and Management, Kolkata have produced fuel from vegetable oil;

(b) if so, whether this fuel can be produced at cheaper price and can be used in diesel engines without any lubricants;

(c) if so, whether these scientists have applied for patent and requested the Science and Technology Department to supply the fuel through cooperative societies to be separately constituted for the purpose;

(d) if so, whether the Government have examined the same; and

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

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 Institute of Engineering and Management, Kolkata has not approached the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India for any support including filing of patent regarding fuel from vegetable oil. Many institutions in the country have conducted studies using vegetable oils, particularly non-edible oils, as fuel in diesel engines. These alternate fuels, also known as bio-diesels, are reported to be a potential source of energy. However, the long-term performance of engines using these fuels is yet to be ascertained.

Creation of NSDI

7171. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to create a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been finalized for creation of a NSDI.

(b) NSDI is a national infrastructure for the availability of and access to organized spatial data which enables bodies/agencies/institutions at community, local, state, regional and national levels to benefit from it for sustainable economic development. It is a collection of technologies, policies and institutional arrangements to facilitate availability and access to such data.

The NSDI envisages a network of computers containing standardized spatial data sets and their details (metadata) e.g. scale, projection, source etc. presently provided in paper format. By various concerned organizations/programmes. With the operationalisation of the NSDI, it should be possible to access all digital spatial data through a single gateway.

A Task Force and four Working Groups have been constituted for implementing and finalizing the NSDI and other technical aspects.

Inclusion of Hyderabad in the List of Metropolitan Cities

7172. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that Hyderabad is one of the second cities in the country and is being receiving award therefor;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to include Hyderabad under the metropolitan cities list; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per available information, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) had given Clean City Award to Hyderabad Urban Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad jointly for Hyderabad city in recognition of their performance in the field of housing, urban infrastructure, low cost sanitation, clean city, environment friendly and energy efficient project

Hyderabad is already a metropolitan city.

Closure and Merger of CSIR Institutions

7173. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:
SHRI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has decided to close down 40 out of its 80 outreach centers;

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

(c) whether CSIR has also decided to merge two of its institutions — the National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) and the Indian Scientific Documentation Centre (ICDC);

(d) if so, the location of both the institutes, their branches and the number of scientists and non-scientists working therein;

(e) the basic for the merger;

(f) whether any study was undertaken in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the financial and other advantage of the merger; and

(i) the manner in which surplus staff is proposed to be redeveloped?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) In the wake of changing economic, industrial and R&D scenario nationally and globally, the process of

consolidation, modernization and refurbishing of its national Labs./Instts has been initiated by CSIR. The decision has been taken with a view to deriving optimum benefit from the investments. Accordingly, out of the 94 outreach centres 47 have been identified for closure or merger with the other CSIR entities.

(c) to (h) Yes Sir, the restructuring is based on findings of a review committee constituted with the approval of Vice President, CSIR. The committee in its report observed that focused activities pursued by Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) were no longer relevant and that National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM) needed to move on as well defined path of developing competence and programmes within its charter of Science Communication. It was also observed that the core competencies and infrastructural facilities of the two institutions need to be detailed and synergised through merger into a single entity for gainfully harnessing the resources. The merged entity is envisioned to be the prime custodian of all information resources on current and traditional knowledge system in science and technology in the country and promote communication in science to diverse constituents at all levels, using the most appropriate technology. Thus, in pursuance of the findings of the review committee decision has been taken to merge Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), 14, Satsang Vihar Marg, New Delhi-110 067 with National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), Dr. KS Krishnan Marg, New Delhi-110 012. The strength of Scientist; Scientific & Technical; and Administrative Personnel at INSDOC is 30, 119 and 85 respectively while at NISCOM it is 74, 128 and 88. INSDOC had 3 centres located at Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai while NISCOM has no centre.

(i) After suitable training the staff will be redeployed to take up the new functions/activities wherever needed depending upon their qualification, experience, age and aptitude.

Establishment of Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant

7174. SHRI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in Orissa during 2002-03; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Balance Amount to Warangal Under IDSMT

7175. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the balance amount of Rs. 9 lakhs has been released to Warangal town under IDSMT;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of other towns in Andhra Pradesh selected for Central Assistance under the scheme, status of funds released and utilization certificates received from the State Government during the last three years;

(d) whether any follow up action has been taken by the Ministry to speed up the whole process and eliminate the bureaucratic delays; and

(e) 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. Warangal town was covered under IDSMT scheme during 1995-96 and central assistance of Rs. 180.00 lakhs was released in two instalments. The utilization certificate along with progress report submitted by the State Government during January, 2000 indicated release of only Rs. 90.00 lakhs central assistance and Rs. 60.00 lakhs state share to the implementing agency. Since State Government did not pass on the central assistance released to them (Rs. 180.00 lakhs) in full along with the corresponding matching state share (Rs. 120.00 lakhs) to the implementing agency, the town did not qualify for release of balance central assistance. The State Government was informed of the position in March, 2000. Since the State Government did not pass on the 2nd instalment of central assistance (Rs. 90 lakhs) along with the matching state share (Rs. 60 lakhs) and the utilization was not to the required level within the cut off date i.e. by 31.3.2001, the balance central assistance of 90 lakhs (out of eligible Rs. 270 lakhs) could not be released.

(c) Under IDSMT, an amount of Rs. 4995.64 lakhs central assistance was released to 94 towns till 31st March, 2002, against which Rs. 8185.12 lakhs was utilized by the State Government. However, the above mentioned utilization includes state share also. The town-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) IDSMT is a centrally sponsored scheme that is being implemented at the State/local body level. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

monitors the progress of the scheme. The progress of implementation of the IDSMT scheme of proper (qualifying expenditure) utilization certificates along with physical and financial progress reports of various towns including Warangal has been taken up with the State Government well in advance. The progress of implementation of the scheme is reviewed regularly. However, in some cases State Government delays release of central assistance along with the matching state share to the implementing agencies which results in delay in execution of projects.

Statement

Details of IDSMT Scheme in Andhra Pradesh as on March, 2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Sl. No.	Town	Approved Cost	Central Assistance released	State Share Released	Expenditure Reported Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6th Plan	1.	Raachandrapuram	86.00	40.00	40.00	90.93
	2.	Tenali	106.30	40.00	40.00	149.74
	3.	Anakapalle	96.40	33.83	28.00	111.40
	4.	Vizianagaram	87.68	40.00	40.00	106.31
	5.	Bhimavaram	154.98	40.00	40.00	129.10
	6.	Karimnagar	127.32	40.00	40.00	103.45
	7.	Tirupati	78.72	39.36	39.36	171.86
	8.	Srikakulam	98.56	40.00	40.00	84.54
	9.	Medak	84.38	40.00	40.00	109.50
	10.	Guntakal	122.15	40.00	40.00	102.27
	11.	Chittoor	105.09	5.00	5.00	10.47
	12.	Gadwal	99.59	40.00	40.00	127.95
	13.	Nandyal	112.65	40.00	40.00	90.85
	14.	Proddatur	105.06	40.00	40.00	93.56
	15.	Mahbubnagar	130.21	30.00	30.00	73.97
	16.	Bheemunipatnam	100.00	36.00	36.00	61.55
	17.	Zaheerabad	99.28	40.00	50.40	94.89
	18.	Siddipet	85.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total			1880.90	624.19	628.76	1712.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7th Plan	19.	Ongole	100.02	45.98	47.23	93.21
	20.	Gudivada	134.75	46.00	46.00	96.65
	21.	Adilabad	109.00	40.00	40.00	80.00
	22.	Nalgonda	78.43	39.22	39.22	78.43
	23.	Kavali	96.75	20.00	20.00	40.00
	24.	Yemmiganur	119.84	8.50	8.50	17.00
	25.	Peddampuram	95.62	20.00	20.00	40.82
	26.	Khammam	141.99	45.00	45.00	93.27
	27.	Machilipatnam	63.30	29.75	29.75	59.50
	Sub Total		939.70	294.45	295.70	598.88
1990-91	28.	Tadepalligudem	93.82	42.50	42.50	85.00
	29.	Tadipatri	92.00	46.00	46.00	91.99
	30.	Kamareddy	75.16	25.00	25.00	50.00
	31.	Narsaraopet	95.64	27.50	27.50	55.00
	Sub Total		356.62	141.00	141.00	281.99
1991-92	32.	Tanuku	91.35	45.68	44.21	89.88
	33.	Dharmavaram	113.32	20.00	20.00	40.00
	34.	Ramachandrapuram	72.36	18.00	18.00	36.00
	35.	Tandur	75.04	34.0	33.00	67.00
	36.	Siddipet-I	45.77	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Sub Total		397.84	127.68	125.21	252.88
8th Plan	37.	Wanaparthy	84.67	30.48	20.32	47.61
	38.	Kakinada	244.23	29.50	19.66	126.00
	39.	Jaggayyapeta	347.63	48.00	32.00	92.36
	40.	Kurnool	347.28	62.51	32.67	140.01
	41.	Cuddapah	1005.27	110.00	73.33	206.20
	42.	Nidadavo	195.75	20.00	13.33	15.87
	43.	Madanpalle	500.69	52.50	37.50	140.74
	44.	Chirala	325.04	49.00	32.66	55.80
	45.	Repalle	153.72	36.00	24.00	115.49
46.	Ponnur	625.25	80.00	53.34	408.81	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	47.	Narayanpet	412.20	40.00	32.00	114.00
	48.	Jagitial	460.24	73.00	73.32	187.00
	49.	Srikalahasti	555.14	80.00	52.33	117.23
	50.	Nizamabad	1025.00	120.00	80.00	196.74
	51.	Anantapur	797.04	95.00	63.32	472.66
	52.	Vicarabad	222.90	48.00	31.00	40.71
	53.	Chilakaluripet	331.48	52.00	34.66	67.43
	54.	Amalapuram	335.29	47.50	31.66	84.09
	55.	Miryalaguda	363.93	58.00	38.66	179.50
	56.	Adoni	386.64	50.77	32.25	138.71
	57.	Sangareddy	321.61	52.50	34.99	37.63
	58.	Gudur	68.44	7.59	4.19	31.96
	59.	Hindupur	532.90	64.00	42.66	82.60
	60.	Bodhan	241.36	50.43	23.47	103.58
	61.	Ambadalavalasa	200.00	88.00	58.67	132.50
	62.	Vizianagarami	432.00	155.00	103.33	338.00
	63.	Rajamundry	418.11	140.00	93.33	152.35
	64.	Guntur	553.40	166.00	110.67	206.54
	65.	Chittoor I	513.30	196.00	130.66	246.25
	66.	Warangal	797.00	180.00	120.00	162.61
	67.	Tuni	209.35	90.00	43.00	79.00
	68.	Tirupati I	414.17	105.00	70.00	217.78
	69.	Nellore	510.90	84.00	56.00	64.72
	70.	Gadwal	119.80	35.00	23.33	83.00
	71.	Bhongir	172.00	51.00	33.99	65.70
	72.	Kuppam	122.00	16.00	10.67	8.62
	73.	Eluru	499.37	85.00	56.66	327.23
	74.	Bobbili	142.11	63.94	31.16	52.00
		Sub Total	14987.21	2819.72	1859.79	5339.03
9th Plan	75.	Machilipatnam	447.88	58.00	0.00	0.00
	76.	Kareemnagar	484.65	43.00	28.67	0.00
	77.	Macherla	134.10	20.00	13.33	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	78.	Gajuwaka	429.94	55.00	36.67	0.00
	79.	Ramagundam	550.00	70.00	46.67	0.00
	80.	Mahaboobnagar	482.13	64.00	42.67	0.00
	81.	Mandapeta	267.83	30.00	19.99	0.00
	82.	Tenali	454.13	57.00	0.00	0.00
	83.	Nalgonda	275.70	36.50	0.00	0.00
	84.	Nandyal	498.89	63.00	0.00	0.00
	85.	Suryapet	414.41	75.00		
	86.	Bapala	271.01	58.00		
	87.	Kovvur	263.90	45.00		
	88.	Nuzividu	243.60	45.00		
	89.	Sirsilla	195.43	41.90		
	90.	Pedana	63.02	14.20		
	91.	Anantpur	793.42	57.50		
	92.	Sadasivpet	166.70	37.50		
	93.	Anakapalle	224.50	48.00		
	94.	Kadiri	224.50	48.00		
	Sub Total		7007.46	988.60	188.00	0.00
	Total		25569.73	4995.64	3238.46	8185.12

Unused Government Lands

7176. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are having statistics about the unused Government land of various Ministries lying vacant for so many years;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to use these unused land on commercial basis in future to increase revenue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Diversion of Loan for Rural Housing Programme

7177. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been diversion and mis-management of loans for Housing Programmes for weaker sections by several State Governments;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Rural

Development is not implementing a housing programme for weaker sections where the loans are provided by the Ministry to the State Governments.

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

Implementation of IDSMT Scheme

7178. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India have taken serious view of the Government's failure to achieve its objective in the implementation of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns Scheme in his report for the year ended March, 2001;

(b) if so, the reasons for doing away with the scheme; and

(c) the alternative scheme prepared in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its Report No. 2 of 2002 for the year ended 31st March, 2001 has made observation with regard to inadequate coverage of towns, non-satisfactory project execution, non-availability of financial resources, etc. under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to do away with the IDSMT Scheme.

Regularization of Unauthorised Colonies

7179. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has announced their intention to regularise unauthorised colonies which have come up till 31 March, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the earlier policy of the Government was to regularize unauthorized colonies constructed before 31 March, 1973;

(c) if so, the reasons for change in policy;

(d) whether such paradigm shift is likely to encourage obedience to law or the other way round;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of honest bonafide buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The Government of India has agreed in principle to regularize unauthorized colonies which have come up before 31.3.1993. There has been no change in Government's stand in this regard so far. However, Government of NCT of Delhi has been requesting to extend the cut off date to 31.3.1998 and modification of guidelines for regularisation. The Ministry has set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Urban Development), Government of India to examine the existing guidelines for regularisation of unauthorized colonies and suggest modifications required, if any, to facilitate their expeditious regularisation. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

It is also pertinent to state that High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 4771/93-Common Cause (Regd.) Society Vs. Union of India has restrained the Government from regularizing any unauthorized colony in Delhi till further orders. The matter is still *sub-judice*.

Allocation for Construction of Houses in Tamil Nadu

7180. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the amount allocated to HUDCO, HDFC and the Government of Tamil Nadu and the number of houses constructed in the State during each of the last three years, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) allocates funds to various States/UTs on the basis of area/population. Actual distribution of funds depends on the demand from various States/UTs agencies. Details of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for the State of Tamil Nadu and the Dwelling Units financed/completed during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-I.

Under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) which was launched in 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 5.72 crore was sanctioned as Central Government subsidy for construction/upgradation of Shelter and a

subsidy of Rs. 6.00 crore sanctioned or construction of community toilets under the scheme in Tamil Nadu in the year 2001-2002. No amount is allocated by the Central Government to HUDCO, a Central Public Sector Enterprise or Housing Development Finance Institution (HFI) for construction of houses. Yearwise/locationwise details of Dwelling Units constructed in the State during last three years through loans sanctioned by HUDCO are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Housing loan Sanctioned by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) in Tamil Nadu during 1997-98 to 2001-2002

Year	Loans sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Dwellings sanctioned	Dwellings completed
1999-2000	292.49	102221	32584
2000-2001	279.52	54517	41920
2001-2002	155.11	103420	28237
Total	727.12	260158	102741

Statement II

Dwelling Units Completed during 1999-2000

Location	Units completed
1	2
A Jettihalli	154
Avalapalli Road, Hosur	198
Chennai	20448
Chennai	96
Coimbatore & Nilgiris	102
Coimbatore & Nilgiris	181
Chennai	240
Cuddalore & Villupuram	130
Cuddalore & Villupuram	238
Hosur	82
Coimbatore	100
Coimbatore	100

1	2
Kancheepuram & Tiruvallur	145
Kancheepuram & Tiruvallur	50
Kancheepuram & Tiruvallur	
Cuddalore & Villupram, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin & Tirunelveli	125 224
Erode	98
Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Virudhunagar	50
Madurai, Theni & Dindigul	250
Madurai, Theni & Dindigul	342
Erode	778
Erode	48
Erode	120
Coimbatore	145
Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Tirunelveli	240 240
Salem, Nammakkal, Erode, Vellore	
Salem, Nammakkal & Periyar	605
Vellore	513
Vellore	42
Vellore	43
Sivaganga, Ramnad & Virudhunagar	44
Thanjavur, Thiruvarur & Nagai	292
Thanjavur, Thiruvarur & Nagapattinam	106
Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Perambalur & Pudukottai	26
Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Perambalur & Pudukottai	113
Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Theni, Sivaganga	220

1	2
Tiruchy, Karur, Pudukottai & Perambalur	239
Tirunelveli, Tuticorin & Kanyakumari	212
Tiruppur	108
Chennai	40
Ramanathapuram	136
Vellore, Thiruvannamalai & Dharmapuri	362
Vellore, Thiruvannamalai & Dharmapuri	521
Virudhunagar, Sivaganga & Ramathapuram	728
Chennai	210
Total	32755

Dwelling Units Completed during 2000-2001

Salem	183
Coimbatore	350
Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tanjore, Nagai, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Karur, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Madurai	12397
Cuddalore and Villupuram	290
Chennai	200
Kancheepuram & Thiruvallore	730
Kanchipuram, Tiruvellore, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Tymalai, Salem, Namakkal, Dharamapuri Erode	12897
Kelamangalam	15
Madurai, Theni & Dindigul	2012
Chennai	1974
Ramnad, Virudhunagar, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli & Tuticorin	6614
Salem, Namakkal & Erode	821
Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Perambalur & Pudukottai	580
Tirunelveli, Tuticorin & Kanniyakumari	438

1	2
Thrivannamalai, Vellore & Dharmapuri	1876
Trichy	63
Virudhunagar, Sivagangai & Ramanathapuram	495
Total	41935

Dwelling Units Completed during 2001-2002

Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Salem, Namakkal, Dharamapuri, Erode, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Tiruchi, Karur, Perambalure, Pudukottai, Madurai, Theni, Ramnad, Virudhunagar, Sivagangi, Tiruvelveli, Tuticorin, Kanyakumari	28237
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Lifting Restrictions on the Entry of Bangladeshi Citizens

7181. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to lift the restrictions on the visit of Bangladeshi citizens to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the safeguards adopted to check the entry of terrorists, militants and smugglers in the country after the removal of such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Scam In Plantation Programme

7182. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: 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 appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 8, 2002 regarding scam in plantation programme;

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

(c) whether the Government have sent the concerned files to the home Ministry instead of sending these to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) the news-item does not reflect a true and complete picture of the issue. As per the present policy, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is required to plant 10 trees against each tree cut for construction of Delhi MRTS. Necessary funds have been placed by DMRC at the disposal of Forest Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for planting of trees against the permissions accorded by it to cut trees for construction of Delhi MRTS.

Till date 3,300 trees have been cut and 1200 trees have been transplanted.

Tree plantation has so far been carried out along the Najafgarh drain and in the Gram Sabha land near Isapur-Kakrola. Efforts have been made by DMRC to arrange more lands throughout Delhi for compensatory afforestation purposes on the banks of River Yamuna and other Gram Sabha lands, in addition to the places already identified along the Najafgarh drain and Isapur-Kakrola area, to enable tree plantation by the Forest Department of GNCTD evenly throughout the city, and additional land is to be made available shortly to DMRC on the banks of River Yamuna for afforestation purposes by the Forest Department.

Against 3,300 trees cut, 33,000 trees were required to be planted. Against this number, 26,500 trees have already been planted according to the information furnished by the Forest Department of GNCTD.

Assistance to Private Educational Institutions

7183. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide financial assistance to private educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of educational institutions in the country provided financial assistance during each of the last four years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Central Government provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) including private educational institutions, under various schemes through different Ministries/Departments. The details of such grants spread over various Ministries/Departments are maintained in respective Ministries/Departments. The terms and conditions in this regard are spelt out in each scheme. Generally, to be eligible for assistance, an organisation is required to be registered and normal be in existence for three years. The details of grants of Rs. one lakh and above to the eligible organisations are normally contained in the Annual Reports of the Ministries/Departments.

[English]

Setting up of Motels/Commercial Buildings at NH-8

7184. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) whether the DDA and Union Government have allowed setting up of motels and commercial buildings at National Highway No. 8 which was strongly opposed by the National Highway Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which all the unauthorised constructions at National Highways in Delhi are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Motels as per the Master Plan for Delhi, are defined as a permissible facility within the National Capital Territory of Delhi as "premises designed and operated especially to cater to the boarding, loading, rest and recreation and related activities of a traveller by road". The motels are permitted in rural zone/green belt as well as in commercial zone on National Highways and inter-State roads.

DDA has stated that planning permission for construction of the motel on NH-8 was accorded after considering the conditions laid down by NHAI.

(c) The detection and removal of unauthorised constructions is a continuous process in which action is taken by local body/authority from time to time as per provision of Act & Rules.

[Translation]

Implementation of Sanctioned AUWSP Schemes

7185. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 575 schemes sanctioned by the Union Government during 1993-94 under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) covering 2151 small towns, the work on 101 schemes is yet to be taken in hand;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the schemes and the cost overrun as a result thereof;

(c) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government for implementation of these schemes, till date;

(d) the amount utilized, the schemes implemented and the number of towns where drinking water has so far been made available; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the implementation of all the schemes within a time frame scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), which was launched at the fag end of 1993-94, 148 performa proposal were approved by this Ministry for approval of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Out of these, DPRs for 142 towns were subsequently approved of which only one water supply scheme for Suraj Karadi town in Gujarat could not be launched due to non-availability of reliable water resource.

(b) Some of the reasons for delay in implementation of the scheme are as follows:-

(i) Delay in according administrative approval by the State Governments in some cases.

(ii) Delay in release in Central as well as State Plan Funds by the State Governments to the State implementing agencies.

(iii) Delay in land acquisition where it is required.

Any increase in the cost due to escalation/delay in implementation of the scheme are required to be borne by the respective State Governments out of their State Plan funds.

(c) As on 31.3.2002, the Central Government has released Rs. 360.57 crores and the State Governments have released 244.09 crores for implementation of the sanctioned schemes.

(d) The expenditure reported by the State Governments towards the sanctioned scheme is 391.37 crores and drinking water has been made available in 240 towns as on 31.3.2002.

(e) Regular review meetings are held with State Governments to monitor the implementation of schemes besides visit to States by officers of the Ministry and CPHEEO.

[English]

National Universities

7186. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Universities functioning in the country, name and location-wise;

(b) whether the post of vice-chancellors have not been filled up in most of the universities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to appoint vice-chancellors in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) There are 17 Central Universities functioning under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Their names and location given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) All the posts of Vice-Chancellors in the Central Universities are filled up.

Statement*Central Universities functioning under the Ministry of Human Resource Development*

1. University of Delhi, Delhi-110007.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110 067
3. Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110 023.
4. Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Dehi-110 068.
5. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh-221 005.
6. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh-202 002.
7. Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal-731235.
8. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500 134.
9. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry-605 014.
10. North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya-793 022.
11. Assam University, Silchar, Assam-788 011.
12. Tezpur University, Napaam, Tezpur, Assam-784 025.
13. Nagaland University, Kohima, Nagaland-797 001.
14. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareli Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226 025.
15. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Survey No. 211 & 212, Manikonda, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500 032.
16. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, 16, IInd Floor, Fort Road, New Delhi-110 049.
17. Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram-796 012.

Establishment of Science Park at NCERT Campus

7187. DR. C. KRISHNAN:
SHRI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether National Council for Educational Research and Training had a plan to establish a Science Park at NCERT Campus, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost and purpose envisaged for the project; and

(d) the expenditure has since incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Science Park is a part of the programme for popularization of science being pursued by NCERT through many projects like science exhibitions, publication of books in new and applied areas of science, "Reading to Learn" etc. Visits of schools children will be arranged to give them opportunity to appreciate the role of science in daily life. The park is an ongoing project in which the existing models will be improved upon and new models added from time to time and will also be useful for the visiting teachers and educational functionaries coming to participate in different NCERT programmes.

(c) and (d) The estimated budget for the current year is Rs. 2,57,800/-. The project aims at development of understanding of basic principles of science through working models, creation of awareness about the role of science and technology and demonstration of the application of scientific principles through interactive models. About one lakh rupee has been spent so far only on purchasing raw material for fabrication of the models installed in the past.

[*Translation*]

Declining Ratio of Women

7188. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 8.3.2002 regarding declining ratio of women;

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

(c) whether the schemes being implemented for the welfare of girls are not being extended to the villages; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that benefits of Balika Samridhi Yojna and other schemes being run for the welfare of girls reach at the

grass root level and coordination is maintained among the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the findings of Census 2001, there has been a decline in the sex ratio in the age group -0-6 from 945 female per 1000 male in 1991 to 927 female in 2001.

(c) and (d) The Government started a scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana in 1997 to address the discrimination against the girl child and to check the incidence of female foeticide and female infanticide and to change the negative family and community attitude towards the girl child. The benefits of the scheme are disbursable to the girl child born in family living below the poverty line in both rural and urban areas in all districts of the country. The scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana is implemented through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme infrastructure which also target most vulnerable groups of population including children upto 6 years of age belonging to poorest of the poor families and those living in disadvantaged areas including backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums.

Survey Conducted by 'Swajal Institute' for Supply of Potable Water in Uttar Pradesh

7189. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by the 'Swajal' institute for supply of potable water in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh which have received assistance from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report of the Institute;

(c) whether the situation of water supply in Uttar Pradesh is critical as per the survey report;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) A field survey to assess the status of Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation in Uttar

Pradesh and Uttaranchal was conducted under the World Bank supported 'SWAJAL' project. The survey was conducted in 33 sample villages in August to October 2000 by M/s DHV Consultants engaged for rural water supply and environmental sanitation sector study by the Swajal Project Management Unit. The report generally indicates that the situation of water supply in Uttar Pradesh is not critical.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

International Funding for Secondary Education

7190. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to tap international funding agencies to enhance the allocation to secondary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Conviction Rate

7191. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the rate of conviction is very low in the courts under the provisions of Indian Penal Code and various other laws during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any survey or study has been conducted to find out the reasons for low percentage of conviction rate keeping in view the grave situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Anganwadi Workers

7192. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Anganwadi workers are promoted to the post of Supervisor;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down in this regard;

(c) whether requests from the State Government and demands from other quarters to relax the conditions of service of Anganwadi workers' promotion as supervisors have been received;

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

(e) whether some other demands have been made by the Association;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria laid in this regard are:

(i) Girls who are matriculate and have successfully completed the 11 months' Balsevika training course and also put in 8 years of service as

Balsevika an Anganwadi Worker or both can also be appointed as Supervisors of Anganwadi in ICDS.

(ii) A female matriculate with 10 years experience as Anganwadi Worker can also be appointed as Supervisor.

(iii) Female graduates working as Instructors and Principals of training centres for Middle level ICDS functionaries and Anganwadi Workers can also be appointed as Supervisor. In case of (i), (ii) and (iii) upper age limit may be relaxed to the extent of the period served by her as Balsevika/Anganwadi Worker/Instructor/Principal.

(iv) State Government have been requested to amend the recruitment rules for Supervisors by a provision that 25% Supervisors shall be recruited from amongst the Anganwadi workers who are matriculate and have put in 10 years of service.

(c) and (d) Requests have been received from some Anganwadi Workers' Association to fill up the post of Supervisors 100% by promotion of Anganwadi Workers.

(e) and (f) The other major demands made by AWWs Association/Union include increase in honorarium and treating them as regular employees.

(g) In principle it has been agreed to almost double the amount of honorarium to AWWs and Helpers.

Killing of Personnel of Para-Military Forces

7193. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Jawans of Para-Military Forces killed while fighting with terrorists in the country, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): The number of personnel of Central Para Military Forces killed while fighting terrorists during the last three years is given hereunder:

Forces	1999		2000		2001	
	AI	J&K	AI	J&K	AI	J&K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BSF	80	55	114	73	71	67
CRPF	91	12	55	26	109	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ITBP	5	5	4	4	4	4
CISF	1	—	1	—	—	—
A.R.	12	—	18	—	12	—
Total	189	72	192	103	196	99

A.I. —All India

J&K —Jammu & Kashmir

A.R. —Assam Rifles.

Setting up of Planetorium in Kerala

7194. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a planetorium and also a study centre for students in Kerala with a view to create awareness among the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) No Sir. Government do not have proposal for setting up a planetorium and study centre in Kerala. However, National Council of Science Museums has a fixed dome planetorium as part of the Regional Science Centre at Calicut.

Minorities Commission Report on Gujarat

7195. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has submitted its reports on recent Communal violence in Gujarat;

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

(c) the action, if any, taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Minorities has sent its report directly to the State Government of Gujarat has also submitted its Action Plan Taken Report to National

Commission for minorities. Letters from Chairman and two members of the National Commission for Minorities addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and to the Hon'ble Home Minister have been received suggesting measures like steps to restore confidence in minorities by the administrative machinery, establishment of Joint Peace Committees, payment of adequate compensation to the riot victims, medical facilities, quick survey of damage of properties, easy bank loans for reconstruction's etc. The suggestions made by the National Commission for Minorities were forwarded to the Government of Gujarat for appropriate action.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a package for economic rehabilitation for the riot victims of Gujarat and the Cabinet Secretariat has been asked to monitor the work of implementation on a weekly basis.

Setting up of Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya at Wardha

7196. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vishwa Hindi Sammelan in its first ever conference held in 1975 at Nagpur adopted in resolution, to establish Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya at Wardha; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the present status of that Hindi Vishwa Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Vishwa Hindi Sammelan in its Conference held at Nagpur in 1975 passed a resolution, inter-alia, that a World Hindi Vidyapeeth be established in Wardha.

The Govt. of India has since set up Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wadha by an Act of Parliament in 1996. The Vishwavidyalaya has commenced its activities from 29th December, 1997.

[*Translation*]

Promoting Sanskrit Language

7197. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC have recently formulated any scheme to promote communication in Sanskrit language in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have given any directions to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The UGC has recently decided to set up Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres in selected Universities and Colleges in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on PMF

7198. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the welfare of Para-Military Forces fighting with the terrorists in the country and the percentage of this amount against the total budget of the forces during the last three years, force-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to increase their welfare facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The amounts sanctioned under the grants-in-aid (GIA) for payments of ex-gratia compensation to the Next of Kins of Para Military Force personnel who die in action/during bonafide performance of duties and also for other welfare activities during the last 3 years (1999-2002) (force wise) is as under:-

(in Crores)

Name of the force	Amount spent for welfare by PMF		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
AR	1.15 (0.18%)	3.05 (0.44%)	3.05 (0.39%)
BSF	11.37 (0.55%)	10.19 (0.47%)	16.10 (0.67%)
CRPF	6.32 (0.39%)	7.53 (0.43%)	11.38 (0.6%)
CISF	2.01 (0.28%)	1.00 (0.13%)	1.56 (0.19%)
ITBP	1.95 (0.54%)	0.68 (0.18%)	0.88 (0.21%)
NSG	1.15 (1.32%)	0.01 (0.01%)	0.07 (0.07%)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total budget. The budget of GIA for CMPF is maintained centrally by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) The Central Government have been trying to increase the welfare grants to CMPFs. As against Rs. 70.50 Lacs of normal welfare grant sanctioned to the forces during 2000-2001, the amount could be enhanced to Rs. 7.03 Crores during 2001-2002.

[*English*]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

7199. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate Rs. 3500 crore to fulfil the commitment of Government of providing a total of Rs. 63,000 crore over the next ten years for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The allocation for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) for Elementary Education is Rs. 28,250 crores including Rs. 17,000 crores for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Non-Government Organizations in Assam

7200. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) operating under his Ministry/Department, in Assam, District-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to these NGOs in the State during the last three years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to Non-Government organisations throughout the country including the State of Assam under various schemes for different educational activities. The details of such grants of Rs. one lakh and above are generally given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry.

Watershed Development Programme under EAS

7201. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many requests from States that undertook Watershed Development Projects under the EAS prior to April 01, 1999 for release of even the first instalment are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not releasing the instalment even after three years; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to release the instalment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Development of Drugs

7202. SHRI S. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some drugs have been developed by harnessing the potential of ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to market those drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No Sir, no drugs have so far been developed from oceans. However, a National Project on "Drugs from Sea" initiated in 1991 with 10 participating institutes has collected and evaluated more than 4000 samples from 1400 numbers of marine flora and fauna for their biological activity. Several of these samples were found to exhibit mild to strong therapeutic activities like antidiabetic, antidiarrhoeal, antihyperlipidaemic, etc. from various fractions derived therefrom. The extracts from few organisms yielded the following promising leads:

- Antidiabetic
- Antidiarrhoeal
- Antihyperlipidaemic

Rodent and monkey toxicity have been completed on the first two preparations and were found safe and rodent toxicity of the third preparation has been started in July 2001. Drug is developed after completion of pre-clinical trials, which take about 8-12 years.

(c) to (e) Commercialisation and industrial marketing is done after development completed.

[Translation]

Absconded Terrorists

7203. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Jaish-e-Mohammad, Masood Azahar, Chief Commander of Jaish in Jammu and Kashmir, Ghaji Baba and his accomplice, Tariq Ahemad have been declared as absconded in the case of attack on Parliament House;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of their locations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of agencies whose assistance have been sought or proposed to be sought by Delhi Police investigation agencies in this regard; and

(e) the action taken to nab these terrorists and the time by which these are likely to be nabbed?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) All the Central Intelligence Agencies are making efforts to develop intelligence about the present whereabouts of these Proclaimed Offenders. The assistance of Interpol to trace and arrest them has also been sought. It is difficult to indicate any time-frame within which these efforts are likely to succeed.

[English]

Change in the Law of Arrest

7204. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Law Commission has suggested sweeping changes in the law of arrest and detention with a view to delineating and regulating the power of arrest without warrant vested in the Police under Section 41 Cr. P.C.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India has submitted its 177th Report on Law Relating to Arrest. The report is yet to be laid in the Parliament.

Increase in Allocation of Funds to Orissa

7205. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representations for substantive increase in the allocation of funds following super-cyclone and floods in Orissa during the years 1999 and 2000;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In view of devastating super cyclone in Orissa in October, 1999, the State agencies made requests for substantial loans from HUDCO to undertake rehabilitation programme in a big way. Accordingly HUDCO has sanctioned various schemes for construction of houses in the cyclone affected areas of Orissa following super-cyclone of 1999. Details are as under:-

Total Number of dwelling units sanctioned	-	1,87,500
Number of Units completed	-	1,59,915
Units under construction	-	27585
Loan Sanctioned	-	806.25 crores
Loan released	-	768.75 crores

In the year 2000-2001, details of schemes sanctioned for rehabilitation of cyclone victims are as follows:-

Number of Dwelling Units sanctioned	-	1,00,000
Number of Units completed	-	40,000
Loan Amount sanctioned	-	Rs. 410 crores
Loan Amount released	-	Rs. 285.78 crores.

In addition HUDCO sanctioned grant assistance of Rs. 2.50 crores for 20 building centers in Orissa, Out of which Rs. 40 lakhs have been released.

HUDCO also sanctioned grant assistance of Rs. 1.40 crores for 4 model villages @ Rs. 35 lakhs each, out of which Rs. 43.75 lakhs has been released.

Science Programme

7206. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to popularize the science programme in the country;

(b) whether NCERT and NSCM have got any role in the programme;

(c) if so, whether necessary structure for the purpose like science park, energy park have been provided;

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

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored — 'Improvement of Science Education' to States/UTs and eligible Voluntary Organisations, to improve the quality of science education and also scientific temper as envisaged in the National Policy on Education, 1986. Government has also set up a National Council for Science & Technology Communications in 1982 with the objectives of popularizing science & technology and stimulating scientific temper amongst different sections of the population. The Council has undertaken National campaigns such as Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (1987); Bharat Jan Gyan Vigyan Jatha (1992), Children's Science Congress (since 1993 - now in its 10th year) to popularize science in urban and rural areas.

(b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training has been pursuing the programme of popularization of science through projects/programmes such as exhibitions, publication of books/journal etc. The National Council of Science Museum, Kolkata, an autonomous organisation attached to the Deptt. of Culture has been set up with the objective to popularize science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man and has been organising exhibitions, seminars, popular lectures, science camps and various other programmes.

(c) to (e) NCERT is establishing a Science Park at NCERT camps, New Delhi. So far 17 models have already been installed in the Park. Instructions for each model to guide the visitors are under preparation. The project is an on-going one, in which the existing models will be further improved and new models will be added from time to time. The Department of Culture is also contemplating to evolve norms for setting up of Science Cities in various States. The Science Park is proposed to be one of the main constituent of the Science City. The Science Park will be through play, fun and enjoyment like parabolic reflectors to carry voice to a large distance, levers and pulleys to lift load easily. In addition, it should contain animals, water bodies with ducks and fishes, cactus corner, green house etc.

[Translation]

Collapse of Soda-Ash Industry

7207. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soda-ash industry of India and certain other countries like Chile, Brazil and Taiwan is on the verge of collapse due to onslaught of a cartel of seven soda-ash producers and American Natural Soda-Ash Corporation in this field; and

(b) if so, the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Union Government to save the soda-ash industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No Sir. The Soda Ash Industry in India is not on the verge of collapse due to onslaught of a cartel of seven Soda Ash producers and the American Natural Soda Ash Corporation in this field.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Budget Allocation for Sports

7208. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central Budget for sports during 7th, 8th and 9th plan alongwith allocation required by the States during the above plan period;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the allocation for sports for infrastructural development, training and foreign coaches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collaboration of Indian Companies in Construction of Chemical Fertilizer Plants Abroad

7209. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian companies are collaborating in the construction of Chemical Fertilizer plants abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the difference between the cost of production of one tonne of urea and nitrogenous fertilizers produced abroad and in the country;

(d) whether the cost of the production of chemical fertilizer has been increasing in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to bring down the cost of production of chemical fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of joint ventures which are under construction or at preliminary stages abroad, in collaboration of Indian companies, in the field of chemical fertilizer are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the company/ project and country	Indian company/ sponsors	Capacity in lakh MT per annum	Status
1.	SPIC Fertilizers and Chemicals FZE, UAE	SPIC	4.00 Urea	The plant is under construction and is expected to come to stream in the year 2004.
2.	Oman India Fertilizer Company, Oman	IFFCO/ KRIBHCO	16.52 Urea 2.48 Merchant ammonia	Major agreements have been initiated and the financial close is likely to be achieved by the end of May, 2002. The project is targeted to be completed within 35 months of financial close.
3.	Indo-Iran Joint venture project, Iran	IFFCO/ KRIBHCO	7.26 Urea	MOU has been signed. The project is at a very preliminary stage of consideration and has so far not been posed to the Government for investment approval.

(c) to (f) The production cost of urea in the country varies from unit to unit depending upon the technology, feedstock used, vintage of the plant, distance from source of raw materials etc. The production cost of urea in the country is higher than the international price, which is primarily on account of higher cost of feedstock/raw materials in India. Efforts are under way to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for manufacture of urea, which is likely to be cheaper than naphtha. However, the cost of indigenous urea may still be higher, due to high transport cost of LNG. Installation of energy saving measures such as purge gas recovery unit etc. promoting technological improvements for improving energy efficiency in urea units and tightening of consumption norms are some of the measures taken by the units/Government towards reducing the cost of production of urea in the country.

Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

7210. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes of Pharmaceutical Education Research set up in the country;

(b) the main objectives of these institutes;

(c) whether any research programme is being undertaken by these institutes to combat the disease like malaria, tuberculosis and diabetes etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up some more such institutes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (f) The number of B. Pharmacy institutes as on date is 268 with 13760 intake and there are 116 Postgraduate courses in pharmacy approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) till date.

In addition, the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research has been set up at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab as an institute of national importance. The main objective of these institutes is to impart education, training and promote research in frontier areas of Pharmacy. Details of pharmaceutical research programmes funded by the AICTE are as follows:

Year	Funds (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Projects
1997-98	263.00	33
1998-99	435.00	58
1999-2000	351.96	33
2000-2001	238.19	28

These sanctioned amount particularly deal with disease such as malaria, tuberculosis and diabetics. Separate financial allocations specifically for malaria, tuberculosis and diabetics is not made but research money is granted based on project proposals received by AICTE from various institutions.

AICTE invites proposals from all across the country for establishment of new institutions in undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Pharmacy as per the norms and standards specified through regulations for such institutions. 98 proposals for M. Pharma have been received by the AICTE till date.

[Translation]

**Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and
Nirmal Bharat Yojana**

7211. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress under the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Nirmal Bharat Yojana is very slow; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) There are has been overwhelming response to this scheme from the States/Union Territories and the entire amount of Rs. 73.56 crore made available under

the scheme was released as central subsidy to 16 State Governments/Union Territories during the year 2001-2002.

[English]

Indo-Iran Joint venture Construction Projects

7212. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take up urban projects jointly with Iran, particularly in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the said projects are likely to be launched and the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(f) the other areas of sharing experiences for the reconstruction of Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC), a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry engaged in the construction of Civil Engineering projects on contracts is exploring the possibilities of undertaking urban projects related to Housing, Hospital, Primary Health Centres, Schools, Road, Water Supply System etc. in Afghanistan jointly with Iranian Construction Companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) Exact details of the projects which are likely to come up in Afghanistan are not known. However, CPWD and NBCC would like to participate in projects which would come up in Afghanistan for development/reconstruction etc.

Education level in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7213. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Southern Group of Islands, the level of education is very poor as reported during the Home Ministry Advisory Committee meeting held on 05.03.2001 at Port Blair;

(b) whether the Government schools have not been provided with a sufficient number of teachers, especially in the science stream;

(c) if so, the shortage of science teachers and non-availability of Headmasters/Principals in the schools located in Campbell Bay area; and

(d) the action taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have been several concrete measures to improve the level of education in the Southern Group of Islands. These include conducting of extra coaching classes; imparting of in-service training to teachers; and carrying out of inspections of schools.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Migrants from PoK

7214. CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the migrants from Pak-occupied Kashmir (PoK) have been requesting the Government of India since 1947 to register their claims of the movable and immovable property left by them in PoK;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu & Kashmir in 1947 about 32,000 families migrated from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (PoK) to this part of the country. No claims for compensation in lieu of the properties left behind by these displaced persons were invited by the Government of India, as PoK has always been considered as an integral part of India and under illegal and forcible occupation of Pakistan. However, these displaced families were settled as per the following details-

- Families settled on agricultural land in Jammu region of J&K - 22,700
- Families settled in urban areas of J&K like Jammu, Udhampur and Nowshera - 3,600
- Families settled in other parts of the country - 5,300

In order to mitigate hardships of these families, the Government of India decided to provide ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. Accordingly, sanction for payment of ex-gratia grant was issued by the Government of India on 24th June, 1960. Formal registration of displaced persons for the purpose of payment of ex-gratia etc. commenced in the year 1960. The date of registration was extended upto 7th August, 1962. The number of families registered was 31,619. The cases of about 9,500 families relating to the following categories were rejected:-

- (a) Those who did not migrate during the crucial period i.e., between September, 1947 & December, 1950.
- (b) Those in whose cases the Head of the family did not migrate with the family.
- (c) Those who did not stay in camps and.
- (d) Those who monthly income was more than Rs. 300.

Grievances of the families whose cases were rejected in the past were duly looked into by the Government of India and a relief package has been issued on 9.8.2000 for the displaced families falling in the above mentioned categories except the persons in category (d) in whose case no further relief was considered necessary. The relief package is presently under implementation.

Joint Research in Drug Formulations

7215. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage joint research with private sector in formulating new drugs; 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) In February, 2002, the Government have announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002', which includes in principle approval to the

establishment of the Pharmaceutical Research & Development Support Fund (PRDSF) under the administrative control of Department of Science & Technology, which will also constitute a Drug Development Promotion Board (DDPB) on the lines of the Technology Development (TDB) to administer the utilization of the PRDSF.

Proposal from Karnataka under IDSMT

7216. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal under Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme dated July 17, 1999 to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether reminders were also issued in this regard to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have approved the proposal; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) has received letter dated 8.4.99 regarding minutes of the State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting of Karnataka State on IDSMT in which 12 towns have been included in the priority list of IDSMT scheme, namely-1. Mundaragi, 2. Kerur, 3. Srinivasapur, 4. Hanagal, 5. Bhalki, 6. Sankeswar, 7. Konnur, 8. Chittaguppa, 9. Honnavar, 10. Arakalgud, 11. Mahalingapur and 12. Mulgund. The State Government has made further correspondence vide letter No. UDD 39 IST 99, dated 30.10.2000 for coverage and release of central assistance for the above towns. Out of these, Mundaragi, Kerur and Hanagal towns were covered under the IDSMT Scheme. Proposals of four towns namely Konnur, Arakalgud, Mahalingapur and Mulgund are in pipeline for consideration of release of central assistance and for remaining five towns, the State Government has not submitted project reports to the Government of India.

ICDS Scheme in Karnataka

7217. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the reimbursement of excess expenditure incurred during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and amount spent by State Government for 30 State Senior ICDS which were converted into Central projects w.e.f. 1.4.1996 under Centrally sponsored schemes of ICDS;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has released the money asked for; and

(d) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government of Karnataka submitted statement of expenditure incurred by them during 2000-2001 vide their letter number DWC/ICD/KDP-5/2001-02 dated 28.6.2001 indicating excess expenditure of Rs. 2680.83 lakhs, which included the excess expenditure of Rs. 354.93 lakhs during 1998-99, Rs. 1312.80 lakhs during 1999-2000 and an amount of Rs. 769.09 lakhs towards conversion of 30 State Sector Projects into Central Projects. They had shown total expenditure of Rs. 6715.49 lakh incurred during 2000-2001 against which the Government of India released a sum of Rs. 7466.18 lakhs during the year 2001-2002.

Strengthening of Para Military Forces

7218. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are exploring ways to overhaul and strengthen the para military forces;

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

(c) whether a task force has been recently constituted on the international security; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The strengthening of Para Military Forces is a continuous process. The performance of these Forces is reviewed from time to time and necessary steps are taken to improve their effectiveness. These include raising of additional Battalions, as well as upgradation of weaponry, equipment and training facilities.

(c) and (d) The Group of Ministers set up in April, 2000, to review the national security system, constituted 4 (four) Task Forces including a Task Force on Internal Security. The recommendations of Group of Ministers include internal security management. The Recommendations of the Group of Ministers have been accepted for implementation. The report of the Group of Ministers is already available in the Parliament Library for reference purpose.

Poverty Alleviation in Assam

7219. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Char-areas in Assam comprising small islands that arise in Autumn all over Brahmaputra river are inhabited by people living in abject poverty in most, inhuman and sub human conditions;

(b) whether the Government of Assam has proposed any schemes to the Centre to ameliorate and alleviate their conditions of object poverty;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government of Assam has reported a large majority of about 21.00 lakh inhabitants of Brahmaputra Chars are hard hit impoverished people and are living below the poverty line.

(b) No proposal/scheme has been received in this Ministry from the Government of Assam for this purpose.

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

New Programme to support Self Help Groups

7220. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new programme to support all Self Help Groups involved in the rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the type of help provided to these groups;

(c) whether any financial allocation has been made for this programme during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is being implemented. Groups are subjected to First and Second Grading Test on completion of six and twelve months respectively, after formation of the group. SHG that is in existence at least for a period of six months and have qualified first Grading Test are sanctioned Revolving Fund of Rs. 25,000/- as cash credit, of which, Rs. 10,000/- is given by DRDA. On qualifying the second Grading Test as an integrated self-employment Programme for the rural poor, since 1.4.1999 following restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied Schemes. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government subsidy. The SGSY focus on organisation of the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) at grassroots level for poverty eradication. A Self Help Group may consist of 10-20 persons. In the case of minor irrigation, and disabled persons this number may be a minimum of 5. All members of the group should belong to the families Below Poverty Line identified through BPL Census. The Self Help, it is eligible to receive the assistance for economic activities in the form of loan and subsidy. There are two ways in which a SHG can receive this assistance:

(i) Loan-cum-subsidy of SGSY to the individuals in a group, provided the prospective Swarozgaris in the group are capable of and willing to take up income generation activities under these sectors.

- (ii) Loan-cum-subsidy to the group where all the members in the group want to take up a group activity.

Subsidy under the SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to maximum of Rs. 7,500/-. In respect of SC/STs, however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. For groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the Scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh. There will

be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

The Statement-I showing number of Self Help Groups assisted for economic activities and total investments during last year i.e. 2001-02 is attached.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The State/U.T.-wise central Allocation under the Scheme for Current Financial year (i.e. 2002-03) is given in the attached Statement-II.

Statement I

No. of SHGs taken up economic activities, credit & subsidy disbursed and total investment under SGSY during 2001-02

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy Disbursed	Total Investment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4583	4012.49	2835.97	6848.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	3.50	8.72	12.22
3.	Assam	893	647.86	448.64	1096.50
4.	Bihar	3244	779.60	715.70	1495.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	218	336.46	220.73	557.19
6.	Goa	56	11.02	9.46	20.48
7.	Gujarat	516	562.32	375.10	937.42
8.	Haryana	161	259.31	197.13	456.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	444	798.02	313.53	1111.55
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	751	70.25	39.00	109.25
11.	Jharkhand	900	101.76	75.48	177.24
12.	Karnataka	1338	2528.15	1420.83	3948.98
13.	Kerala	765	897.60	705.17	1602.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1149	1628.50	873.63	2502.13
15.	Maharashtra	1485	2420.84	1811.80	4232.64
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	6	2.32	2.32	4.64
18.	Mizoram	111	4.75	24.55	29.30
19.	Nagaland	60	19.90	15.20	35.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	709	645.40	448.53	1093.93
21.	Punjab	109	177.90	121.50	299.40
22.	Rajasthan	76	217.12	77.29	294.41
23.	Sikkim	5	4.71	4.71	9.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	3275	3844.13	3144.25	6988.38
25.	Tripura	236	6.27	6.27	12.54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1456	2045.05	1405.65	3450.70
27.	Uttaranchal	153	NR	NR	0.00
28.	West Bengal	122	63.48	61.34	124.82
29.	A & N Islands	40	19.49	16.80	36.29
30.	Daman & Diu	—	1.82	0.99	2.81
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—	NR	—	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	18.00	33.62	18.66	52.28
Total		22890.00	22143.65	15398.94	37542.58

N.R. Not reported.

Statement II

*State-wise Central Allocation of Funds under
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during
2002-2003*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Allocation 2002-2003
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3068.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	127.10
3.	Assam	3302.59
4.	Bihar	7300.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1620.58
6.	Goa	50.00
7.	Gujarat	1154.96
8.	Haryana	679.48

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	286.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	354.16
11.	Jharkhand	2751.41
12.	Karnataka	2317.00
13.	Kerala	1039.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3474.22
15.	Maharashtra	4580.15
16.	Manipur	221.40
17.	Meghalaya	248.05
18.	Mizoram	57.40
19.	Nagaland	170.16
20.	Orissa	3509.50
21.	Punjab	330.22
22.	Rajasthan	1759.38

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	63.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	2713.06
25.	Tripura	399.75
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10509.37
27.	Uttaranchal	552.30
28.	West Bengal	3900.1
29.	A & N Islands	50.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.00
31.	Daman & Diu	50.00
32.	Lakshadweep	50.00
33.	Pondicherry	50.00
Total		56790.00

Extra Expenditure due to use of Costlier GI Pipes

7221. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the test check of 6 divisions in Raipur Zone and other zones including mechanical revealed the use of costlier GI pipes in tubewells during 1997-01 resulting in extra expenditure of Rs. 78.69 crore;

(b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the violation of the provisions of the manual and water supply and treatment (third edition) in the matter;

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

(d) the measures taken to ensure the accountability and responsibility of the authorities in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that test check by the audit of 6 divisions of Raipur zone pointed out extra cost of Rs. 263.76 lakhs because of the use of G.I. pipes in place of P.V.C. pipes from 1997 to 2001. As different types of pipes are used as per suitability with respect to strata and soil conditions etc., the report of this test check of Audit was not accepted by PHE Department & technical reply was given to Audit.

(b) Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that execution has been taken up as per the manual and technical requirement of the site. Hence violence of provision does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Revamping of Criminal Justice System

7222. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Government to examine revamping the criminal justice system have considered the suggestions on various reforms for amending the Cr. P.C., IPC and Evidence Act for speedy disposal of criminal cases;

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

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice system has not submitted its report so far. It is conducting interactions with the Bar, Police, Jurists, Prosecutors, High Courts and other legal experts in order to arrive at conclusions in the areas of reform in the Criminal Justice System.

The term of Committee has been extended upto 30th September, 2002.

International Water Supply Project

7223. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Water Supply Project is being set up at Tirupur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the water scarcity and environmental problem are likely to be solved in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A Concession agreement between the New Tirupur Area Development

Corporation Ltd. (NTADCL), Government of Tamil Nadu and Tirupur Municipality was signed in February, 2000 for implementation of Integrated Water Supply & Sanitation Project in Tirupur Area.

(b) the proposal is to provide water supply and sanitation facilities in Tirupur Municipality and its industrial units in and around Tirupur on a Build Own Operate and Transfer basis (BOOT) by the NTADCL. The scope of implementation of the scheme envisages: (i) supply of potable water to way side villages (ii) supply of potable water to Tirupur Municipality for domestic and non-domestic purposes (iii) Treatment and disposal of sewage from Tirupur municipality, including low cost sanitation facilities within Tirupur Municipality (iv) Supply of water to industries in the service area.

(c) It is proposed to draw 250 Million Litre per Day (MLD) of raw water from the river Cauvery so as to provide to the following beneficiaries:-

- (i) Domestic and Non Domestic purpose in Tirupur Municipality - 48.70 MLD.
- (ii) Non domestic Industrial purpose outside Tirupur Municipality-165 MLD.
- (iii) Domestic purpose in Wayside Panchayat Unions-36.30 MLD.

The proposal also envisages collection, conveyance and treatment of Sewage including lost cost sanitation in the Tirupur Municipality.

Role of SERC

7224. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present role of the SERC under CSIR;

(b) whether the Government have made any efforts to increase the work of SERC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which the SERC is obtaining funds for research from sources outside the Government; and

(e) the details of efforts made to broad-base the work of SERC, Chennai, if any?

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

Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC) at Chennai—one of the institutes under CSIR, carries out R&D on diverse aspects of structural engineering: ranging from foundations to super structures including structural components, rehabilitation and disaster mitigation.

(b) and (c) CSIR has been providing adequate resources to SERC to realize its objectives. As a result, SERC has grown over the years and established major facilities like Tower testing and research station, Structural dynamic test facility, Atmospheric boundary layer wind tunnel, Advanced test facility for fatigue and fracture etc. resulting in increase of its work/performance. Besides, Government agencies like Atomic Energy, Defence, Space, etc. considering the expertise of SERC, have contracted it for carrying out specialized activities as a part of their programmes.

(d) SERC undertakes a number of projects funded by the organizations outside the Government Departments also. Out of the total flow of around Rs. 13.5 crore during 9th Plan, about 60% has been from such organizations.

(e) Does not arise.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

7225. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether SJSRY is essentially a wage employment programme and guidelines provide for the works of construction of socially and economically useful public assets are to be done departmentally to provide wage employment to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons for works costing Rs. 7.03 crore having been got executed through contracts in Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam, Orissa, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Pondicherry Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) Whether muster rolls were not maintained and where maintained, were kept in an imperfect manner and payment to ineligible beneficiaries cannot be ruled out in certain States;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted for getting the works done through contractors and not maintaining accurate record of employment generation, the persons responsible and accountable therefor brought to book; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) SJSRY is essentially a sustainable employment generation programme, which also has the component Urban Wage Employment. This component provides wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of Urban Local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. This work is required to be done departmentally. It also provides that where departmental work is not possible, due to specialised nature of the work involved, such material component of the work may be got done through agencies by following the proper tendering/Government procedure.

(b) The information is being collected from the concerned States.

(c) to (e) The matter has been taken up with all the concerned States and in this regard reports received from the following States are as under:—

- (i) The Government of Rajasthan has informed that during 1995 because of flood in Ghaghar river most of the urban colonies were destroyed and for immediately relief the services of contractors were utilized. In this regard action is in process against the defaulting officers.
- (ii) The Government of Pondicherry has reported that an amount of Rs. 10.37 lakhs has been utilized for construction of Community Hall-Cum-Office Building in the land belonging to Pondicherry Municipality through contractors so as to provide infrastructure support to the urban poor people and for multifarious activities to the beneficiaries under the scheme. The matter is being further investigated by the State.
- (iii) The State of Nagaland has also reported that during the initial period 1999-2000 certain portion of the works were executed through contractors recognized by the Government of Nagaland. But now all the works are executed through local bodies by the District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) in respective Districts.
- (iv) The Government of Assam has also revealed that the networks under Urban Wage Employment Programme worth Rs. 18.42 lakhs were executed through contractors in three urban local bodies. Immediate action was taken by the State by issuing instructions to the concerned authorities to strictly adhere to the Government

of India instructions on the subject. The matter is being investigated by the State.

- (v) The State Government of Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat have denied that the works having been got executed through contractor.

Reports from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar are awaited.

[Translation]

Conversion of Residences of National leaders into Memorials

7226. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of residences of national leaders in the NCT of Delhi converted into memorials, as on date;

(b) whether the Union Government are contemplating to convert the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram into a memorial;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard and the reasons for delay in taking the decision in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Teen Murti House—Dedicated in the name of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

1, Safdarjung Road and 1, Akbar Road—Dedicated in the name of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

1, Motilal Nehru Place—Dedicated in the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

[English]

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Delhi

7227. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated April 22, 2002 regarding scarcity of drinking water in Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi is likely to face severe water crisis during this summer;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the demand and supply of water;

(e) the manner in which the Union Government propose to solve the problem;

(f) the measures adopted by the Union Government to solve the drinking water problem during the last few years;

(g) whether contaminated water is being supplied in Delhi and pressure of water is also very low; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Union government, in this regard?

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

(b) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has reported that total water requirement for Delhi is about 800 MGD (Million Gallons per Day) against which DJB is supplying 650 MGD of water. Due to constraints in the availability of raw water, further augmentation is becoming difficulty.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the areas located at the tail end of the water distribution system get comparatively less water supply.

(e) and (f) The water supply in Delhi is being made by Delhi Jal Board which is under the control of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The DJB has taken the following measures to solve the drinking water problem during the last two years:-

Short Terms Measures

- (i) 455 tubewells were bored and commissioned.
- (ii) 719 Kms. length of water lines were replaced.
- (iii) 506 Kms. of new water lines were laid.
- (iv) 10 Major under Ground Water Reservoirs and Booster Pumping Stations were commissioned.

(v) 900 water tankers/trucks have been deployed to provide drinking water in water deficient areas.

Long Term Measures

(i) A 140 MGD water treatment plant, targeted to be completed by December, 2002, is being set up at Sonia Vihar.

(ii) Three water treatment plants at Bawana (20 MGD), Dwarka (40 MGD) and Okhla (20 MGD) are planned for next three years.

(iii) Recycling of the waste water generated at the existing plants is also planned which is expected to add 41 MGD to the existing capacity.

(iv) Central Ground Water Board have suggested construction of 100 tubewells in flood planes of Burari and Palla.

(g) No, Sir. The Delhi Jal Board has informed that the quality of water supplied by it conforms, to the laid down standards.

(h) In view of (g) above, does not arise.

All India Council for Technical Education

7228. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had released a grant of Rs. 18 crore during 1997-98 to All India Council for Technical Education without assessing its actual requirements;

(b) if so, whether these fund was earmarked by AICTE for the purchase of land/construction of its own building without any specific proposal in hand to this effect;

(c) if so, whether this fund is still in Fixed Deposit with the bank;

(d) whether in the process the Ministry has borne the interest differential of Rs. 1.60 crore being the cost of borrowed funds lying locked up in the bank without use for three years; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) During the financial year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 64.46 crore was released to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under Plan. Out

of this, AICTE earmarked an amount of Rs. 18.00 crore for purchase of office space and residential accommodation. In the subsequent financial years, the Ministry permitted AICTE to carry forward the amount earmarked for accommodation from year to year on the basis of submission made by AICTE on the possibility of purchase of accommodation and to avoid dearth of funds in acquiring suitable accommodation as soon as it is available and other formalities finalised. AICTE has now acquired a piece of land measuring 5 acres. Necessary actions for construction of its own building in the acquired land are being taken by the AICTE expeditiously.

Indian Education Abroad

7229. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to popularise Indian education abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has earmarked special grants for universities trying to undertake the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 a provision has been made in the guidelines for the 'Deemed to be Universities' for opening of academic centres in foreign countries subject to the permission of the Government of India/UGC and also that of the Government of the host country. Three Deemed to be Universities, namely, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal; Birla Institute of Technology and Science; Pilani; and Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi have so far been permitted to set up their campuses abroad under the above permission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Infrastructure and Social Sector Projects in Orissa

7230. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY

ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure development of infrastructure and social sector projects in poor States like Orissa to achieve the target laid down in the approach paper of the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT), enhanced outlays are proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan to augment the infrastructure facilities including some social amenities in the Small & Medium Towns. It is also proposed to revise the existing guidelines for the IDSMT scheme by extending the coverage of towns to include towns upto population of 10 lakh (the existing criteria is five lakh), widen the coverage of schemes and to enhance outlays to various categories of towns etc.

Enhanced outlays are also proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), which aims at providing water supply to towns having population upto 20,000.

The social housing schemes viz. Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and rental housing Scheme for State Government Employees are being implemented in the State Sector with State Plan provisions and loan assistance from the financial institutions.

Recently a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been launched to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line. The objective of VAMBAY is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below poverty line and people of economically weaker section in urban slum in a march towards the goal of slumless cities with a healthy and enabling urban environment. Another very important basic amenity for slum dwellers especially in congested metropolitan cities is the lack of rudimentary toilet facilities. The Scheme also envisages provisions of community toilets to slum dwellers as an integral sub component of VAMBAY.

Admission in KV's through MPs

7231. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coupons for recommending the admission of two students in Kendriya Vidyalaya are sent to Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of requests received from MPs for issue of duplicate coupons by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi during 2001;

(d) the number of cases in which duplicate coupons were issued to MPs by the Sangathan but the MPs never received;

(e) whether such complaints were received from MPs;

(f) if so, the action taken on each of them and the reasons due to which these MPs were deprived of their quota during the year 2001;

(g) whether such MPs are entitled to avail their share of 2001 during 2002-2003 academic session;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that the coupons are sent by post to MPs Under Postal Certificate.

(c) 118 requests were received by KVs from MPs for issue of duplicate coupons and the same numbers of duplicate coupons were issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi during 2001.

(d) No such cases have been reported to KVS.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) to (i) No, Sir. There is no such provision.

Revision of Pay Scales

7232. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

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

(a) whether the Government provides 70% Central share to State Governments to enable them to revise the

pay scales of various employees of colleges in the State, aided colleges and State Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested to release the full Central share in order to enable the States to pay the salaries of college and university teachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not releasing the Central share of 70% of the total expenditure in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The Central Government had decided to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for revising the pay scales of the University and College teachers w.e.f. 1.1.1996 upto the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved, subject to the conditions as outlined in the Central Government letter dated 27.7.1998. Central Government agreed to provide financial assistance for the period from 1.1.1996 to 31.3.2000. The State Governments were supposed to meet the remaining 20% of the expenditure from their own sources. The entire liability on account of revision of pay scales, etc., of University and College teachers would be taken over by the State Governments w.e.f. 1.4.2000.

23 States, who actually applied for the release of Central assistance and fulfilled the criteria as laid down under the Scheme, have since been released the permissible Central assistance either in full or in part as per the merit of the proposal.

[*Translation*]

National Water Sports Institute

7233. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Water Sports Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the institute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, there

is no proposal under consideration to establish a National Water Sports Institute. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has Water Sports Centres for scouting talent and providing training to talented youngster in various water sports. SAI Water Sports Centres are located at the following place:

1. Jagatpur (Orissa)
2. Alleppey (Kerala)
3. Port Blair (A&N Island)
4. Bhopal (M.P)
5. Kirkee, Pune (Maharashtra)
6. Roorkee (UP)

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Education upto Middle Class

7234. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

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

(a) whether there are no arrangements for education upto middle class within a radius of 8 kilometres to the 46 percent population in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have allocated funds for making arrangements to impart education upto middle class in the rural areas of the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimates in regard to amount actually spent thereon;

(f) whether it is also a fact that only 5.04 percent of habitations with less than 18 percent of the population has secondary schools within reach; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to Sixth All India

Education Survey (1993), conducted by NCERT, 94% of the country's rural population has primary schooling facilities within 1 km. and 85% of the rural population has upper primary schooling facilities within 3 km.

(c) to (e) The Government had launched a number of programmes/schemes Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-formal Education, Mahila Samakhya, National Programme for Nutritional Support for Primary Education (commonly known as Mid-day Meals Scheme), District Primary Education Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and State specific projects such as Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan, Bihar Education Project in Bihar and Basic Education Programme in Uttar Pradesh to expand education facilities, improve school environment, enhance retention and learning achievement of children. The Government had allocated a sum of Rs. 16369.59 crore in the 9th Five Year Plan. The amount actually spent is Rs. 14523.28 crore.

(f) and (g) 77.91% of the rural population has secondary schooling facilities within 5 km as per Sixth All India Educational Survey, 1993, conducted by the NCERT.

Deaths due to Consumption of Spurious Liquor in Delhi

7235. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has been asked to probe death of some persons following the consumption of spurious liquor in various parts of Delhi during April, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the C.B.I. has since completed the enquiry;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken on the basis of the findings of the enquiry; and

(e) if not, the time by which the CBI enquiry into the matter is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had made a request to the Central Bureau of Investigation to take up the investigation in the matter but the Bureau found that the relevant FIR was registered under the Excise Act which was outside its purview. The Bureau, therefore, did not consider it feasible to take up

investigation in the matter and informed the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi accordingly.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Jail Security

7236. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Delhi edition of the 'Navbharat Times' dated January 15, 2002 regarding activities in Tihar Jail;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that some cartridge were found in Tihar Jail;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to step up the security of Jails and make arrangement to keep a special vigil on the persons visiting jails in view of the present prevailing situation; and

(f) if so, the time by which adequate arrangement is likely to be made in this regard?

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

(b) It is unfair to conclude on the basis of the stray incidents reported in the news item in question that it is not difficult to bring any article inside the Jail premises or there is total lack of proper security arrangements within the Jail premises.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During a search operation conducted on 7th January, 2002, five live cartridges concealed in a cold cream box were recovered. A criminal case was registered in this connection at Hari Nagar Police Station.

(e) and (f) the Jail Administration has already taken several steps to strengthen the security arrangements in the Jail premises. These include thorough searching and frisking of the prisoners, staff and visitors before entering

and leaving the jail premises; conducting of surprise searches under the supervision of senior officers; and enhanced vigilance inside the wards, specially the high security wards, etc.

[*English*]

Study on Gujarat Violence by NCW

7237. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has made any study on the Gujarat violence;

(b) if so, the finding thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the women from atrocities being done at present in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The findings of the Committee constituted by the National Commission for Women to assess the status of women and girl children affected by communal disturbances in Gujarat have been given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The Report of the Committee including its recommendations has been sent to the State Government of Gujarat for taking appropriate action and for sending a report.

The Report has also been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cabinet Secretariat for taking appropriate action.

Statement

The following are the findings and observations made by the Committee constituted by NCW:

- Women and Children are affected in large numbers due to riots
- Women and girls have a feeling of deep insecurity.
- Women and children have suffered at the hands of mobs that have indulged in violence. Some have complained of police violence.

- The Committee received complaints of abdication of responsibility by the police.
- Women have complained of extreme violence including some cases of sexual assault and rape.
- Many women have lost their family members, their homes, their household goods, their means of livelihood and their dignity.
- The Committee did not see social service structures like business and commercial institutions, civil and local government institutions, medical association charitable trusts, teachers and educational institutions, trade unions etc. taking part in assuaging the hurt and rebuilding the trust of the affected people.
- Confidence of affected women in the police authorities has been eroded.
- There are some social activities and non-Government Organisations who are trying their very best under the circumstances to help in providing relief to the affected people but these organisations are working under tremendous sense of insecurity.
- There are complaints that FIRs against violence, arson and other crimes against women are not being registered or are not being registered accurately. Furthermore, even where the complaints are registered, further investigation or appropriate medical examinations are not being conducted.
- In certain areas, the Committee was informed of the dislocation of educational set up and disruption in school examinations for children, adding gravely to the distress and insecurity of the women. The Committee was, however, informed by the Government functionaries recently that a examinations few have been held with regular attendance.
- Victims of severe shock and trauma due to violence have not received adequate treatment.
- Relief camps are being run by private organisations and the government is giving them funds at the rate of Rs. 7/- per person.
- There was no representation of women on the organising committee.
- More security arrangements are needed for women and children who feel extremely insecure in the present circumstances.
- With increase in temperature in the summer season and further onset of rains, the condition of the camps are bound to deteriorate if proper measures for sanitation are not taken immediately. Rehabilitation of inmates to their homes by restoring normalcy and security in the local area is not monitored and executed carefully.
- The sanitation arrangements leave much to be desired in some camps as it was found that there was no toilet for inmates. There was no special provision for the comfort of pregnant women such as beddings.
- The Committee observed that temperatures are already high, with further increase in temperature in summer, children and infants will be put at grave risk to health and life.
- The need of the inmates of relief camps to be engaged in some activities to learn and earn a livelihood was noted.
- Women and children need to be provided with clothing, sanitary towels and other personal items.
- There were no creches for little children nor were the sufficient number of lady doctors, gynaecologists and pediatricians.
- Women are not aware of compensation and relief packages announced by the Government. The relief announced by the Government is neither sufficient nor is it being disbursed speedily in accordance with the needs of the victims.
- The more difficult problems of the permanent rehabilitation of riot victims and restoration of peace and normalcy in their areas is not being addressed adequately.
- Women need greater privacy and a sense of safety while bathing and going to toilets and this is the bare minimum in the camps which house women victims.
- No help is being given to victims and inmates of relief camps in the matter of filling FIRs and filling the requisite forms for relief and compensation. No legal aid is being provided either inside the camp or outside.
- It was a matter of great concern that the tribal population has been involved in the riots for the first time in a big way.

Introduction of Grading System

7238. SHRI R.S. PATIL:

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to introduce grading system in all the classes, particularly in 10th and 12th exams, commencing from the year 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any opposition to this move from various organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The CBSE is not introducing grades in lieu of marks in 10th & 12th exams in the year 2002. The CBSE's current evaluation system in declaration of results in class X indicates both grades & marks. The Grading System proposed presently at class X level by the CBSE envisages issue of subject wise grades without reference to marks. No time frame has been fixed to implement the proposal.

(c) The proposed Model of Grading has been circulated by the CBSE to all the affiliated schools and other educational institutions and organisations with a view to obtaining their views and comments. Consultations with various stakeholders which includes educationists and academics are in process to evolve a consensus on the issue of grading.

(d) The National Policy on Education, 1986 recommends the use of grades in place of marks.

Use of Red-Beacon Fitted Cars by Terrorists in Delhi

7239. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various intelligence agencies have alerted the Delhi Police on the use of red-beacon fitted cars by terrorists as reported in the 'Statesman' dated April 19, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police has since taken any steps to trace all the red-beacon fitted areas in and around Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the letterheads of the Home Minister were stolen and used as authorisation for red-beacon by some executives in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to check such act in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There are intelligence inputs that some terrorists outfits may attack selected targets. However, Delhi Police have not received any input to specially suggest that such attacks will be carried out by use of cars fitted with red beacon lights.

(b) and (c) The use of such lights on the top of the vehicles is not permissible except in specified cases. During the year 2001 and 2002 (upto April 15, 2002), 205 vehicles owners/drivers were prosecuted by Delhi Police for violating these provisions.

(d) and (e) On the basis of complaint lodged by the Assistant Private Secretary to the Union Home Minister that some one had forged his signature on a letter typed on the official letter-head authorizing use of red beacon light on the top of the vehicles owned by the person specified in the said forged letter, a criminal case was registered by Delhi Police. The investigation of the case subsequently confirmed that his signature had in fact been forged. The charge sheet against the accused persons has since been filed in the Court and the matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Allotment of Additional Land for Development of Hospitals in Delhi

7240. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide additional land to the Department of Health and Family Welfare for the development of Hospitals in the Capital; and

(b) 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 proposal of Department of Health and Family Welfare for allotment

of additional land for development of Hospitals in the capital is pending consideration in Land and Development Office.

[English]

**NGOs under the Ministry of
Youth Affairs and Sports**

7241. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN:

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

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been given grants for training of youths, promotion of national integration, adventure etc.;

(b) the criteria for the recognition of NGOs;

(c) the manner in which their activities are monitored so as to ensure the proper utilisation of the grants;

(d) since when was this scheme started and the benefits achieved thereunder so far;

(e) whether the Government propose to involve more NGOs in these activities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry does not give recognition to any NGOs. Viable proposals from the NGOs who have legal status and have completed three years from the date of their registration under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other corresponding Act of the State Government(s) are considered for grant-in-aid in accordance with the laid down norms of the Scheme(s).

(c) The proposals as per schemes are required to be routed through competent recommending authorities which are requested to monitor the programmes of the NGOs for which grant is given.

(d) The schemes are in operation for more than 15 years and are being run by Ministry satisfactorily. Through these schemes, the youth are benefited by way of upgradation of their vocational skills. They also include the spirit of national integration and a sense of adventure, spirit of risk taking, co-operative team work and endurance.

(e) and (f) Within the constraint of funds available under these schemes, Government would like to encourage the participation of as many NGOs as possible in the implementation of these schemes.

Dry Lavatories in Rural Areas

7242. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry lavatories constructed in the rural areas so far;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have fixed time frame for conservation of dry lavatories into wet ones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to demolish all the dry lavatories in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme does not provide funds for construction of dry lavatories. Hence, no data is available with the Government of India.

(c) to (e) No time frame was fixed for conversion of dry lavatories into wet ones and no fresh step taken to demolish all the dry lavatories in rural areas of the country. However, Government has restructured the Central Rural Sanitation Programme in 1999 and revised Guidelines have been issued for implementing the Programme. States and UT Governments have been directed to utilise the funds allocated to them for conversion of dry lavatories.

Allocation of Foodgrains under EAS

7243. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the DRDAs were allotted such foodgrains in their turn; and

(c) if so the details thereof, especially in respect of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) to (c) On introduction of the Samporna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 25th September, 2001, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) became a part of the SGSY for the remaining part of the last year. From 1st April 2002, the Scheme stands fully merged with the SGRY. Under the Programme wages are paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains. Accordingly, in addition to the cash component, foodgrains worth Rs. 2500 crores were also allocated to

the States/UTs. Because the SGRY was launched in the middle of the financial year (2001-02), 636.27 thousand tonnes of wheat and 1056.36 thousand tonnes of rice valued at Rs. 1719.37 crores could be allocated. The States/UT-wise details including Assam are given in the attached Statement. The implementing agencies i.e. Panchayati Raj Institutions/DRDAs lift foodgrains as per their allocation from FCI Depots for distribution among the workers.

Statement

Allocation of Foodgrains under SGRY (EAS) during 2001-2002

S. No.	State/UTs	Foodgrains Allocation	Foodgrains Authorised			Value Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
			Quantity (Tonnes-in thousands)			
			Wheat	Rice	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.86	—	4.19	4.19	472.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.92	—	0.31	0.31	34.54
3.	Assam	179.88	—	3.44	3.44	388.54
4.	Bihar	266.05	—	2.74	2.74	309.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	74.98	—	7.11	7.11	803.57
6.	Goa	0.31	—	0.05	0.05	5.55
7.	Gujarat	50.01	1.66	—	1.66	137.79
8.	Haryana	29.42	43.89	—	43.89	3643.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.39	0.34	0.05	0.39	34.07
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.34	1.00	0.74	1.74	167.96
11.	Jharkhand	169.18	2.21	4.87	7.09	734.26
12.	Karnataka	100.33	0.22	1.44	1.66	181.59
13.	Kerala	45.02	—	0.92	0.92	104.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	145.63	2.21	0.00	2.21	15910.35
15.	Maharashtra	198.32	85.68	44.38	130.06	12116.97
16.	Manipur	12.06	—	0.58	0.58	65.49
17.	Meghalaya	13.51	—	5.98	5.98	675.51
18.	Mizoram	3.13	—	3.65	3.65	413.00
19.	Nagaland	9.27	0.16	0.12	0.27	26.00
20.	Orissa	151.96	—	3.87	3.87	436.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	14.30	0.57	—	0.57	47.33
22.	Rajasthan	76.18	2.12	—	2.12	175.98
23.	Sikkim	3.46	—	0.73	0.73	82.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	117.48	—	1.63	1.63	183.85
25.	Tripura	21.77	—	7.14	7.14	713.84
26.	Uttar Pradesh	448.99	0.00	1.85	1.85	208.78
27.	Uttaranchal	29.99	0.31	0.53	0.83	84.87
28.	West Bengal	168.88	—	1.59	1.59	179.86
29.	A & N Islands	0.71	—	—	0.00	—
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.71	—	0.31	0.31	35.34
31.	Daman & Diu	0.02	—	—	0.00	—
32.	Lakshadweep	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	2.36
33.	Pondicherry	0.90	—	0.40	0.40	44.76
Total		2500.00	140.37	98.63	239.00	38422.16

[Translation]

Appointments on Compassionate Ground

7244. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Appointment Committee was constituted in the Bio-Chemical Technology Centre, CSIR, Delhi for appointments on compassionate ground;

(b) if so, the number of persons found eligible for appointment on compassionate ground;

(c) whether all the eligible persons have been appointed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the time by which the remaining appointments are likely to be made; and

(f) the number of persons found ineligible for appointment by the said Committee?

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 (e) Applications were received from dependents of the three deceased employees of Centre for Biochemical Technology (CBT), New Delhi. These requests have been considered by the Compassionate Appointment Committee of the Centre. However, due to non-availability of posts at appropriate level, against which such appointments can be made, none of the applicants has been appointed.

(f) No applicant has been found ineligible.

[English]

Selling of Indian Women in Pak

7245. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the latest report of Human Rights Watchdog Amnesty International regarding selling of Indian women in Pakistan;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There is no Amnesty International's report relating to Indian on the subject of selling of Indian women in Pakistan. However, there is a passing remark by Amnesty International in their report 'insufficient protection of women in Pakistan' where it has been stated that trafficking of women in Pakistan takes place from nearby countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Afghanistan. There is, however, no basis for such a statement in the report.

(d) Every effort will be made by the Government to prevent Indian women from being sold anywhere in the world including Pakistan.

Review of NSAP

7246. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) if so, the number of families benefited under the Programme during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of benefits provided to the beneficiaries under the Programme, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) As a result of recent review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, the National Social Assistance Programme comprising the National Old Age Pension Scheme and the National Family Benefit Scheme, alongwith the Annapurna Scheme, has been transferred to the State Plan with effect from the financial year, 2002-03. The Finance Ministry will henceforth release funds to the States as Additional Central Assistance for the transferred schemes.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), an amount of Rs. 75/- per month was provided as Central Assistance to all destitute persons of 65 years and above. Under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), a lumpsum payment of Rs. 10,000/- was provided to the bereaved BPL family on the death of the primary breadwinner.

Statement

State-wise details of beneficiaries reported under NSAP

S. No.	States/UTs	National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)			National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466000	466001	466000	30418	31477	25849
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2347	1205	1631	35	105	45
3.	Assam	85052	262719	280317	5036	7357	6678
4.	Bihar	741195	509938	445201	21538	13725	3955
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	146519	133727	—	9448	5570
6.	Goa	2195	2122	2480	260	193	22
7.	Gujarat	63862	68108	47110	2540	2315	2007
8.	Haryana	33201	35993	50769	461	588	751

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15176	25250	24490	451	307	545
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	31291	33620	12025	555	389	118
11.	Jharkhand	—	175437	156112	—	2664	2190
12.	Karnataka	228309	258402	183265	4602	5643	1449
13.	Kerala	119507	114698	91790	4701	3389	1391
14.	Madhya Pradesh	586400	429490	437387	37766	31465	11981
15.	Maharashtra	330948	319144	387568	16884	11073	2411
16.	Manipur	5836	25972	27175	103	307	7619
17.	Meghalaya	9102	18743	30904	202	527	500
18.	Mizoram	4094	10523	10523	73	194	170
19.	Nagaland	5917	8045	8106	70	310	157
20.	Orissa	330272	384174	492366	16858	16073	7664
21.	Punjab	32859	40283	38618	407	1451	254
22.	Rajasthan	451325	148815	101030	4747	3698	2358
23.	Sikkim	2400	10104	10104	NR	125	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	398791	339481	314362	18591	16876	5814
25.	Tripura	15507	57912	59213	631	916	317
26.	Uttar Pradesh	940539	841340	886134	38768	25640	12859
27.	Uttaranchal	—	50097	45002	—	6932	812
28.	West Bengal	350810	352016	331343	9886	9756	4387
29.	A & N Islands	NR	14	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Chandigarh	1763	2532	2714	40	29	32
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	252	895	NR	NR	NR	9
32.	Daman & Diu	262	229	241	3	7	1
33.	NCT Delhi	24156	NR	NR	156	40	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	NR	23	15	2	NR	8
35.	Pondicherry	1500	4179	4180	27	NR	44
Total		5280868	5154023	5081902	215811	203019	107967

Bid for 2012 Olympics

(a) whether India plans to bid for 2012 Olympics;

7247. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(b) if so, whether India has infrastructure for hosting Olympics;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether any plans has been chalked out by the Government to develop infrastructure for Olympics Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Government are contemplating to bid for hosting the 2012 Olympics in India.

(b) to (e) No, Sir. The existing infrastructure would require substantial addition and upgradation for hosting the Olympic Games. The matter is till at a very preliminary stage.

Provision of Transport Facilities In Indrapuram

7248. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the increasing occupancy in Indrapuram (Ghaziabad) day by day, a town falling in the National Capital Region having a sizeable number of Government employees staying over there, the transport system to and from Delhi and vice versa is almost non-existent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have instructed the State Governments of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh for providing regular public transport facilities and waiving off passenger tax like in Noida;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these facilities are proposed to be provided by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has stated that they have Inter-State Services for Indrapuram which includes both Morning Trips and Evening Trips. In addition, UP Transport Corporation has stated that the bus services in Delhi-Sikandrabad-Bulandshahr-Aligarh-Kanpur are available in Indrapuram and about 340 buses pass through Indrapuram daily. Besides, the UP State Transport Corporation buses, the private buses also ply to different places of Noida.

(c) to (e) Delhi Transport Corporation has stated that the frequency of trips to Indrapuram is dependent upon the increase of traffic and availability of buses. However, the passenger tax is fixed by the Regional Transport Officer, Ghaziabad and as such the waving off passenger tax is the subject matter of the State Government.

It has also stated that the DTC has a depot in NOIDA. Adequate services have been provided from NOIDA to Delhi taking into account the traffic demand.

Unauthorized Settlements In Port Blair

7249. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of families living in unauthorised settlements in Port Blair who had not yet been given electric connections as discussed during the meeting of Advisory Committee held on 05.03.2001;

(b) the period since when these settlements had come up;

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken any action to examine these problems in details; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There are at present 1937 such families living in unauthorized settlements in Port Blair.

(b) All these settlements have come up during post-1978 period.

(c) and (d) The problem of unauthorized settlements in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a whole was examined by a sub-group constituted by the Government for the purpose of recommending measures that need to be taken to check influx of population in the Island Territory. The sub-group has, inter alia, recommended that (i) quick and firm action should be taken for removal of all post-1978 encroachments; (ii) encroachments on public land and unauthorized construction should be made cognizable offence; and (iii) a summary procedure should be introduced for eviction/demolition of unauthorized encroachers/encroachments.

Vaccines for Infectious Disease

7250. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not invested in research to find new vaccines for various infectious diseases;

(b) if not, whether any research facility have been set up to exclusively focus on developing tissue-culture based vaccines; and

(c) if so, the details 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) Investment in research to develop new vaccines for various infectious diseases in India has been made on a sustained basis since the eighties. An immunotherapeutic immunoprophylactic vaccine for leprosy i.e., Immuvac developed by the National Institute of Immunology is already in the market. Focused research to develop new vaccines for Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Cholera, HIV/AIDS and rabies has been initiated under a National Jai Vigyan Mission on Science & Technology. Significant progress has been made towards development of vaccines for Cholera and Rabies. Under a Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP), two candidate vaccine for rotaviral diarrhoea are ready for Phase-I trials. Development of edible vaccines for cholera and rabies has also made good progress.

(b) and (c) Research is under progress for the development and standardization of tissue-culture based vaccine(s) for Japanese Encephalitis at the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi. Two units, i.e., the Human Immunologicals, Ooty, Tamil Nadu and Pasteur Institute, Conoor, Tamil Nadu are currently engaged in the production of the tissue-culture based vaccine(s).

Release of Grants for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

7251. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups for release of grants on July 26, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been sent for release of Rs. 95.44 lakhs for the development of Primitive Tribals Groups to be implemented through the ITDPs;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have approved and released the funds for the proposal; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved and funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) The Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal for development of Primitive Groups (PTGs), under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs on 23-6-2001, to be implemented through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). The proposal was examined and an amount of Rs. 96.94 lakhs was accordingly released during 2001-2002 to the Government of Karnataka.

Desilting of Drains and Sewer Lines

7252. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: 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 "MCD drags feet over desilting, water logged monsoon likely" appearing in 'The Times of India' dated May 01, 2002;

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

(c) the action the Government has taken or propose to take to ensure that there is no water logging on the roads or in the colonies, particularly in Government residential colonies?

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

(b) and (c) The news-item mentions about the water logging, disruption of traffic and inconvenience to pedestrians during monsoon season. It refers to the likely delay in desilting of drains/sewer lines by MCD, NDMC, DJB etc. in the city of Delhi.

The MCD, NDMC, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and PWD have informed that they have already prepared plans for de-silting and cleaning of storm water drains. The MCD already started work on de-silting of 1333 drains during the month of March, 2002 and the de-silting work is likely to be completed 15th June, 2002. The DJB has also started the work with effect from 1st April, 2002 targeted to be completed by June, 2002. It has already de-silted 1257 Km. Length of sewer lines till 30th April, 2002. In order to avoid water logging, the MCD has also made arrangements for electric generator sets in every pump house to augment power supply in case of power break-down.

Cooperation in R and D with Industry

7253. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's R&D efforts with industry are very meagre;

(b) if so whether there is any plan of the Government to increase cooperation with industry in the research efforts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CSIR and other organizations of Government have approached the industry for cooperation and investment in research and development;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) The Government has over the years, increased its cooperation with the industry by promoting and supporting research and development activities carried out by industry in association with national laboratories/institutions. Towards this, a number of promotional schemes/programmes have been evolved and fiscal incentives have been announced from time-to-time, which include weighted tax deduction, accelerated depreciation allowance, custom duty exemption, etc. Major promotional schemes/programmes include: Programme Aimed at Technological Self Reliance in DSIR; Technology Development Board, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme and Home Grown Technology Programme in DST.

(d) and (e) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) interact closely with Indian industry by offering them contract research, joint technology development, consultancy, testing, training, etc. Other Departments in the Ministry have also several programmes where funding is provided for projects of national interest on cost sharing basis as well as facilities such as soft loans, grants and equity participation are provided.

(f) Does not arise.

Impact on State Economy after Privatisation of PSUs

7254. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government makes evaluation of the impact on states economy before privatisation and dismantling of Public Sector Undertakings situated in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is considering to share its earning from disinvestment with the States where PSUs are situated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) Disinvestment is a participative process and this process is carried out through Inter-ministerial consultations and detailed deliberations with all stake holders, in accordance with a clear policy and well established procedures. Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Undertakings involves sale of equity of the Government of India in these companies. During the process of disinvestment, Governments of states, where the CPSUs are located, are normally consulted on such matters where the intervention and the assistance of the State Governments are considered necessary: for example in land matters and other land related issues, mining lease, maintenance of law and order, environment and forests, services and utilities provided by the State and the local authority etc. The State Governments are at liberty to bring to the notice of the Government any issue relating to the impact of disinvestment on local economy. One important purpose/objective of disinvestment/privatisation being better utilisation of assets/capital employed in PSUs, the impact of disinvestment on local economy is most likely to be beneficial.

(d) and (e) The disinvestment proceeds are deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) like any other receipt of Government of India. The expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India includes outlays for infrastructure sectors, restructuring of public sector enterprises, social sectors like education, health and family welfare etc. under both Central and State schemes.

Administration of Contracts

7255. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had initiated measures in 1994 to streamline the administration of contracts but

cases continue of avoidable payments to the contractors amounting to several crores of rupees and deficiencies continue in the system of monitoring and management of arbitration cases in CPWD leading to delay in follow-up action and rejection of 94 per cent of the claims;

(b) if so, the reasons for the administration of contracts not come up satisfactorily and the continued squandering of public money by the contracts and the continued deficiencies in the system of monitoring and administration of arbitration cases; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of CPWD and to fix accountability and responsibility of the officials in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of observations of the 50th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1992-93) a Techno Legal Cell in Central Public Works Department at the Head Quarter was created for monitoring of Arbitration cases. Similarly posts of superintending Engineers Techno Legal Quality Assurance were created in the Regional Head Quarters in 1994-95 for monitoring arbitration cases. It is not correct to say that cases continued of avoidable payments to the contractors amounting to several crores of rupees. It has been found that in 327 cases out of 380 cases, total amount of award given in favour of the contractor was only about 19.76% of the total amount claimed and the award amount plus interest was only about 8.21% of the total agreement amount. Thus, 89.24% claims of the contractors were rejected by the arbitrator.

(b) The administration of contracts in Central Public Works Department is satisfactory. There is a well established system for monitoring and administration of arbitration cases. Arbitration is a remedy given to the contractors and is a dispute settlement mechanism for all disputes having arisen in execution of the contract and it is a substitute of litigation in a Court of Law which is often time consuming. The Arbitrators after considering the facts and merits of the case, give the award which is generally a small percentage of the total claims, made by the contractor and the total amount of the awards given for all the works during a year is extremely small compared to the total amount of work done by the Department through the contracts.

(c) Following additional steps have been initiated:

(i) Maintaining Control Register at Zonal Level in addition to existing provisions of monitoring as

laid down in Central Public Works Department Manual.

(ii) For defending the arbitration awards in Courts, a time scheduled has been prescribed.

[Translation]

Housing Development Schemes for SCs/STs

7256. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate any Housing Development Scheme for the persons belonging to Schedule Castes Scheduled Tribe in order to provide houses to all the persons belonging to these communities within a definite period of five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any suggestions/request in regard to the recommendations of the Drafting Committees of the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) launched by the Government of India during 2001-2002 and Indira Awas Yojana launched during 1985-86 already cater to the construction/upgradation of shelter for urban/rural poor mainly SC/ST. There is a reservation of not less than 50% for SC/ST/freed bonded labourers since 1994-95. Prior to this, the entire allocation was for these categories. Moreover, the State sector social housing schemes funded by HUDCO also have reservation for SC/ST as per the policy of the State Government.

In view of this there is no proposal to launch another scheme exclusively for SC/ST.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has supported the suggestion of the Drafting Committee of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on this subject viz. "A separate Awas Vikas Yojana should be formulated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with an objective to cover all the

houseless among them within a period of 5 years". Accordingly, a new scheme known as Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched by the Government of India during 2001-2002 for construction/upgradation of shelter for slum dwellers below the poverty line and of EWS categories in the urban areas with 50% central subsidy and a matching contribution by the State Government in the form of subsidy/loans. The scheme has a component for construction of community toilets also for the sum dwellers. All other things being equal, the following priorities shall prevail for distribution of houses under VAMBAY.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| i. SC/ST | - | not less than 50% |
| ii. Backward Classes | - | 30% |
| iii. Other weaker section
(OBC, BC etc.
as defined in any
particular State). | - | 15% |
| iv. Physically and mentally
disabled & handicapped
persons. | - | 5% |

Within this reservation, preference will be given to women headed households, urban poor who are members of self-help groups and persons eligible for old age pension as defined by the State Government.

If sufficient number of beneficiaries of a particular category are not available in a city or slum, the houses under VAMBAY may be constructed for other categories after due certification by a competent authority to be designated by the State Government that beneficiaries under a particular category are not available.

[English]

Netaji Enquiry Commission

7257. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission, constituted to go into the details about the disappearance of Netaji, visited various countries;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that during the visit of Commission to London, Lord Chancellor assured the Commission to show some files relating to Netaji;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not supplying the same; and

(e) the details of action initiated by the Government with those countries so that such files are made available to the Commission, which has been constituted with a specific purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry visited the U.K. and studied files and records at British Library, the Public Record Office, London, Hartley Library of Southampton University and Boleyan Library of Oxford University.

(c) No such assurance was given to the Commission.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) Following a request from the Commission to approach the Government of U.K. to release all classified files relating to Netaji, the UK authorities were approached through the High Commission of India in London. In response, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office have clarified that the unreleased papers "do not add to the substantive account of the circumstances of Subhas Chandra Bose' death that is given in the files available in the British Library. As a matter of principle, the peacetime files of the intelligence and security agencies are not released.

Food for Work Programme in Orissa

7258. SHRIMATI KUMUDINI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to use the rice procured in the State for Food for Work Programme;

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

(c) the quantum of rice procured in the State diverted for this purpose, as on 31.3.2002?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has informed that the request of the State Government was agreed to.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Shifting of Polluting Industries from Delhi

7259. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polluting industries in Delhi so far been shifted to other places;

(b) the names of places where these industries have been shifted and the number of polluting industries shifted to each place;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided any kind of help to the Government of NCT of Delhi for shifting polluting industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that a total of 16394 industrial plots/flats have been allotted by Delhi Small Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) upto 30.4.2002 to polluting non-conforming Industries in Bawana, Narela, Badli, Patparganj, Jhilmil and Flatted Factories Complex at Jhilmil, out of which 1619 units have already been taken physical possession of the plots/flats.

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has reported that 1408 plots have been allotted to polluting units in Udyog Puram, Meerut Mussorie-Gulawati Road, Distt. Ghaziabad, Sikandarabad, Distt. Bulandshahar and Udyog Kunj, Distt. Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. 4 polluting units have already shifted and started functioning in these areas. 943 plots have been allotted in Rajasthan Sub Region, which include 187 plots in Bhiwadi, 525 plots in Kushkhara and 231 plots in Chyopanki. 63 units have already shifted and started functioning in the said areas.

(c) and (d) The Government in its capacity as Nodal Agency appointed by the Supreme Court has coordinated development of an area of about 778 hectares at Bawana for shifting of non-confronting industries. Similarly, sites were identified in National Capital Region under States of Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh and industrialists were facilitate for allotment of industrial sites in the above-mentioned States.

Merger of Project for Development of Wasteland

7260. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to merge various projects to develop all the land under one scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this will improve the performance of converting wasteland into fertile land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is mandated with the development of wastelands/degraded lands through in-situ soil and moisture conservation measures, construction of check dams, raising bio-mass specially fuel-wood and fodder etc. rather than to convert wastelands into fertile lands/cultivable lands. Presently the Department is implementing three major Programmes viz. the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis with common Guidelines and common cost norms. Projects under DDP are also implemented in the Blocks identified under the Programme. However, projects under IWDP are generally implemented in the areas other than the Blocks identified under DPAP and DDP.

[Translation]

Foreign Mediation on Kashmir

7261. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding foreign mediation on Kashmir issue appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated March 18, 2002;

(b) if so, the stand of the US administration on this proposal of the Hurriyat Conference;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to discourage such proposals in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the media reports. The US

Government has rejected proposals of this nature. The US Government maintains that all issues between India and Pakistan should be resolved bilaterally.

(c) and (d) Government has consistently maintained that all issues between India and Pakistan should be resolved through bilateral dialogue and there is no role for any third country/party in this process.

[English]

Allocation for Secondary Education during Tenth Plan

7262. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have projected four times the allocation of the Ninth Plan for secondary education in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the allocation proposed for secondary education during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The allocation for secondary education for Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs. 2603.49 crore while the allocation for Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4225.00 crore.

Report on Communal Violence in Gujarat

7263. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had sought more time from NHRC to file its report on communal violence in Gujarat in response to the Commission's preliminary comments and recommendations earlier;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has since submitted its detailed report on communal clashes in Gujarat to NHRC;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reaction of NHRC thereto;

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted;

(e) whether the Government propose to entrust investigation of certain critical cases of violence in Gujarat to CBI also; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) The Union Government had sought time till 30th April, 2002 to file its response, to the preliminary proceedings of the National Human Rights Commission, dated 1st April, 2002, on communal violence in Gujarat. The Union Government submitted its response on 1st May, 2002. The Government has in its response indicated that most of the recommendations are to be acted upon by the Government of Gujarat. However, action is being taken by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on the recommendations which pertain to the Government of India. The recommendations relating to entrusting of certain critical cases of violence in Gujarat to the CBI could not be acted upon as under the existing rules, the consent of the Government of Gujarat is required for entrusting cases to the CBI. The Government of Gujarat has not given the consent as required above, as the State agencies are already investigating the said cases.

[Translation]

Opening of Primary Schools with World Bank Assistance

7264. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools opened/proposed to be opened with the World Bank assistance in the country, State-wise and location wise, particularly in Bihar; and

(b) the funds provided for the said purpose during the last four years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the number of primary schools already opened against the planned target in the various project districts of World Bank assisted District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

and the funds provided by the Government of India for implementation of the programme during the last four years (1998-99 to 2001-02) is attached. In Bihar, against

the proposal to open 1783 primary schools under DPEP during the project period, 1109 schools have already been opened.

Statement

S. No.	State/Districts covered under the Project	No. of primary schools proposed to be opened under the project	No. of new primary schools already opened	Funds released by the Government of India for the project (Rs. in crores)				
				1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh (14)								
1.	Adilabad, Ananthapur, Chittoor, Cuddappah, Guntur, Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasham, Rangareddy, Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam	3969	3969	—	266.00	60.00	40.00	366.00
Assam (9)								
2.	Darrang, Dhubri, Karbi Anglong, Morigaon Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Barpeta, Sonitpur	30	30	23.00	44.13	35.94	47.00	150.07
Bihar (20)								
3.	Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Rohtas, Kaimur, Vaishali, Gaya, Darbhanga, Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj, Bhojpur, Buxar, Munger, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Bhagalpur Banka.	1783	1109				45.00	
				34.94	24.00	35.00		160.94
Jharkhand (9)								
4.	Chatra, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Koderma, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Ranchi, Jamatara and Seraikela	1062	919				22.00	
Haryana (7)								
5.	Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Sirsa Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	15	15	5.00	10.00	35.00	77.46	127.46
Himachal Pradesh (4)								
6.	Chamba, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmour	808	808	14.76	14.00	15.00	17.00	60.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka (16)								
7.	Belgaum, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur/ Koppal Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Mysore/Chamarajnagar, Bijapur/ Bagalkot, Bangalore (Rural), Dharwad/ Gadag/Haveri	1250	1250	84.00	34.10	79.00	58.50	255.60
Kerala (6)								
8.	Kasaragode, Mallapuram, Wayanad Thiruvananthapuram, Iddukki, Palakkad	59	59	26.00	9.00	32.00	22.00	89.00
Madhya Pradesh (16)								
9.	Mandla/Dindori, Seoni, Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena/Sheopur, Vidisha, Jhabua, Datia, Khargone/Badwani, Dewas, Shajapur, Khandwa, Damoh	2189	2189	98.40	36.00	75.00	65.00	288.40
Chhattisgarh (6)								
10.	Bastar/Dantewada/Kanker, Raipur/ Dhamtari/Mahasamunda	1180	1180				14.00	
Maharashtra (11)								
11.	Aurangabad, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani/Hingoli Bid Dhule/Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Jalna	871	868	23.49	39.00	42.00	54.00	158.49
Orissa (8)								
12.	Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Gajapati, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar	734	720	15.00	8.00	33.00	25.00	81.00
Tamil Nadu (8)								
13.	Dharmapuri, Cuddalore/Villurpuram, Thiruvannamalai Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur/Ariyalur.	515	406	19.19	19.25	32.00	42.88	113.32
Uttar Pradesh (54)								
14.	Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Gonda/ Balrampur, Badaun, Kheri, Lalitpur, Philibhit, Basti/Sant Kabir Nagar, Moradabad/Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Shahahanpur, Sonbhadra, Deoria, Hardoi, Bareilly, Firozabad, Rampur, Bahraich/Shravasti, Barabanki. Agra, Azamgarh, Balia, Bijnaur, Bulandshahar, Etah, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Fatehpur, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat,	6149	5883				348.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Baghapat, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Padrauna, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareli, Sultanpur, Unnao.			89.00	48.00	220.00		723.00
	Uttaranchal (6)							
	15. Bageshwar, Hardwar, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi.	350	251				18.00	
	Rajasthan (19)*							
	16. Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Junjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bundi, Karauli, Swaimadhopur, Hanumangarh.	3188	7965	0.00	30.50	15.00	90.00	135.50
	Total	24152	27621	432.78	581.98	708.94	985.84	2709.54

Notes:

1. Assam has not opened additional formal primary schools DPEP. However, the State has opened 26 new schools for Char Area and 4 Residential Schools.
2. Funds released by the Government of India are combined for various components of the project and exclusion of the opening of new schools.

*In Rajasthan, Rajiv Gandhi Swaran Jayanti Pathshalas have been opened in place of formal schools.

[English]

Upliftment of Children

7265. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not been able to achieve the target it had committed at the 1990 World Summit for Children as brought out in a new-item Captioned 'UN child meet may expose Indian record' appearing in 'The Times of India' dated 19.4.2002;

(b) if so, the reasons contributing to the lack of required facilities as revealed in the report to the UN Secretary General's report; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create adequate facilities for the upliftment of children and their proper care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) India has made steady

progress in several sectors in achieving the targets committed at the World Summit on children held in 1990. The areas in which the improvement has been made are as under:

1. Under the mortality rate: per thousand live births reduced in 5 years from 109 (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 94.9 (1998-1999) (NFHS II).
2. Infant mortality rate: per thousand live births reduced from 80 (1990) (SRS) to 68 (1998-1999) (NFHS II).
3. Underweight prevalence from 53.4% (1992-93) (NFHS I) to 47% (1998-99)(NFHS II).
4. Stunting prevalence from 52% (1992-93)(NFHS I) to 45.5% (1998-99)(NFHS II).
5. Wasting prevalence from 17.5% (1992-93)(NFHS I) to 15.5% (1998-99)(NFHS II).
6. School attendance, age 6-14 (female) improved from 59% (1992-93)(NFHS I) to 74% (1998-99)(NFHS II).

7. School Attendance, age 6-14 (male) went up from 75.5% (1992-93)(NFHS I) to 84% (1998-1999)(NFHS II).

(b) There are several factors for which the targets for children could not be achieved. It includes large population, limited resources, poverty, lack of awareness, etc.

(c) The Government is taking adequate steps to improve the condition of children in the country. Several Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are implementing various schemes and programmes for the development of children. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme was launched in 1997 providing child health care and maternal services. A major initiative is the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan with the primary objective to provide free and quality elementary education to all children by 2010. It proposes to cover all districts in the country by the end of Ninth Plan. The proposed Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Bill, 2001 has the objective of making education of all children in the age group of 6-14 years a fundamental right. The Government is in the process of finalising a National Nutrition Mission for the eradication of malnutrition in the country. The Government proposes to adopt a National Policy and Charter for Children and establish a National Commission for Children to oversee proper implementation of existing laws for children and protection of child rights. The Integrated Child Development Services Programme delivers an integrated package of basic services including supplementary nutrition, preschool education, immunization, health checkup, referral services, nutrition and health education. The programme is covering 314.43 lakhs children below 6 years and 62.25 lakh pregnant and lactating women through 5652 ICDS projects.

Frequent Accidents in Oswal Fertilizer Plant

7266. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the frequent accident occurring in the Oswal Fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have initiated any steps to stop such accidents in the said Fertilizer Plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (OCFL), a private sector company, has informed that due to some unfortunate accident, 9 workers have died since the commencement of production in the plant, during the years 2000 and 2001. The accidents were caused initially when the plant began production in 2000 soon after the super cyclone hit the eastern coast of India in end 1999. There have also been instances where some accidents were caused due to negligence of workers. Further, OCFL has informed that it is following all modern health and safety precautions as mandated under various statutes and has been complying with all the Government directives pertaining to safety of workers, issued from time to time, in its Paradeep Plant.

Employment to Handicapped Persons

7267. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handicapped persons are not getting employment in his Ministry despite reservation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bodoland Territorial Council

7268. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to carve Bodoland Territorial Council area regulated under 6th Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bodos are in minority *vis-a-vis* other communities inhabiting the proposed Bodo Territorial Council area;

(d) if so, the population of the projected area;

(e) whether besides the Bodos, other non-Bodo groups have been consulted; and

(f) the reaction of the Government of Assam in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) The tripartite peace talks involving the representatives of the Central Government, the Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) are continuing.

The Government is committed to protect the democratic rights and the socio-economic interests of all sections of the Society.

[Translation]

New York based Human Rights Commission

7269. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New York based Human Rights Organization the 'Human Rights Watch' has held some organizations responsible for the killing of hundreds of people in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take action against such organizations; 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) and (b) The New York based "Human Rights Watch" has released an extremely critical and highly prejudiced report which has held some organizations as well as the State Government responsible for communal riots in Gujarat. However, the facts on which this report is based seems to be extremely doubtful and may not reflect the ground realities.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat has already appointed a One-man Commission to inquire into the communal riots which took place in the State. It is for the State Government to take action as per recommendations of the Commission.

[English]

Construction of Roads in North-Eastern States

7270. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the slow progress of work on many critical roads and bridges of the North Eastern Region

(b) if so, the details of the roads/bridges, which are lagging behind the schedule in the region, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the roads/bridges within the schedule already fixed?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) According to available information as on 10.05.02 there were 26 works funded by Central Government in the North Eastern Region where progress was slow. State wise list of the Road/Bridge works lagging behind schedule is enclosed as statement.

(c) For expeditious completion of these road/bridge works project wise review has been initiated and project wise funding has been introduced for NEC projects. Allocation of funds has been increased by the NEC. The system of monitoring, sanctioning, release of funds and implementation has been tightened. Field inspections of works have been intensified and the Department of Development of North Eastern Region has also commenced monitoring progress of the projects physically on the ground. The State Governments too have been advised to ensure that programme/project specific funds are released on time and regular monitoring of projects under implementation is undertaken. One road project has been identified for the Comptroller and Accountant General to commence concurrent auditing its execution itself.

Statement

List of Major Roads/Bridge Works in North-Eastern States which are behind Schedule

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Road/Bridge works
1	2	3
NEC Road		
1.	Assam	(a) Sherkhan-Bhagalbazar
	Mizoram	(b) Sarkawn-Bhagalbazar
2.	Assam	(a) Laisong-Rajabazar
3.	Meghalaya	(a) Pasayh-Garanni Haflong-Jatinga- Udharband
	Assam	(b) Pasayh-Garanpani Haflong-

1	2	3	4
		Jatinga-Udharband (Sector-Jatinga-Udharband)	
4.	Assam	Dhodar Ali	
5.	Assam	(a) Dkhiah-Moulsei Haf-long	
	Meghalaya	(b) Dkhiah-Moulsei Haf-long	
6.	Assam	Hailakandi-Gharmura	
7.	Assam	Kawnpui-Bhairarabi	
8.	Assam	Pakke-Daporijo-NT Road	
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke-Seijosa-Itakholu	
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa-Sagali-Yazali	
11.	Manipur	Sansak-Tengnoupal	
12.	Manipur	Champai-North Van-lai-phai	
13.	Manipur	Nalkawn-Chawdur	
14.	Nagaland	Kohima-Bokajan	
15.	Nagaland	Wokha-Bokajan	
17.	Nagaland	Champang-Tuli-Tizit	
18.	Tripura	Dangbari-JN-Manu Chamanu	
19.	Tripura	(a) Manu-Chamanu-Govindabari	
	Tripura	Katlang (Phuldungsi)	
		(b) Manu-Chamanu-Govindabari (Khaitland-Gobindabari)	
20.	Tripura	Pecharthal-Chebri	
National Highway Works with MORT & H			
21.	Assam	Strengthening from km 1051 to 1052.700, km 1053.400 to 1055.700 and km 1062 to 1068.700 on NH-031.	

1	2	3	4
22.	Meghalaya	Widening at Km 64 to 85 NH-51	
Roads under Critical Infrastructural Balance Scheme of Department of Commerce			
23.	Assam	Development of Surma Trunk road from Karimganj town to Sutakhandi at Indo-Bangladesh border	
BRO Bridge & Road Works			
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Pasighat bridge at km 41 on Jonai-Pasighat-Ranaghat road	
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Tawangchu bridge at km 287 on B-C-T road	
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Lohit bridge at km 92.52 on Sitapani-Chowkham-Brahmkund road	

Revision of History Books

7271. DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has drawn to the news-item captioned "Bengal's Education Czars all set to revise history" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', dated May 2, 2002;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Centre for Research and Development of Information Products

7272. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre for Research and Development of Information Products, a constituent establishment of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, is receiving data from different organizations, including CSIR;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of organizations from which the data been received alongwith the amount of money paid by CRDIP there for to each organization during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and the number of staff working of the above mentioned organizations for the last three years, year-wise, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Unit of Research and Development of Information Products (URDIP), has collected data from CSIR establish and the Office of the Patent Information System, Nagpur. URDIP has paid Rs. 29,966/- to Patent Information System, Nagpur for supply of photocopies of patents during the year 2001-2002.

(c) The budget allocated and the number of staff working in URDIP during the last three years, yearwise and categorywise is as follows:

	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002
• Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	124.0	191.52	235.13
• Staff @			
Scientists	Nil	4	4
S&T	Nil	4	5
Administrative & Finance	Nil	2	3

@Excluding Head, URDIP.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Delhi University

7273. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation of seats for SC/STs are not provided for various courses in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Delhi University to observe the norms/rules prescribed under the Act in he matter of admission, recruitment and promotion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Investigation by Central Vigilance Commission

7274. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission has decided to put on the net the names of corporate houses which have defaulted in repayment of loans and Non-Government Organisations that siphoned money from the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Easy to Learn Sanskrit Programme

7275. SHRI M. CHINNASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set any target to achieve the goal to Easy to Learn Sanskrit Programme as reported in the meeting of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to take the help of computerisation, IT wave, DD, AIR to spread Sanskrit;

(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) At the meeting of the Shasi Parishad of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan on 27-3-2002, the need to popularize Sanskrit through easy, accessible and modern methods was emphasized. Apart from formal

teaching in several schools, colleges and other institutions, it is proposed to launch different schemes to achieve the objective, including production of easy-to-learn reading material, digital material, use of Internet, opening of Non-Formal Sanskrit Education Centres, etc.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The following measures have already been taken to popularize Sanskrit through information technology.

1. Government has sanctioned grants for the establishment of computer centers and the development of infrastructure to several Sanskrit universities, institutions and research establishments.
2. Sanskrit has been found to be a language which is particularly compatible with computers. Specific projects linking the two have been carried out at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Indian Institute of Information and Technology, Hyderabad, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Bangalore, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati etc.
3. Further, the SANSKNET project of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati, will make available on the Internet basic material for the study of Sanskrit. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has also devised graduation and secondary-school level programmes on the computer for all its 8 Sanskrit Vidyapeethas located in different parts of the country.
4. The Sanskrit and Science exhibition of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati has proved to be very popular. It effectively links the language with several scientific disciplines like Physics, Botany, Chemistry Mathematics, etc.
5. Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced Communicative Sanskrit Language teaching in the schools affiliated to it across the country. In addition it has prepared Teachers' book and guidelines and has conducted approximately 30 training programmes and has trained over 2000 teachers.
6. Sanskrit educational programmes for television and radio as well as for the Indira Gandhi National Open University are also being planned.
7. University Grants Commission also has special assistance programme for conducting Saral Sanskrit Teaching Courses for promotion of Sanskrit. Under the scheme so far 500 centers have been opened.

8. Besides, this, several State Governments and Union Territory Governments such as Delhi have undertaken programmes for popularizing Sanskrit Language. Delhi Sanskrit Academy, Delhi conducts various competitions in Shloka Path, Nibandh Lekhan and Udyaman Kavis etc. Some of the State Governments, like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh have set up Sanskrit Academy/Parishad for popularizing Sanskrit.

Wasteland Development Projects in Orissa

7276. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Watershed Development Projects in Orissa, District-wise especially in Dhenkanal District of the State;
- (b) whether the projects have been completed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of the projects;
- (d) if not the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two Watershed Development Programmes namely, Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in Orissa State in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. The details of the projects sanctioned under IWDP for various districts including Dhenkanal district are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the projects sanctioned under DPAP for various districts including Dhenkanal District are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Projects under these Programmes are generally implemented over a period of five years. First instalment is released at the time of sanction of the project. Each subsequent instalment is released after utilisation of more than 50% funds of the last instalment released. The Department has sanctioned two projects covering 8,631 hectares under IWDP and 24 projects covering 12,000 hectares under DPAP for Dhenkanal district. The watershed development projects in Orissa including Dhenkanal under both these Programmes are at various stages of implementation. The State Government has been requested from time to time to take steps for the timely completion of these projects.

Statement I**Details of Projects Sanctioned and Funds released under IWDP in Orissa State**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Project Period	Total Area (in ha)	Total Cost	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dhenkanal-II	96-97 to 2000-01	2515	100.60	89.08
2.	Koraput-III	96-97 to 2000-01	317	12.68	8.19
3.	Jharsuguda	97-98 to 2001-02	7216	288.64	227.6
4.	Kalahandi-III	97-98 to 2001-02	12337	493.48	114.95
5.	Bolangir-II	97-98 to 2001-02	12400	496.00	221.96
6.	Koraput-IV	97-98 to 2001-02	12045	481.80	115.74
7.	Mayurbhanj	97-98 to 2001-02	12400	496.00	219.15
8.	Dhenkanal-III	97-98 to 2001-02	6116	244.64	158.48
9.	Keonjhar-I	98-99 to 2002-03	5145	205.74	92.58
10.	Angul	98-99 to 2002-03	6037	241.50	60.37
11.	Jajpur	98-99 to 2002-03	8534	325.10	146.11
12.	Keonjhar-II	98-99 to 2002-03	5200	208.00	134.76
13.	Sambalpur	98-99 to 2002-03	1025	41.00	10.25
14.	Nayagarh-I	98-99 to 2002-03	10000	400.00	100
15.	Angul-II	99-00 to 2002-03	7104	284.17	42.63
16.	Keonjhar-III	2000-01 to 04-05	6164	369.84	50.85
17.	Sundargarh	2000-01 to 04-05	12224	733.44	100.85
18.	Rayagada	2000-01 to 04-05	12174	730.44	100.43
19.	Bolangir-III	2000-01 to 04-05	3358	201.48	27.7
20.	Baragarh	2000-01 to 04-05	6534	392.04	53.9
21.	Sonpur	2000-01 to 04-05	6081	364.86	50.17
22.	Ganjam	2001-02 to 05-06	7744	464.64	63.89
23.	Gajapathy	2001-02 to 05-06	6943	416.58	57.28
24.	Cuttack	2001-02 to 05-06	7588	455.28	62.6
25.	Sambalpur-II	2001-02 to 05-06	7884	473.04	65.04
26.	Balasore	2001-02 to 05-06	5371	328.26	45.13
27.	Khurda	2001-02 to 05-06	7669	460.14	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Nabarangpur-II	2001-02 to 05-06	6404	384.24	4.00
29.	Deogarh	2001-02 to 05-06	6852	411.12	4.00
30.	Keonjhar	2001-02 to 05-06	2000	120.00	16.50
Sub Total			213481	10624.75	2493.88

Statement II*Details of Projects Sanctioned and Funds Released (Central Share) under DPAP in Orissa State*

(Cost/Amount to Central Share Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned during 1995-96			Sanctioned during 2000-01			Sanctioned during 2001-02		
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Total cost	Central Share Released	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Total cost	Central Share Released	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Total cost	Central Share Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bargarh	26	520.00	117.00	16	480.00	54.00	24	720.00	81.00
2.	Bolangir	24	600.00	270.00	20	600.00	67.50	32	960.00	108.00
3.	Boudh	12	240.00	54.00	09	270.00	30.38	21	630.00	70.87
4.	Dhenkanal	10	200.00	65.00	05	150.00	16.88	09	270.0	30.38
5.	Kalahandi	36	900.00	292.50	18	540.00	60.75	40	1200.00	135.00
6.	Naupada	18	450.00	180.00	19	570.00	64.12	15	450.00	50.63
7.	Phulbani	60	1200.00	390.00	18	540.00	60.75	70	2100.00	236.25
8.	Sonepur	06	120.00	50.00	06	180.00	40.50	10	300.00	33.75
Total		192	4230.00	1428.50	111	3330.00	394.88	221	5680.00	745.88

Note: The projects sanctioned during 1995-96 are being funded on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Govt. The projects sanctioned during 2000-01 and 2001-02 are being funded on the basis of 75:25 sharing basis between Centre and State Government.

Discrimination in Pay Scales of Electricians in JNU and Delhi University

7277. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a discrimination in pay scales of electricians in JNU and Delhi Universities;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to abolish the discrimination between the pay scale of both the universities?

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

Hiring of Trucks by NDMC

7278. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC have fleet of sufficient trucks for removal of garbage;

(b) if so, whether NDMC has hired a large number of trucks for removal of garbage during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the said period; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the erring official of NDMC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The existing fleet of 70 trucks with NDMC is not sufficient to meet the day to day requirement for removal of garbage; hence, the Council has been hiring additional trucks to meet the requirement.

(c) The requisite details are given below:

Year	Compactors Hired	Tippers Hired	Amount Spent (in Rs)
1999-2000			
(a) 01.4.1999- 30.6.1999	—	20	
(b) 1.7.1999- 31.3.2000	4	12	83,59,999/-
2000-2001			
(a) 01.4.2000- 31.3.2001	4	12	1,05,80,620/-
2001-2002			
(a) 1.4.2001- 6.1.2002	4	12	
(b) 7.1.2002- 31.3.2002	—	12	67,87,143/-

(d) The private trucks were hired by the New Delhi Municipal Council to meet its day to day requirements and the Council is of the view that no action is warranted against any of its employees.

Modernisation of Fertilizer Industry

7279. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to decontrol the fertilizer sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to modernise/revamp the fertilizer sector;

(d) if so, the details of scheme to revamp/modernise the fertilizer sector; and

(e) whether the Government has sought assistance/aid from US for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details of funds likely to be obtained from US in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In keeping with the policy of economic liberalisation and reforms, all other varieties of fertilizers except urea have already been freed from price, movement and distribution control. The Government intends moving towards a deregulated regime in all the three types of fertilizers, that is, nitrogen, phosphatic and potassic, after taking into account its fiscal capacity on the one hand and the need to making available fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable price on the other. It is proposed to translate the intention of the Government into a concrete action plan by formulating a long term policy for the fertilizer sector which would include, inter-alia, Government's decisions on the recommendations made by the High Powered Fertilizers Policy Review Committee and Expenditure Reforms Commission.

(c) to (f) As per industrial policy resolution dated 24.7.1991, no license is required for setting up/expansion/revamp/modernisation of fertilizer plants. No spare scheme for modernisation/revamp of fertilizer plants has been worked out by the Government. However, at present, import of capital goods required for upgradation and modernisation scheme of fertilizer plants which are accorded techno-economic clearance by the Government, is allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty. Indigenous suppliers of capital goods for such schemes are also eligible for deemed export benefits. No assistance/aid or funds has been sought by the Government from the United States for this purpose.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 3rd May, 2002 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the earlier proclamation issued by him on the 8th March, 2002 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 323(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 2002 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5685/2002]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 398(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 2002 regarding addition of terrorist Organisations to the Schedule of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 469(E) dated the 29th April, 2002 issued under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5686/2002]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5687/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical and Education Research Act, 1998.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5688/2002]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5689/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Interceptions for the calendar year 2001 under sub-section (3) of the section 48 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5690/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 2000-2001.
- (b) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 together with Audit Reports thereon.

(c) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5691/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5692/2002]

(5) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Report and Audited Accounts* of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year, 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5693/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5694/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana

Parishad, Patna, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad, Patna, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5695/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 2000-2001.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5696/2002]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999, together with Audit Report thereon.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5697/2002]

(9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together along with Audit Report thereon.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5698/2002]

(11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together along with Audit Report thereon.

* Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001 were laid on the Table of the House on 18.12.2001.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5699/2002]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 2000-2001.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5700/2002]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 2000-2001.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5701/2002]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2000-2001.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5702/2002]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training

(Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2000-2001.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5703/2002]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5704/2002]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5705/2002]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5706/2002]

(27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5707/2002]

(29) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, for the year 1998-1999, together with Audited Report thereon.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5708/2002]

(31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5709/2002]

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5710/2002]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

i. "in accordance with the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 2002, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 2002."

ii. "in accordance with the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 2002, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 2002."

iii. "in accordance with the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th May, 2002, agreed without any amendment to the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2002, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th May, 2002."

12.04 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Ninth Report presented to the House on 10 May, 2002 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:-

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Shri Vinod Khanna | 25.02.2002 to 20.03.2002 |
| (2) Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel | 25.02.2002 to 22.03.2002
and
15.04.2002 to 17.05.2002 |
| (3) Shri Rizwan Zaheer | 27.11.2001 to 19.12.2001
and
25.02.2002 to 07.03.2002 |

- (4) Shri Tara Chand Sahu 25.02.2002 to 22.03.2002
- (5) Shri Rajesh Ranjan 19.11.2001 to 19.12.2001
and
25.02.2002 to 18.03.2002
- (6) Shri Th. Chaoba Singh 25.02.2002 to 22.03.2002
- (7) Shri T. Govindan 27.02.2002 to 22.03.2002
and
15.04.2002 to 17.05.2002
- (8) Km. Bhavana P. Gawali 25.02.2002 to 11.03.2002

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.04¹/₄ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Seventh Report

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.04 ¹/₂ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Fourth Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

12.04³/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Seventeenth Report and Minutes

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I beg to present the minutes (Hindi and English versions) and Seventeenth Report of Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution regarding "Advance Contract (Regulation) Amendment Bill".

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

Sixty-ninth to Seventy-Fifth Reports

[*English*]

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (1) 69th report on Offshore Areas Mineral (Development & Regulation) Bill, 2001
- (2) 70th report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
- (3) 71st report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Department of Mines (Ministry of Coal and Mines);
- (4) 72nd report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises);
- (5) 73rd report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises);
- (6) 74th report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries; and
- (7) 75th report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) pertaining to the Ministry of Small Scale Industries;

12.05 1/2 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS**

**One Hundred-third Report and One Hundred-fourth
Reports**

[English]

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (Anantnag): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:

- (1) One Hundred-third Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.
- (2) One Hundred-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given a notice for 'Zero Hour'. Today morning at 10 o'clock, we came to know that the Patents (Amendment) Bill is going to be taken up today. We have not been given any opportunity to move our amendments...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Friends, may I request you all to co-operate with the Chair? Already a serial order is prepared and I go according to that order so the most of the Members will get an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you are a senior Member. You should be aware that there is no

point of order during 'Zero Hour'. Now, I am calling the name of Shri Yogi Aditya Nath.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a very important matter, Sir. This morning only the Bill has been circulated and it is going to be taken up today. We have not been given any opportunity to table our amendments. We should get time to table our amendments.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): Sir, it should be taken up on Thursday, not today...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take it up afterwards.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this morning only we got the Bill and it is being taken up today. We want that it should be taken up on Thursday because there is no time to move our amendments.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister towards the wrong and illegal halt of Vaishali Express running between Barauni and New Delhi for two and half hours near Basti Station on 12th May.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is your ruling, Sir? Please give your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall be giving the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the only train by which 15 to 20 hon. Members of Parliament travel. Such an important train had been halted by agitators outside the station in darkness in spite of the advance information...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against Shri George Fernandes, Defence Minister for having used the floor of the House to legitimise the atrocities on women...(Interruptions). I would like to know the position of my Privilege notice...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please sit down. Let the hon. Member conclude his speech.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Nothing a single responsible officer of railway reached the spot. The agitators were demanding that the illegal unloading of coal at the railway station should be stopped. The Member from Basti and the then Union Minister of State, Shri Shriram Chauhan had written a letter to G.M. North Eastern Railways and urged to stop illegal unloading of coal. The Trade Unions of Basti stopped the train for two and half hour but no responsible officer reached the spot. The thousands of passengers had to face difficulties near Basti station from 6 O'clock to 8.30 p.m. the unloading of coal at Basti station is dangerous for public health also. It should be immediately stopped and action should be taken against the guilty officers.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice. I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious matter...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given a notice, I will call you.

[*English*]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Sir, I gave the notice on the 6th...(*Interruptions*). I should be allowed to make a statement on this...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, may I request you to please sit down? As soon as your name comes, I shall definitely call you.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring a very important issue to the notice of this House that in 1984, 'Operation Blue Star' was carried out but the entire Parliament had not sought an apology from the Sikhs. There is a world precedent that when the Americans detained their own Japanese citizens in the Second World War, the American Government and the legislators had apologised to the Japanese citizens.

The Japanese Government has apologised to the Koreans and the Chinese for the atrocities committed by the Japanese Government and the Armed Forces. Similarly, the Germans have apologised to the Jews for the atrocities committed on the Jewish people by the Nazi's holocaust. But it is unfortunate that in 1984, our

entire population was wiped out, it was massacred and the Golden Temple was attacked with military forces. Artefacts were stolen by the Indian Army. No record has been kept of that. I would humbly pray that like the Americans, the Germans and the Japanese, this House should apologise to the Sikhs.

Secondly, Sir, Miss Rocca, the US Assistant Secretary of State is in India today and there are war clouds hovering around the Sub-Continent Sikh sentiment is deeply attached to our history in Lahore and Amritsar. In the event of a war, we ask the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan not to attack these two cities which are our historic heritage cities, as during the Second World War, the allies did not bomb the Vatican City.

We pray that the war clouds from the Sub-Continent will disappear and the entire House will apologise to the Sikh people. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar.

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Brar, you can just associate with him or dissociate from him.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, I am not associating with him; I just want to add one thing.

[*Translation*]

Hon'ble Member Shri Simranjit Singh Mann had raised the issue of "Operation Blue Star" and the whole country and the world had expressed grief over it. I am proud to say that the leader of opposition Mrs. Sonia Gandhi had expressed regret over this incident when she visited Golden Temple. Wherever she went in Punjab she expressed views on each issue. In spite of all this, I would like to say that Shri Simranjit Singh Mann said about Operation Blue Star and it should be mentioned. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, Congress Party had mentioned it many times that a motion should be brought on the Parliament on the riots in 1984. We are ready to express our regrets over this issue. It is a matter of humanity and is not concerned with any party, religion or sect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when U.S. President, Shri Clinton came to India, thirty six Sikhs had been killed at Chhattisinghpura in Kashmir. I am proceed to take the name of Shri Balayogi because he accepted our request

[Shri J.S. Brar]

and allowed observance of two minute silence in the Lok Sabha. In the same way for Operation Blue Star and 1984 riots, a mention should be brought in this House. It would uphold the integrity and unity of the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow any discussion on this matter...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Not even a single party had given resignation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Why should the whole country apologise?...*(Interruptions)*. Why should the Parliament apologise? Why should we apologise, the Congress should apologise for that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the issue raised by Shri Mann and Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar. It is a unfortunate that after Operation Blue Star in 1984 riots took place in Delhi. After that Operation Black Thunder took place in Harmandir Saheb when Akalis were in power in Punjab. This incident should also be mentioned here, because Akalis had conducted Operation Black Thunder in Harminder Saheb. This issue should also be included...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I have to only submit that let us not open the wounds. It will not be in the interest of the country. If anything has been stated by the Members which really opens the wounds and which really creates a problems, it should no be there on the record. We are all sorry about what had happened to the former Prime Minister of India, and what had happened in 1984. Let us not again and again, repeat it and open the wounds again.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate with the matter raised by Shri Mann and Shri Brar. The House should express regret over those incidents and a motion should be brought by the Government.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): The persons who are responsible for these incident should apologise.

The country has not committed any crime. The Congress is responsible for it and it should apologise...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given you permission to speak...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It should be ended here, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be given permission to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of State wants to speak Please hear him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the problem. The problem is that the Congress has dual policy. The issue for which a party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I strongly object this, he is a Minister in the Prime Minister's Office. In what context, is he speaking? I would like to know in what context he is speaking...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am here to speak for the first time. I need your protection...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: His hand has been stained with the blood of the people of Gujarat. He is a Minister in the Prime Minister's Office. First, he should see his shirt and see how it is stained with the blood of the people of Gujarat, and then only he should teach a lesson to others. He is a Minister in the Prime Minister's Office...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete what he wants to say. After that, I am prepared to listen to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, I am on a point of a order. Will you kindly clarify as to whether

Shri Goel is speaking in his capacity as Minister in the Prime Minister's Office or not?...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): You are raising a point of order during 'Zero Hour'. You cannot raise a point of order during 'Zero Hour'...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Members belonging to different sections of the House have expressed their opinion on the issue which was raised by Shri Simranjit Singh Mann. If he also wants to speak on this issue, let him speak. But at the same time, if he speaks anything unparliamentary, I will definitely remove it from the records.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): He is a Minister. What is he doing?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of a clarification...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember after 25 October...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to raise the point of order, but you can speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of procedural clarification since I cannot raise a point of order. Sir, a Minister can only intervene as a Minister on behalf of the Government...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no point of order can be raised during Zero Hour...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, Shri Goel is welcome to speak on behalf of the Government. If what he says amounts to a policy decision on behalf of the Government, then let him speak. But he cannot don two separate caps—one as a Minister and another as a Member—at

the same time in the House. If he is speaking as a Minister, on behalf of the Government, to make a policy announcement, then he is welcome to do so...(Interruptions) But if it is trying to make a comment as a Member, then it is not permissible under the rules...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me tell the House that there has been a convention that Ministers also can speak on behalf of the Party. Therefore, I have permitted him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, no. In 'Zero Hour' the Ministers can only respond...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. But there has been a convention for Ministers to speak in the House. I have given my ruling now and let him complete his submission.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: He should tell the rule, under which he is explaining it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing that I would request him is to be brief and talk on the point that has been raised in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you will also have to permit us...(Interruptions) We have to defend our position...(Interruptions) Now, let us hear him...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, a dangerous precedent is being set...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Minister notes down points on behalf of the Government raised during Zero Hour...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is a Minister. He cannot speak as a Member. Let him first clarify whether he is speaking as a Minister or not...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first know as to what he is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: This is a very sensitive issue. Each and every word on this issue should be spoken carefully...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would like to know whether he is speaking as a Minister or not...(Interruptions) Shri Goel, are you speaking as a Minister?... (Interruptions) This is my pointed question...(Interruptions) Shri Goel is a Minister in the Prime Minister's Office and I would like to know whether he is speaking on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister or not?... (Interruptions) I am asking a simple question...(Interruptions) Please answer this simple question...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Reddy ji, let me speak. You are not listening to me. I am speaking as a Member, a Minister or on behalf of Government...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): The Chair has permitted him to speak...(Interruptions) Why are you disturbing him?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Goel, please go ahead with your submission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Treasury Benches also would have to listen to our reply...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had not even started to speak. I am also a Member of this House and now I am a Minister. I am giving a statement before you with all responsibility. I am among those young men who ventured out of their homes to save our Sikh brethren during the riot that took place after 31 October, 1984, but today your statement that the entire House together should condemn it has hurt me. My submission is that it

is unjustified to ask Congress also to participate in paying homage as it was an act of Congress and it was involved in the riot. My submission is that Congress has two faces, The Congress worries much about Gujarat, as whole House is doing, but it never worried about 1984 riots and never apologised for that. I never saw that Congress had apologised before you in the House. That is why I said Congress has two faces. That is why, I would like to say that the House...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Congress has apologised for 1984 riots not only once but a dozen times...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Ten thousand people have been killed in Gujarat...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: A question was raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia regarding the Patents (Amendment) Bill. Since there is very short time, I would like to make a small announcement now. The decision to take up the Patents Bill today was taken in the Business Advisory Committee. It has been listed in today's List of Business as per the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Since the Members have received copies of the Bill today morning, they can give notice of amendments till 2 p.m. The admissible notices would be circulated in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, we will make a submission. If such old issues are raised on the floor of the House, there are many other issues which will be raised and the Government will be answerable for that...(Interruptions) There are many other such issues which will be raised and we should be allowed to do that...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not finished my speech. Let me complete my speech...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 25,000 Hindus were killed in Punjab...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even today, those leaders are present in the Congress who are responsible for the killings of Sikhs. First, Congress should expel them and then talk about apology...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi ji, if you have to speak then do so.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, with all humility at my command, I draw your kind attention to Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point of order can not be raised in Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi ji, are you speaking on point of order?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am talking within the protection of Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can this be possible that we apologise for the crime they have committed. They have killed. They should apologise. They should bring a motion of apology and should seek apology...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: If it is like this, then why you are talking about apology, how you said that Congress had apologised for four times...*(Interruptions)* If Congress was not involved in 1984 riots then what for Congress has apologised...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, are you on a point of order? If you are not, how can I permit you?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am talking under Rule 352. If you allow me, I will speak. Otherwise, I will not...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, distinguished Members of Shri Simranjit Singh Mann and Shri J.S. Brar raised a very sensitive issue. The entire nation and the House, cutting across the party lines, is with them on this issue. If you trace the past record in this House...*(Interruptions)* If I

am not allowed to make my submission, I will take it that the Opposition is gagged in the House...*(Interruptions)*

Successive Governments appointed Commissions of Judicial Inquiry to find out the truth. The Government headed by Shri Vajpayee, in its wisdom considered it fit to appoint another Commission. That Commission, the Nanavati Commission, is still inquiring into the matter. Nanavati Commission is yet to give its findings. A responsible Minister from the Prime Minister's Office who is collectively accountable to the House in appointing the Nanavati Commission is making such references. The Rule makes it very clear that "A member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending." The Minister, who is a representative of the Government, who took it upon himself to appoint a Commission of inquiry to find out the truth as to whether Congress is involved or RSS is involved or somebody else is involved, is referring to these things in the House. Therefore, I strongly feel that the Government is trying to connive with the members of the Nanavati Commission for achieving its political objective as depicted by Shri Vijay Goel, the Minister in the Prime Minister's Office.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if aspersions are cast from these benches that RSS is involved, should that go on record? If such references to Congress go on record, references to RSS which looted Delhi city in 1984 riots when all were crying, should also go on record. Let the Nanavati Commission come out with the truth and let the House debate on that. On behalf of the Congress Party we say that Sikhs are the...*(Interruptions)* The way they have been massacred...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising another equally important issue...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: You have alliance with people who were responsible for the killing of Hindus in Punjab...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now when this issue has been raised in the House. My request to you is that you fix. The time for discussion on this issue...*(Interruptions)* This subject is very important so discussion must be held on this subject...*(Interruptions)* This is a question of sentiment so definitely there should be discussion on this issue...*(Interruptions)* I when we did not shy away from discussing the issue of Gujarat, why you are escaping...*(Interruptions)* There should be a discussion on 1984 riots...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinay Katiyar, I have given the floor to Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, I am raising another important issue...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vinay Katiyar, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have given floor to Shri Prakash Ambedkar. You speak after him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I only have to say that the Congress has two faces and they have ten faces such as, BJP, RSS, Bajrang Dal, Durgavahini, ABVP etc. There should be a discussion on this issue...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, he is raising a very important issue. Let him speak.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, this Government has renamed the Andaman Airport after Savarkar. There was a function in Pune in which one of the very close relatives of Savarkar was present. He called himself as the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. The world knows the relations between the RSS and the Hindu Mahasabha, which I would not go into it now.

Sir, what had he stated in that meeting? I have a translated version of what he had stated, which says: "It is the pious duty of every Hindus, during his life time to kill one Muslim"....(Interruptions)

Sir, this statement has been given in a public meeting...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about Vikram Savarkar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whose statement is this?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: This is the statement of Shri Vikram Savarkar, President of Hindu Mahasabha...(Interruptions) This is the statement of a relative of Late Vir Savarkar...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What is its proof?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: This paper is its proof...(Interruptions) I was also present in that programme...(Interruptions)

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very sensitive issue...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: There is not a sensitive issue. He has given this statement a lecture series...(Interruptions) That is in the record...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you are saying are you ready to prove it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I am fully prepared to prove that...(Interruptions)

[English]

What is the opening line of the person who has written that digest?...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, who has written this?...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: The person who has written this has told that he wish to say so that.

[English]

"I am Hindu. But I do not follow the Hindu religion as preached by RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and others."...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is giving wrong statement...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to my information. Yajna is being performed even today in Ayodhya...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough, after considering the request, to call upon the hon. Member to make his submission...*(Interruptions)* If your decisions are questioned in this manner...*(Interruptions)* That is what I had quoted it earlier also. Let your decision be not questioned in this manner...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you are accommodating everybody. The hon. Member should be accommodated by you...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Member from that side should not do like this, and Shri Prakash Ambedkar should be allowed to make his submission...*(Interruptions)*

I am saying that the hon. Speaker is trying to help us. Please cooperate with him.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I do not have any objection but Vishwa Hindu Parishad was not established at the time they are referring to. They are giving wrong statement...*(Interruptions)* I will request Somnath ji, he is very senior Member, I respect him, but if such a sensitive issue...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that a wrong message will go to the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Ambedkar, have you finished?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: No, Sir. I have not completed...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What is its truth?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prakashji, you please conclude your speech without delay...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: The *yajna* was performed in Ayodhya the statement which are being given, Vishwa Hindu Parishad...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are two things. The information which is with Prakash Ambedkar, he has given that information to the House. He himself is ready to prove that information. If you do not agree to it. You can raise question in the House by another method. He is ready to stand by his information, if there would be anything unparliamentary or I feel that this information is not necessary. I will expunge it from the record. But Ambedkar ji has the right to speak, let him complete his speech.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, my only concern is this...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I would just like to know whether the proof he is mentioning is based on the newspaper or he has any other source, which he will present in the House. If it is based on newspaper, he should say but if there is any other source he should explain it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prakash ji has taken full responsibility. I have asked him. He has shown me the news which has come in the newspaper. I have seen it what is there in the newspaper. If he confirms it and takes responsibility then he has the right to raise question. But if he is wrong then you can raise the question against him in the House by any other method.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Ambedkar, please address me. You need not address them unnecessarily...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I have to say only that the *Yajna* which is being performed will be over in the month of July. The congregation will take place there...*(Interruptions)* This statement came two-three days after the honour conferred upon Savarakarji. Whether the Government want to prove that the statement and the programme to be held in July in Ayodhya has any link. If there is a connection then I would like to know from the Government of its plans? I have apprehension What is happening in the Gujarat, may spread all over the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura to speak.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: I would like to know that what action will be taken by Government against them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: I have to say something in this regard.

[English]

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter during 'Zero Hour' today...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people have been put in jail...*(Interruptions)* There is no water and electricity there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given notice, you would be given permission to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be expunged as it has not been substantiated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: If he wants to know, I am ready to furnish it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything which should be expunged, I would definitely expunge that. It...

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I have not allowed you. Whatever Shri Ramdas is saying, will not form part of the record.

...*(Interruptions)* *

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: The Bhatinda district in Punjab is a water scarcity district and this fact has

been recognised by all the concerned Government departments and agencies. People there are suffering very much to fetch the drinking water. It is such that sometimes they have to travel several miles to get little drinking water...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Ramdas Athawale is saying is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)* *

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to this precarious condition and demand that as the district is already included under the programmes of National Drinking Water Mission, sufficient funds are released immediately to augment the situation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdas ji, nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Along with this the District of Mansa, which was within the Bhatinda district earlier, is also a water scarcity district but left outside the programme of National Drinking Water Mission. I also demand that this district be included under the NDWM programme.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, "Shaheed Mela" was proposed to be organised on 10th and 11th May in Faizabad to Commemorate anniversary of 1st National Freedom Movement of 1857. All right thinking people who want to create a cordial atmosphere in the country, they...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What do you want to submit? This matter relates to my constituency...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Katiyarji, please sit down.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: They will provoke riots there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why all of you are standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see your protection. Whenever we rise to express our view...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please express your views.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask him to sit. I would like to express my views...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they would incite inflame riots there. This is what they are doing daily. Even before 6 Dec., 1992, when hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav was Chief-Minister, there have been incidents of firings there and at their behest people are being killed there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Katiyarji, why are you standing? This is not good. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It may concern your constituency. You may ask questions too, Sumanji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are being alleged to indulge into killings there. What he is talking? Would they send us in jails...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: What else?

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdas Athawale ji, please take your seat.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 10-11 May in Faizabad, a 'Shaheed mela' was scheduled to be organised. The mela was proposed to be organised by the intellectuals such as Prof. Kamal Mitra Chinoy of International Study Institute, JNU, Krishnavtar Pandeya, former Education Director, Uttar Pradesh, Lal Bihari Singh, General Secretary, Inqalabi Naujawan Sabha, Pranay Krishan and many others who want to create cordial atmosphere in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be mentioned that they had got permission for it one and half month back by the district administration. A statement was issued by Mahant Ramchandradas on 8th of the month that the mela should be banned. So section 144 was enforced. 1300 people were arrested under this section including women, agricultural labourers and Dalit people. It is remarkable that Prof. Subendra Sen of Delhi University was also arrested.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also be given a chance to speak for a minute to express my views.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Those people had worked hard for 50 days on two dramas i.e. 'Vajud and Daldal'. Even these two dramas were also banned...*(Interruptions)* Some people do not want cordial atmosphere and peace in the country and they want to instigate riots. So, peace loving people are arrested while they wanted to undertake peace march there. They were arrested from the railway station itself. 20 people were arrested on 11th when a press conference was about to be held...*(Interruptions)* This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I had granted permission to you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let me express my views for one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are granted permission to express your views, then he too would have to be given chance.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been harassment of the intellectuals and people associated with various voluntary organisations and intellectuals in Ayodhya. They should be released from jails and peace march should be allowed to restore peace and harmony in Ayodhya. They are professors and intellectuals who have to concern with any party and they do not have any political motives either. They only want to restore peace and communal harmony. They have been put in jails in Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and elsewhere and atrocities are being inflicted upon them. So we demand that Uttar Pradesh Government should be directed to release them and they should be allowed to create cordial atmosphere there.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no objection to the programme they are organising but those people have vitiated cordial atmosphere too in the name of creating harmony...*(Interruptions)* This is not right. We have heard them. But when we speak, they start making noise...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Ayodhya, their party is trying to create unrest...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, I think you have not called him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I had granted permission to hon'ble Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to express his views for a minute and in the same way, permission has been granted to him as well. You know that after him Shri Khurana will speak.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: They should give others also an opportunity to speak. They speak on each and every topic everyday. Let the same treatment be meted out to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Katiyar, Ji, please conclude in a minute now.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: They may organise a programme, there is no objection to that. The District Administration had given permission for conducting the programme peacefully. Their endeavour to depict and portray Sita Mata and Lord Ram as sister, created unrest there...(Interruptions). They organised exhibition over there. The District Administration asked them to wind up this controversial exhibition. That is why, the District Administration put a ban on this...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Now, Khurana ji will speak.

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to impress upon the Government through you to give instructions to the State Government to take stern action against those responsible for such activities which are going on there...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): I have brought the entrance test form of Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University run by Delhi Government. With your permission, I would like to raise the issue of discrimination meted out to the Kashmiri migrants and their plight and predicament. This University...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice on Kashmiri migrants in the morning and my notice was listed at no. 4 in Zero Hour...(Interruptions) This notice must have come after that...(Interruptions) This notice was deliberately given afterwards...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have given my notice at 9 O'clock sharp. I am raising the question of Kashmiri migrants. He may allow me for two minutes...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am also raising their issue. I have given a notice first. Mr. Speaker Sir, please do justice to me. I was the first to give a notice on Kashmiri migrants...(Interruptions). But I was denied an opportunity which has now been given to that side. I raise my vehement objection to this...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: There is nothing to object about it...(Interruptions) My notice is regarding the University, whatever is happening in the University. You see, I have brought the form with me. This University was opened when I was the Chief Minister and at that time since Kashmiri migrants had come to Delhi, I made a provision for their reservation...(Interruptions). This form has been printed, I am speaking about it. The words, Kashmiri migrants have been printed in column no. 11 of this form. In the sub-column is written the words 'religion: Muslim, Sikh and others. The name of Hindus is missing. The whole world knows that how Kashmiri migrants...(Interruptions) they should have either printed the words 'Kashmiri migrants' alone or if it was necessary to know their religion, then, they should have written Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Instead Sikh, Muslim and others has been printed after the words migrants in this column. Kashmiri migrants, had come to me. We have provided for reservation for Kashmiri migrants not with standing what religion or cast they belong to but this is not right to keep only Muslim and Sikh. The Government should consider it. Secondly, I would like to say something about their sad plight. Now 12 years have passed since Kashmiri migrants migrated to Jammu and Delhi. Since people have been given jobs and they are settled but even today, thousands of migrants families are living in one room tenements for the last twelve years in Delhi. A girl who was ten years old at the time of migration is now 22 years old. The whole family including the father, the mother, elder brother alongwith his wife and the young girl sleep in the same room. A large number of families have been ruined. My point is that these people are living as refugees in their own country. Even I came as a refugee in 1947 and I came from another country but people have been living as refugees in their own country in Jammu and Delhi for the last twelve years. Even basic facilities are not available to them. They are living in inhuman conditions. My request to the Government is that they should be given any alternative place in order to improve the condition of Kashmiri migrants living in Jammu and Delhi. While families are living in one room tenements for the last twelve years. Their families are getting destroyed. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to personally intervene into the matter and take steps for improving their condition.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker Sir, approximately more than three lakh Kashmiri Pandits have migrated out of Kashmir since 1989 haunted by a sense of insecurity generated by the Pakistan sponsored terrorism, manifesting itself in the carnage, massacres and burning of houses.

Not only Kashmiri Pandits but other people including approximately one lakh Muslims and Sikhs are living in miserable conditions in migrants camps in different parts of the country like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Jammu, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Bangalore, Gwalior etc. I would like to give some date of the year 1991 as a proof. Sir, in 1941, there were 83% Muslims, 15% Hindus and 2% others are in the valley of Kashmir. This percentage has titled in 1991 and population of Muslims has increased to 97% and population of Hindus has reduced to 0.1% and there is also a decline in the population of others. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that Kashmiri Pandits were compelled to flee and their property was possessed and their houses burnt. Simultaneously, their land ownership was also dismantled. Their avenues of employment were blocked. I have visited their camps in Delhi. They are living in miserable conditions. They are not getting even basic amenities of life.

[*Translation*]

Sir, I want to submit some vital figures. About 18,400 houses were burnt. This is a very serious matter. Muslims are in minorities in Gujarat. In the same way 'Hindus are in minority' in Kashmir. Secularism does not mean to present only one side of things. It means that wherever certain people are in minority. People may stand up and say that there are atrocities and injustice and so Government should take effective measures to stop them.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, members have expressed their views for 10-15 minutes, I have just started my point. For the last 12-13 years, these people are forced to live extremely in an undignified way. 105 educational institutions and 14 thousand shops and factories have been burnt. Twenty thousand families who had their own lands and were dependent on farming have been uprooted. Twelve and half thousand people were made bereft of their land. About eighty thousand people had migrated from Joriy and Khor districts during the last six years due to disturbance on the border areas adjoining Akhnoor Tehsil in Pakistan. After Kargil war,

about fifteen thousand people had migrated from R.S. Pura Sector and Samba...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is 1 O'clock, now Shri Sunil Khan will speak.

13.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): I am raising a serious issue. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government regarding a news item appeared in The Economic Times...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Sunil Khanji, your name is shown against the topic Kashmiri Pandit, so I have called your name.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, this is regarding PF scam...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

This is some other subject...(*Interruptions*) This is a matter regarding a scam of 100 crores, so I have stood up to express my views...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, a core committee has been appointed...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Chaturvediji, I cannot allot more time to you.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Government and the ministers present here, dealing with P.M. office whether the displaced persons would be included in census. Will their lost land, homes and schools be reckoned for the purpose of census. Will some improvement be effected in the deplorable condition of the camps of these displaced persons...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Sir, population of my constituency Parbhani is about 20 lakh...(*Interruptions*) There is no Navodaya Vidyalaya there. I have written many letters in this regard but so far no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been set up there...(*Interruptions*) 3-4 years back there used to be a school there.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: ...*(Interruptions)*
On Pandits issue, he ran away. He did not explain the policy of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I am very sorry to say that I was the first person to give you notice on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This you had already told.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What is the policy of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What is the policy of the Government and what action is being taken in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dasmunsiji who has granted you permission to speak?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Now, nobody is responding...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I would like to get reply to a question. The National Conference Government and its allied parties are ready to frame resettlement act and call the people from Pakistan but the Kashmiri Pandits...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now nothing of what he speaks will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you going on speaking since it is not being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded except Shri K. Yerranna's speech.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, you can speak, when you get a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Ashokji, you are a minister. Why are you speaking. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, so many important issues are there. I would request all the hon. Members to cooperate with me now...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir due to the severe heat-wave conditions and very high temperature prevailing in Andhra Pradesh, 200 people, particularly the *rickshaw-pullers*, farm labourers and even farmers, died so far. So, I would request you, Sir, that you should give directions to the Government of India, to the hon. Prime Minister saying that from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, the Government should give money, to some extent possible, to the families of the deceased. All of them are labourers. It is not only in Andhra Pradesh but also throughout the country people are dying due to heat-wave conditions. The temperature is soaring from 47 degree Celsius to 49 degree Celsius. That is why, I am appealing to the hon. Prime Minister, through you, to provide at least rupees one lakh to the families of the deceased from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Jammu 30 bus passengers were killed

* Not recorded.

in a terrorist attack. The Government has issued no statement. How many more people shall die before the Minister of Home Affairs resigns. Mayhem is there and innocent people are being killed. I demand Home Minister's resignation. After all, how long this Government will indulge in such helpless cry. When would the Government issue a statement. What is the Government doing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, please sit. We are on the next item.

14.16 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce this bill too.

It is my submission that this bill meant for consumer protection should be presented without being referred to the Standing Committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, the request made by the Minister may be accepted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news has come that 53 persons have been killed in Jammu by terrorists. We want a statement from the Government on this matter...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister should make a statement on this matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, we are going to the next item now. Please take your seat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Matters under Rule 377.

14.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for early conversion of metre gauge rail line between Swaroopgar and Sriganganagar in Rajasthan into broad Gauge**

[Translation]

SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (Sriganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent Sriganganagar a desert area in

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14.5.2002.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

border district of Rajasthan. In my constituency the only meter gauge line is Swaroopsar to Sriganganagar stretching 116 kilometers and Rs. 68 crore are estimated to spend for gauge conversion of this line. In 1992 budget this was under consideration but it had not been sanctioned. Hon'ble Prime Minister had declared this in 1998 in Hanumangarh, but no financial approval has been granted to this project.

This is the only line which is strategically important. Since this has not been converted into broad gauge, the farmers have to face difficulty in getting the proper price of their product. As such, import-export is also affected and many other difficulties exist.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that approval be granted for conversion of this line into broad gauge.

(ii) Need to effectively implement centrally sponsored schemes in the country.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, various centrally sponsored schemes are in progress in order to make an overall development of rural areas in the country. The Central Government provides cent percent and in some cases upto 80 percent of its allocation in such schemes through the State Governments who subsequently spend money on education, medical, providing facilities for agriculture irrigation, and providing potable water to the people. But due to non-implementation of these schemes by certain State Governments on the stipulated time on well as their failure to pay its contribution deprived the rural areas to reap the real benefits of these schemes.

Therefore, a system should be evolved under which all the centrally sponsored scheme would be completed in a stipulated time so that the people could reap its benefits.

So, I request the hon'ble Programme Implementation Minister to evolve a system under which fixed system is insured in which M.Ps. M.L.As and other people's representatives participation be ensured. Although the provision of monitoring is available but it has to be made more effective.

(iii) Need to review the decision of the High Powered Committee rejecting the expansion of Kullu Airport in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Firstly I express my obligation towards Government that it has made a provision of Rs. 30 crore

for the expansion of Kullu Airport, but recently, information has been received from the news published in newspapers that the expansion of Kullu Airport is not possible. If it is like this, then how the estimates had been prepared? The decision taken by the High Powered Committee after making provision of amount (fund) is not logical from any point of view.

According to my information, not even a single veteran pilot has been nominated a Member in this Committee which had been constituted by Airport Authority. This decision is taken by those people who do not have even a little bit of experience that how to land take off an aeroplane in a given situation. Therefore, pilots who have adequate knowledge of landing and taking off in a given situation should be nominated in this committee and subsequently their views should be taken. So, there is a need to reconsider the whole episode.

At present, only the Doniar aeroplane can land and take off from the Kullu Airport. In view of this I urge upon the Government to take necessary action to expand this airport so that ATR flights can easily land and take off from there.

14.22 hrs.

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

(iv) Need to run an express train between Howrah and Badbil via Tatanagar and Kharagpur

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (Singhbhum): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring into the notice of the House and Honourable Minister through you about the need to run an express train between Howrah and Badbil via Tatanagar and Kharagpur. At present only a passenger train is running on this sector. Not only the present timing of this train is untenable but it also consume more time and because of this people do not use this passenger train. This is a tribal dominated and undeveloped area where a number of mines exist. A good train service in this area will definitely be in the interest of this area and will also provide employment to the people.

I, Therefore, urge upon the Government to start an express train between Howrah and Badbil via Tatanagar and Kharagpur.

(v) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar to generate more employment opportunities in the State.

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (Nawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, on the basis of National Human Development Report 2001

published by Planning Commission indicate that the position of Bihar State abysmally low so far the parameters of different Human Development is concerned. The financial condition of Bihar is not good after the bifurcation of Jharkhand from Bihar. Not only that every year Bihar suffers loss of arabs of rupees due to various natural calamities such as flood, drought, hailstorms etc. There is also unprecedented spurt in manmade calamities such as Violence, murder and kidnapping etc. in Bihar. This has made the people of Bihar to migrate each and every corner of our country in search of employment.

So, I urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister through you to start a special campaign to create more employment opportunities and also to provide adequate funds to achieve these objectives.

(vi) Need to confer Citizenship rights to Bengali refugees settled in Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): The Bengali refugees who have been settled in Udham Singh Nagar district of Uttaranchal and large parts of Uttar Pradesh, including Pilibhit, are mostly belonging to Namsudra community who are recognised as Scheduled Caste in West Bengal and other parts of India. These people have settled after the partition of India. While they are enlisted in the list of voters, yet they are being treated as aliens. This is not only against the human rights but also against the Constitution of India in terms of provisions of citizens and Citizens' Act, against the provisions of Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Indira Gandhi-Mujibur Rahman Indo-Bangladesh Treaty and several other declarations of the Union Government.

I draw the attention of the Union Ministry to intervene in the matter without further delay.

(vii) Need to ensure supply of quality coal to power stations in Maharashtra by Western Coalfields Limited.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): Super Thermal Power Station at Chandrapur (Maharashtra) is run by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. It has made a complaint that Western Coalfields Limited is not supplying quality coal to the Power Station as a result of which serious damage has been caused to the plant. The

Maharashtra State Electricity Board has even gone to the court in this regard. They are supplying stone mixed coal not only to this Super Thermal Power Station at Chandrapur but to other power stations also in Maharashtra. I request the Union Government to get an independent enquiry conducted, preferably by the CBI, into the matter to fix responsibility and ensure supply of quality coal to power stations.

(viii) Need for early construction of Rail Mail Service Sorting Office at Nalgonda Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): In the year 1998-99, Government had sanctioned for construction of Rail Mail Service sorting office at Nalgonda Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh. The opening of this office is very necessary keeping in view the location of parent office at a very far off place. Due to this, transit takes lot of time resulting in delayed delivery off place. Due to this, transit takes lot of time resulting in delayed delivery of dak. Government is being run on maintenance there. Another concerning same Ministry is shortage of revenue stamp at post offices in Nalgonda. People are facing difficulty on this account. Instructions should be issued to make available adequate supply of stamps in Nalgonda. No new post office has been opened in Nalgonda since 1994. As the population of Nalgonda has increased manifold, it is requested that one post office in each municipal ward might be opened.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Home is here. We would like to have a statement on the Jammu & Kashmir massacre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On my own I can give the direction but not when Matters under Rule 377 are going on.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, let it be over because 40 people killed by the militants there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Minister like to respond?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North East): Sir, the whole nation is shocked...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Sir, I will consult the hon. Home Minister and then say anything on this. I cannot say anything off hand now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister says that he will forward it to the hon. Home Minister.

(ix) Need to provide safety measures at Rampur Railway Crossing, Pratapgarh, U.P.

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Railway Minister towards Rampur district Pratapgarh of my constituency Machhlishahar. Rampur market exist on Lucknow-Varanasi rail route where roads are on both sides but many accidents occur due to non-availability of gate at Ramapur railway crossing.

So, I urge upon the Government to construct a cabin and a gate at Ramapur railway crossing (Pratapgarh) on the road tending to Ramapur Dehat at Lucknow-Varanasi rail route.

(x) Need to formulate a national scheme for providing basic amenities to the people living in backward states.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently the Planning Commission has issued a document in the form of Human Development Report. This report has belied the established facts that the prosperity of men purely depend on sound income. According to the report the life of the people of Kerala State, which is the middle category State in the list of per capita income, has been said to most developed in the country and the State which is at the apex in the list of per capita income, are listed below.

There is a need of basic amenities like education, medical facility, drinking water, power, housing to prosper men's life. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the most backward States in the country in view of this the very concept of development is defeated if these states are overlooked as it constitute 1/3 of our total population.

The development of the country can not be done because a large number of people are backward in the country. So, I urge upon the Government to give recognition to all such States of the country as a unit a formulate a scheme at a national level in order to provide basic amenities like education, medical facility, power, road, potable water etc.

(xi) Need to release adequate funds under Augmentation in Rural Water Supply Project to solve acute drinking water problem in Phillaur Parliamentary Constituency, Punjab

[English]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Phillaur): The drought-prone Shamchorasie Vidhan Sabha segment,

which is part of my Phillaur parliamentary constituency, is facing acute drinking water problem. There are 172 villages having 1,12,000 population. Sir, 54.7 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Caste and duntrodden. there are 20 schemes for drinking water in this constituency. Out of 20 schemes, 16 schemes need improvement because submersible pumps are not working and old machine needs replacement. The total estimated cost is Rs. 1.58 crore.

Sir, I request the Government of India to come forward and release of Rs. 1.58 crore immediately under Augmentation Rural Water Supply Project.

14.32 hrs.

PATENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up item No. 19, Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Chairman, Sir, my brief introduction of this Bill to further amend the Patent Act, 1970 must begin with an acknowledgment of the uniquely constructive debate and support during the passage of the Bill in the Upper House. The Government's sensitivity to all issues and its responsiveness to suggestions for improvement was equally matched by an appreciation of the need to honour international obligations and chart a clear path for R&D driven economic development.

The Members are aware that the agreement on TRIPS is an integral part of the "take-it or leave-it" package finalised in the GATT Uruguay Round and the Draft Final Act signed in December 1993. The Pact itself was signed in Marrakesh on 15th April, 1994. The text of the TRIPS has been described as a masterpiece of ambiguity, couched in the language of diplomatic compromise, resulting in a verbal tight-rope walk, with a prose remarkably elastic and capable of being stretched all the way to Geneva.

Be that as it may, we are required to meet some time-bound obligations in the area of intellectual property

protection. The proposed changes in patent law are overdue by nearly two and half years.

In order to do this we must, firstly, carve out a law without permitting any ambiguity under the TRIPS agreement to come in our way so as to safeguard our national security, national interests, public health as also ensure availability of medicines at affordable prices, which is one of the human rights.

Secondly, we need to design a system for a new era of explosions of state-of-the-art technologies, since internationally approved patent protection regime has become the measuring rod of a country's technological and industrial progress and the protective shield for a knowledge driven economy.

Thirdly, we must take note of the awakening of the conscience of the humanity, which was helplessly watching while millions died and while millions more continued to suffer in silence because of HIV/AIDS. In mobilising this international public opinion, India, along with Brazil and about 55 African countries, took the lead and the result was the path-breaking Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health. This Declaration provides flexibilities and there is a need to make use of them to the fullest possible extent in of our law.

and lastly, we have to make the administrative system more user-friendly to facilitate knowledge and creativity driven wealth-creation, economic progress and betterment of life.

I am happy to say that the Bill before the House seeks to meet these objectives. The drafting of the Bill was preceded by extensive broad-based and countrywide consultation with all interest groups. More importantly, this Bill had the benefit of detailed scrutiny by a Joint Committee of Parliament. The JPC has taken full note of all developments in its comprehensive report and provided necessary safeguards, which are required, by availing the flexibilities in full. The Committee held 39 meetings over a period of two years to consider the provisions of the Bill and finalise its views. During its deliberations, the Committee also had meetings with different stakeholders.

The Committee has reinforced the flexibilities already provided in the legislation with a view to address national and public interest requirements/concerns, especially those relating to public health and nutrition. More importantly, the Committee has fully restructured the existing provisions relating to public interest, compulsory licensing, Government use national security, protection of traditional knowledge and protection of public health and nutrition

as contained in Chapter-XVI (Working of Patents, Compulsory Licences and Revocation) of the Patents Act.

The Government has decided to accept the Bill, as redrafted by the Committee, virtually in its entirety and totality.

I reiterate my compliments to the Chairman and the Members of the JPC for the re-working of Bill to meet the needs of the nation I am also pleased to inform this House that prior to consideration of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha, I had again held consultations with Members from the Opposition including Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar and Mr. Rupchand Pal and we have made further amendments in the legislation. These have already been incorporated.

There are provisions in the Bill providing a wide-ranging and powerful weapon to the Government to extinguish the patentee's exclusive right immediately and acquire it if the occasion warrants. Let any crisis situation be visualised; the present Bill covers all contingencies.

We have not diluted any of the earlier provisions, nor compromised our positions and interests—rather, we have designed a strong and modern intellectual property Act.

I may further mention upfront that introduction of the product patent regime for drugs, pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals, is not contemplated in the present Bill because India is not obliged to provide that until 1.1.2005.

As stated in the Upper House, it is now necessary for us to set aside the international and internal 'pharma politics' and look at the future. The Indian drug and pharma industry has made the fullest use of the Patents Act of 1970 and we are now only the net-exporter of generic medicines but also emerging as the new leader of the knowledge-based drug industry in the world, following software and IT. Now is the time for the rest of the industry to come out of its 'reverse engineering' mode and move forward into the era of innovative 'research and development' mode, clinching the opportunities.

I have no doubt that Indian industry has the necessary strength, capability, dynamic thinking and growing confidence in the advantages of entering a new era. Many Indian companies have pioneered and demonstrated these qualities and they deserve our praise.

Those who want to specialise in generic medicines need not be worried since around 90 per cent of medicines in the world are generic medicines only and the situation is likely to continue to be so since thousands

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

of patents are expiring every year. None of the 279 drugs listed in the National Essential Drug List, 1996 of the Government of India is covered by patents today.

Critics have asserted that *vis-a-vis* TRIPS the Bill does too much; other have observed that does too little. If anything, these criticisms confirm the fine balance which the Bill strikes between meeting our international obligations and all of our national concerns. I would categorically state that all aspects and relevant provisions of TRIPS, the Paris convention and other Conventions, post-TRIPS patent laws of different countries and the Doha Declaration have been taken on board. All ambiguities have been removed and available flexibilities are made use of to the maximum to protect the varied interests of our nation.

The Bill also reflects the united will and wisdom of the JPC. Its multi-dimensional issues have been discussed extensively many times earlier. I, therefore, pray for constructive consensus and endorsement from all sections of the House. Let us take India forward even while letting the world know that Indian democracy correctly honours its international commitments.

With these words, I place the Bill before this august House and as it is a national endeavour, I appeal for support transcending party-lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been associated with this issue for quite a number of years. When I first raised the issue in the Private Members' Resolution about the issues involving the Dunkel proposals, at that point of time, hardly we were aware of all the dangers inherent in the proposals.

As you know, the TRIPS part of WTO agreement came only at a later date and still now there are questions how and why TRIPS should be made a part of the WTO agreement. I am not elaborating that point because the debate and discussions are taking place among the experts. WTO agreement being a very complex sort of document, it is never possible for people belonging to any particular discipline to unravel all the intricacies rather mysteries and behind the scene manoeuvres and the hidden agenda whatever you call it. As we go on looking at several provisions of not only WTO out also TRIPS, we do find that the conspiracies are unraveling in the matter of interpretation of the provisions.

Sir, in the beginning, it was said that TRIPS agreement is a part of the WTO agreement. It was to provide better health opportunities, better scientific research, better agricultural production, sharing of technologies and transfer of technologies, but, today, we find that it has never happened in the matter of transfer of technology. The developed countries are as reluctant as they have been earlier and we are at the receiving end. We continue to be at the receiving end. The WTO as also the TRIPS are heavily biased against the developing countries and the poorer countries of the world. It has been once again emphasised in spite of the small gains we have made at Doha. Of course, I do not want to under-estimate the achievement, but still whatever has been said there can be interpreted in a different way. In one place it is said that we agree with the TRIPS agreement. It should not prevent Members from taking measures to protect public health. But again in another place, it is being said that the WTO Members have the right to use the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement. In the TRIPS agreement it is stated that the steps can be taken to protect the public health interests, but again and again provisions were coming which actually just take away the right to provide health care for poor countries like India and other developing countries.

As you know, Sir, there have been debates and discussions at very important levels. There is a reference to the introduction of a Declaration made by a group of people, including eminent jurists, economists, bureaucrats and people associated with deliberations in connection with the WTO and all that. There is a letter from Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer, addressed to the Parliamentarians, which says:

"By prohibiting the Controller of Patents from granting any patent applications on food, drug and medicine till a new Patents Act was enacted to suit the genius of India, what was the situation in this country?"

After all, we reached a goal in the form of an Act of 1970 which was, throughout the world, recognised as a model Act. We are deviating from that 1970 Act which had tried to provide protection not only to our health care needs but also to our pharmaceutical industry. Now we find that our own pharmaceutical industry will be in jeopardy and will have to face unequal competition. I have amendments which I am giving below on issues

which have not been addressed properly. Although some of the major concerns have been addressed both in the Joint Committee Report as also subsequently by the Minister when some of us had a meeting with him, yet I believe that the concept of compulsory licensing and the right of the Government have not been adequately addressed, as it has been done in France.

I have mentioned certain other things as you have noted, in the Report of the Standing Committee, in the form of a Note of Dissent. This concerns the licence of right that if anyone is not producing as such, fulfilling the needs of a particular situation prevailing in a particular country like India, what will happen? I want to move an amendment and I believe that the issue has not been addressed properly, I want that after waiting for a specified period, the Government will have the power and no provision in the TRIPS can stand in the way. If France can do certain things, if Argentina can do certain other things, of Brazil can take up their own national cause, why can we also not do it? I do not intend to be harsh, but in the name of the TRIPS compliance, sometimes we have noticed that when our country has been asked to comply with certain options, even before considering the options we have surrendered and later on when there have been criticism from several important quarters, from experts and others, the situation has been tried to be salvaged, but it could not be salvaged at that point of time. The damage had already been done. Our minds had already been known to others. Sometimes it is said that if we do this, if we do that, then we shall earn a bad name in the comity of nations, that India is a country which has not looked into the several provisions of TRIPS; their sole aim to see they are TRIPS complaint. Who is taking care of the WTO provisions? Is America doing it? Say, in the case of steel, say in the case of many other issues—I am not elaborating that—they are interpreting things according to their own will, according to their own law. They do not believe in multilateralism in trade at all and they are acting in the instance of the multinational companies only. I have serious objections to the tenure of the patent and my Note of Dissent covered particularly this area among some other important areas of concerns which have been discussed at national level by experts, by international bodies.

What was that? It was the term of the patent protection. The term of the patent protection available shall be 20 years from the date of filing the patent applications or eight to ten years from the date of sealing of the patent, whichever is shorter. That was my concept. That was my note of dissent. What is the objection of the Government? I need to be convinced; although there

have been people associated with it who wanted to convince me that it cannot happen. I had gone through the patent laws that have been passed, that are in the process of being passed and also the future considerations of many countries. Very many countries have taken a stand. Why can't India; I am not saying—follow their footsteps; follow the tactical line that was adopted by so many countries? It is not being done. The Minister has tried to explain things in his own way so many times, but I was not at all convinced.

For example, I am coming to the compulsory licensing, in particular to clause 84. "If there is unsuccessful attempt to obtain compulsory licence direct from the patentee...". It is being said in respect of compulsory licensing that it will be in the case of extreme national emergency. But there may be situations which may not be related directly to our domestic situations. I am making a mention about such problems, say, if some terrorists polluted waters and some germs and such other things have been spread. In such a case, particular medicines are to be used. What happens in such a situation? Some companies in India have been producing this particular medicine and you know what may be the demand. It is not a national emergency as such will not compulsory licencing allowed in such a situation? What will happen if in any part of the country, a particular unpredictable sort of health problem comes up? It has happened in many parts of the world.

What happened in South Africa about HIV AIDS? They said, "No, we will not agree." There were demonstrations. They said that they would not agree to this patent regime. We do not want to create such a situation. So, we must have more freedom, more authority at the hands of the Government because in the TRIPS Agreement, there is mention everywhere that the policies have to be determined by the sovereign Parliament of that particular country. We are a sovereign Parliament. We can come to a particular decision in the national interest. We have not compromised our sovereignty only because we have joined WTO, only because we are a signatory to a particular document. If other countries can follow a particular line in their national interest, why can we do not it? I am reading out my amendments. Strangely enough, we received the Bill today morning only; it has happened. It has been mentioned in the morning. So, I am not repeating it. But only today, in the morning, we got a new Bill and we had been given time till 2.00 p.m. today for amendments, but in the meanwhile, I have submitted my amendments as far as possible, even on the basis of earlier introduced Bill. There have been some

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

serious problems with regard to the ordering of the clauses and all these things. The Lok Sabha Secretariat is looking into it and amendments are yet to come.

But what is my amendment? I will not take much of the time of the House as we have got other Members also who will speak on this Bill. I may be permitted time to speak at the time of moving my amendments also. It is for your consideration, but before that, I want to speak on a very important point with regard to unsuccessful attempt to obtain compulsory licence. Where the individual merits of an applicant have been determined by the Controller to use the patented invention and that the proposed user has made efforts to obtain authorisation from the patentee to use the patent on reasonable commercial terms and conditions, and that such efforts have not been successful within a reasonable period of time, what should the Government do?

If an MNC is sitting over the product, and the people of our country, in a particular situation, need that particular medicine, what should the Government do? My suggestion is that the Controller shall, at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of sealing of the patent, grant compulsory licence to the proposed user on such terms and conditions as he may deem fit. This is the right of the Controller. This power should be given to him through the amendment proposed by me. So far as the reasonable period is concerned, I had just quantified the number of days and all these things, but I am not going into it.

Now, I come to the right or authority of the Controller to issue compulsory licence on any product related to public health. I want to make a new addition after section 92. It says:

“At any time after the sealing of patent, the Controller shall have the right to issue compulsory licence or licences on any patented product related to public health, as notified by the Government in public interest in official Gazette, on such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable.”

I have mentioned about royalty also, that is, how much we should pay. The reasonable terms and conditions should be either lump sum compensation or a royalty. Here, I have set a limit on the basis of the experience of the past years, on the basis of global experience, that is, not exceeding four per cent of net ex-factory annual sales turnover payable to the patentee for the remaining term of the patent.

Sir, my next objection to the Bill is about the patenting of life forms. I think, the issue relating to micro-organism, as it has been stated, is an ethical issue. What is the definition of life form? The definition is, 'where the non-life ends, and life begins'. These are all issues related to new areas of genetics, biology, recent disciplines of bio-sciences, and I am not going into that. But after the concept of cloning not only plant seeds and all these things, but also even human cloning—there are reports that surreptitiously such human cloning might have taken place in certain laboratories—I have been pleading that any form of patenting of any life form should be in such a manner that it does not give any scope for use of cloning against the interest of my plant, any race, any animal, any species which, ultimately, cause imbalance in the environment.

I have said that there are concerns about national security. Therefore, I would suggest an amendment after clause 157. Health security is one part of security, and that has been partly taken care of in the Doha Declaration, Biological security is another security, and then comes the economic and territorial security. I will give you one example about micro-organism.

15.00 hrs.

One very eminent global expert came for evidence before a Committee. I do not know if it would be correct to quote him here even though the Report of the Committee has already been submitted. In our exclusive economic zone under the ocean, there are a lot of elements, plants and herbs. Even if the soil attached to the micro-organisms found under the ocean is taken away or its ingredients are separated from each other—as it has been done in case of turmeric, *karela* and neem—and is tried to be patented, the ecological balance of our exclusive economic zone the assets there need to be protected. The micro-organisms found in our exclusive economic zones are our future assets and, as has been indicated by some scientists, they could help in curing of many of the diseases. So, my plea is that when we talk of security, it is not the question of territorial or biological security alone, but security in all matters. Our country is rich in its bio-diversity. Our strength lies in our being rich in bio-diversity. But still there is need for some improvements in the Bill as has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. But I would have been happy if there could have been a complete consensus on all the provisions of this Bill. I am sorry to say that there are a few grey areas in this Bill. The countries like Frances, Argentina, Brazil and others have taken independent stand. But in

case of our country, this is not an aspersion on any individuals, when we were asked to bend a bit we started crawling. This is what has happened in case of WTO and in case of TRIPS. But still I consider that there have been some improvements and some of the concerns have been addressed but the situation after the Doha Conference has certainly not become simpler but rather it has become more complex. I hope the hon. Minister would take note of our concerns and would communicate our feelings in the comity of nations.

Sir, the third amendment is likely to come in the year 2004 and I have a point to make about patenting of molecules. It is about adding up the doses and modification of doses by using molecules. Some combination of doses of molecules could be used for treatment of HIV AIDS and some different combination of doses of molecules could be used for the treatment of cancer. So, in case of patenting of molecules, the concept of invention should be properly and adequately addressed, otherwise, changes in the doses would create a serious situation. I am not pressing with my amendment in this regard at this stage but certainly, I would like the hon. Minister to address this concern when the next amendment comes up in the year 2004.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here in support of the Bill. Before I go into the various provisions of the Bill, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his courageous efforts and the results at the Doha Conference in guarding our national interest in spite of international obligations.

This Bill, as the hon. Minister has very rightly said, has gone through the mill itself. He has been very kind to discuss this matter with members at every stage, even after the JPC had cleared it. This shows that he is quite liberal in his attitude in ensuring that a proper Amendment Bill is brought forward so as not to put this country or our people in jeopardy at any stage.

Shri Rupchand Pal, by training and by ideology, always sees the darker aspects of life. Today he did not see darkness much, he only saw the grey points. Sometimes he saw the glass half-empty and sometimes the forth coming up. His last sentence was very good.

To a layman like me patent is a contract between the society and the inventor. Since an inventor has to get the rights or the fruits of his invention, he should have the right to sell it, use it, or give it gratuitously, to somebody else. Selling, using, gratuitous help, or giving

it for a particular purpose also require a little bit of control. When there is a little bit of control, it has to be thought of not only in one country but in order countries also.

The TRIPS Agreement under the WTO has taken into consideration all aspects of intellectual property rights. We have enacted Trade Marks Act, Designs Act, the Plant Varieties Protection Act and also the Copy Rights Act. This was the last one to come. In the last two years it was almost in an embryo stage. Now it has come to fruition.

When we think of the Patents Act, Shri Rupchand Pal had said this and I also agree with it partially, it would not be a rigid amendment. As we go ahead with the implementation of the procedures, we have to adapt ourselves to the circumstances, the international requirements that may come at any given point of time; and new amendments may be required.

It is interesting that in the 20th century intangible objects have become tangible matters to be sold and bought like that. In the TRIPS Agreement we have moved from the tangible to the intangible. Once we moved from the tangible to the intangible, we have to make certain procedures, as I have already said. When we make procedures we have to define the procedures. We have to define the intangible objects and the persons who will be interpreting these things. This Bill starts with that.

First of all, we have started with an amendment of the definition in Section 2. I am not going into details as it will take a lot of time. When we go into the definition itself, we have to think as to what are patents, how to enter a patent. It says that it should be new, that it should involve an inventive step, it should be capable of industrial use, and it should be non-obvious. Keeping these things in view, the definitions have been amended in a proper manner. When the definitions are amended the procedures who have to be amended. That has been done in Section 3 where it has been indicated as to what type of things could not be patented.

Shri Rupchand Pal was thinking of molecules and all other things. There is a definition. The amendment indicates the things, which would be non-patentable. Once things have been patented, it is a question of the right of patentee. When we think of the patentee, it would lead us to Section 48.

As I said, I would not go into the details of these Sections as it would take a lot of time.

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

When we think about the rights of the patentee, the next step is the question of licensing. He was talking about compulsory licensing. Sections 84, 85, 87 etc. are there. We should not think of Section of 84 in isolation. We have to think of Sections 84 and 85 along with Sections 87 and 88. Sections 87 and 88 have to be taken into account when we think of compulsory licensing and the power of the Controller of Patents.

Very clearly, all these facts have been indicated in the amending provisions so as to leave no ambiguity as to what type of compulsory licensing should be there, as to what type of restrictions should be there, and as to what type of rights the patentee should have.

Now, the matter is very important. We have been amending these provisions keeping in view the TRIPS Agreement. It is an international Agreement. We have to take into consideration the fact that the world is becoming too small that we have to take into consideration all aspects relating to different activities in different countries.

Sir, you will kindly find that a larger number of countries have become signatories to the TRIPS under Article 27 relating to Patents. Article 31 gives a lot of scope to the Governments of the countries concerned to have a leverage so that they are not put to embarrassment or their people in the country are not to be put to any difficulty. I am not going again into the details of it. A large number of countries have signed this Agreement including India. So, there should not be any doubt as to what we are likely to encounter at a later stage because all these facts have been taken into consideration.

Since it is a question of an international agreement, provisions under Section 133 have been explained properly, and the explanation is very important. The explanation under Section 133, as amended in this amending provision is: 'For the purposes of this Chapter "country" includes a group or union of the country or Inter-governmental organisation.'

The last few words are very important, namely, 'Inter-Governmental organisation.' It may not necessarily be the 'country' itself. It may so happen that we may enter into an agreement with other organisations to better our prospects. So, whenever we think of a Treaty with another country or an Inter-Governmental organisation, we have to think of the amending provisions which have been provided in Section 138. In Section 138(c), an insertion has been given keeping in view the requirements which we may face in future which says:

"An international application filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty designating India shall have effect of filing application for patent under Section 7, Section 54 and Section 135, as the case may be..."

All these facts have been taken into account. When we think of an international agreement, we have to think of the national interest itself, and when we think of the national interest, we have to think of drawbacks also. We have to think what are the drawbacks that the Patents Bill or the Patents Formula can give to us.

Firstly, about the drugs, which Shri Rupchand Pal also mentioned, yes, drugs and pharmaceutical industries will face lots of difficulties because of the research and development part of it which have been taken up by the developed countries. We do not have the money or the time to go into the details of these things. It may create problems for us in the initial stages. But we may overcome these things at a later stage.

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

I would definitely request the hon. Minister to indicate the manner in which we would be getting over these drug and pharmaceutical aspects and or what type of availability we can have.

Then there is a process of ever-greening. What is ever-greening in a Patent? A strain of patent can be taken out and a developed country or institution can say: "we have another new patent."

They will continue with that ad infinitum. So, instead of 20 years-period, which has been provided, the ever-greening will create problem for us. We have to guard against it. This will has not addressed itself properly to the ever-greening aspects of it. So, it is to be taken into account as to in what manner we can cut-short that ever-green aspect.

With this ever-greening aspect, there is a Bolar apprehension also. Bolar was a Senate Member of the USA. He had come up with an idea of continuing with patents by some means or the other, beyond 20 years. I do not know, in what manner we can get over this Bolar apprehension. That is to be taken into account, when we go for further amendment of the Bill, which is likely to come up. Once it is implemented, naturally, a lot of things will come up.

National interest is to be of paramount importance. We have a provision in the Bill itself for this. Along with that, we have to have this — where we keep national interest in mind, we have to keep in mind this also. Rather, we have to elaborate it under the rules, under Section 36 of the Principal Act and Sec. 157A. Sec. 36 is being amended now or which is being substitute. It says:

"The question whether an invention in respect of which directions have been given under Section 35 continues to be relevant for defence purposes, shall be reconsidered by the Central Government."

We have given powers to the Central Government. It is absolutely necessary. At every stage, national interest has to be of paramount importance. That is why, at every stage, the Central Government has to be given powers. These have been provided in the Bill itself.

I would like to sound a word of caution. We may not be able to overcome the web that is being created by the developed countries although our Minister may be valiantly putting up our cause in the international fora. We have to be cautious here.

Before I conclude, I will only quote from Henley's famous poem '*The Invicticus*'. It says:

"In the full clutch of circumstance,
I haven't winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody, but unbowed."

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But I do so with a heavy heart because it so happened that when 32 years ago, the 1970-Patent's Bill was passed by this House, I was present in the Officials' Gallery as the Private Secretary to the predecessor of Shri Murasoli Maran, the late Shri Dinesh Singh. And, to have been present even if it is only in the Officials' Gallery on that occasion, was to have been present at the creation, for what Shrimati Indira Ji did in 1970 has saved this country for three decades and more, set up as a model for developing countries all over the world to follow and given us this single most efficient public health system that world history has ever known—efficient in terms particularly of the prices at which drugs, pharmaceuticals or medicines are made available through the public health system to the people of this country.

It is, therefore, not likely but only with a very-very heavy heart that one can agree to the passage of this Patents (Amendment) Bill which is the second amendment Bill, which is before us. In doing so, I would have to acknowledge that the hon. Minister was completely right in saying that the Joint Committee which looked into the original Bill, did work hard, and slaved long, to try to save whatever we could, of the 1970-system, even though the world has moved forward. We have to contend with the phenomenon called TRIPS compatibility.

In doing so, we re-wrote the whole of Chapter 16. In re-writing Chapter 16, I do not think, it would have been possible for the Members of the JPC to prevail upon the extraordinarily competent team of officials that Shri Maran has fielded against us in that Committee.

If we did succeed, it is only because there was an equally competent team of officials sitting in the Ministry of Health, who warned their own Government, who warned the Minister, Shri Maran, that the path down which he was going was a dangerous one for the public health of India, unless we went into this exercise of extensive revision. What I want to stress is that the extensive revision of Chapter 16 was completed before Doha. It was not completed as consequence of Doha.

This was the internal story of the JPC until today but now that the report of the JPC is before us, I see no harm in revealing this truth. Only this morning's newspaper has made the outrageous claim that all the re-working of Chapter 16 was a consequence of Doha, whereas in fact almost all of it had been completed by us before. Indeed, when we came before the JPC after Doha and asked what help the claims of Doha could do to enable us to further improve the work we have already done, we were informed by the officials that Doha can increase our comfort levels but not change a word of what was written and it was really only in consequence of the meeting we had in the Minister's Chamber a few days ago that we were able to smuggle in half-a-dozen words which have increased our comfort level even further.

I say all this because I think it is essential that it goes on record of this House so that it is available to the courts when the jurisprudence on this issue is determined in the courts that it is not with great willingness or entirely of our own volition that we have got ourselves into the phase of amending the 1970 Act. It is as a consequence of international developments and these international developments have been pushed by certain commercial interests who have a disproportionate advantage compared even to the few

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Indian companies that are likely to also get on to the international escalator.

I was, I must confess, a little disturbed to hear the initial statement of the Minister because he was drum-beating the cause of those Indian companies in the drugs and pharmaceutical sector who have matured to the point, both in terms of in-house technology as well as finance available to them, to become competitors in new inventions with the drugs and pharmaceutical communities of the world. But the vast majority of our drugs and pharmaceutical producers are those who have taken advantage of reverse engineering. Reverse engineering in itself is not, I submit, Sir, a matter to denigrate because if it was such a simple matter then every country in the world would have gone in for reverse engineering. It is the genius of India that we have the ability to take a product, work backward, discover the technology by which it was made and then reveal that technology to our own producers, who are in thousands in all our little small scale units, who will then reproduce the same drug in different form but using the technology which was discovered by a process of reverse engineering. So, the Indian genius for reverse engineering should not be extinguished by the Indian genius for new engineering. There is a scope for both.

We need to take advantage of the international patents regime to become front-runners in exercise of pushing forward our own new technology but at the same time we need to recognise that if our death rates have collapsed in the manner they have between 1970 and 2002, if epidemic diseases have ceased to operate in this country between 1970 and 2002, in respect of a large number of maladies if there has been a sharp drop in the incidence of serious disease it is because of the Patents Act of 1970. If we do not exercise the utmost care there is the danger that in respect of HIV AIDS or some other endemic we might find ourselves in India in the same situation in which South Africa found itself not so long ago.

I also think it is necessary for us to bear in mind what Shri Rupchand Pal informed us about which is that the developed countries are completely cavalier about knocking their international obligations to one side when it suits them. When this terrorist-inspired disease suddenly hit United States of America after 11th September, 2001, they completely forgot TRIPS. They threw it to one side and said: 'Let us get all the that is required to save ourselves even if it comes from that nasty reverse-engineering country called India'. Let us not forget that if

the commercial interests, which have been behind the TRIPS, had been allowed to prevail—as they did prevail for several months—AIDS in South Africa could not have been controlled. The spread of AIDS in South Africa would have spread across the continent, and—in this integrated globalised world of ours—arrived in our country in a much more significant manner than has happened so far. Therefore, let us treat our TRIPS obligations with the same constructive skepticism with which the developed countries treat it. What we have to recognise in that the TRIPS obligations have to come us as part of package of measures, which over all we felt was in the national interest but which in its specifics has adverse consequences for India unless we keep our eyes and ears very wide open. Above all to have the kind of voice that we had heard from hon. Shri Murasoli Maran from the 7th of November, 2001 until it was suddenly virtually shut down on the 14th of November, 2001. There he fought for us and I admire the way he fought for us. I say that—whatever the aberrations of 14th November, 2001—we need him to continue fighting for us in TRIPS in the WTO. We can do so provided we bear very much in mind the importance not so much of defending our position at Doha on the 14th November, 2001—as Shri Sahu attempted to do so — but to go back to the fundamental interests of India as espoused by Shri Maran himself in his opening statement at Doha. Bearing that in mind and bearing in mind, in particular, what the Minister said on the floor of the House is very much part of the records which the Supreme Court will be examining in interpreting the Act when we have just passed it and that the small voice of those of us who are on the back benches in this House might also count for a little bit in what the Supreme Court comes to the conclusion this House really meant when it passed this Act.

I will take the liberty of particularly drawing the attention and through him the House's attention to certain matters that are already there in the House. Firstly, with respect to Clause 4 and the explanation in Clause 5 where chemical processes have been defined to include bio-technological as also micro-biological, I would like him to stress to us again in this House that when we talk of chemical processes in Clause 5, we are including processes that are not normally called chemical because they are bio-chemical or bio-technological or micro-biological. I think his emphasising this will help us get the right kind of jurisprudence when the matters go to court.

Equally, Sir, in this context, I would like to stress the point made by Shri Rupchand Pal that the whole of genetics technology is in such an early phase of evolution that all of us would be well advised to go back to reading

that 19th Century novel Mary Shelley called *Frankenstein*. At that time, Mary Shelley had the foresight to see that scientists bemused by their own ability might create monsters over which they had no control. The same thing could happen with genetic technology.

We are seeing today the controversy over BT Cotton where on the one hand the immediate economic gains are so overwhelming as to want us to go into BT Cotton, but at the same time-wise technological advice coming from elsewhere in the world warns us that this short-term gain may be at the expense of the huge long-term environmental loss. Therefore, I believe it is the duty of Shri Murasoli Maran and his successor—because we do not know how long this Government will last—Minister in charge of the patents regime to be very-very aggressive in the TRIPS Council, in WTO generally, in ensuring that genetic technology is not merely seen in terms of a profit motive but its social consequences, its developmental consequences, its environmental consequences are fully taken into consideration as we move forward with the TRIPS regime; perhaps even to amending that TRIPS regime if genetic technology and its consequences warrant our doing so.

Then, I would like to hon. Minister to particular stress in his closing remarks the importance we attach to the wording of clauses 18 and 31 relating to indigenous knowledge. We know that there had been completely illegitimate attempts made by private entrepreneurs in developed countries to take hold of knowledge that is traditional to a country like India and try to break it into some kind of a component over which they can effectively place their parent rights. They tried it with regard to turmeric, they tried it even with regard to Basmati rice. Fortunately, nothing very adverse has so far happened to us. But, it is very very necessary that the Minister emphasize our provisions in clauses 18 and 31 so that in future jurisprudence there is no doubt at all about the importance we attach to the non-patentability of indigenous knowledge traditional knowledge and that as the TRIPS system itself evolves in the future more and more safeguards are built in for such traditional knowledge.

With regard to clause 63 which relates to Defence and national security, I do not think I will be revealing a secret if I say here that in our Committee we were told that the Ministry of Defence has cleared that language and therefore there is no problem in our going forth with it. But, other institutions particularly connected to the Defence establishment had their serious reservations as

to whether this language is appropriate or not. We allow the Defence Ministry to prevail over institutions that are connected to the periphery of the Defence Ministry. But, this is a matter on which we need to continue focussing our attention especially because clause 63 specifically refers to fissionable materials. We know that there is no attempt to impose upon us a Fissionable Materials Regime under the auspices of the United Nations. At least when we had something to do with foreign policy we resisted this. In the present state of the knees of the present Government I do not know long they will continue to resist it. But it is necessary that since the expression 'fissionable materials' specifically figures in clause 63 that it is not interpreted at any time, in any way, under any case in such a manner as to restrict our right to produce fissionable materials and use it as we best deem fit.

With regard to Chapter 16, I have already drawn attention to the fact that most—virtually everything except that which was changed in the Chamber of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—of it had been written before Doha. I want to stress that. Therefore, at my comfort level, I would like to be risen if the Minister in his concluding remarks were to draw attention to what he believes is the Indian interpretation of the additional flexibilities granted to us by the TRIPS Public Health Declaration at Doha. That would place on record that it is the sovereign Indian interpretation of the TRIPS Public Health Document which informs our domestic jurisprudence and if there is anybody outside in the world who wishes to challenge Minister Shri Maran on that, I am sure, we will continue the argument in Geneva.

But over here, I think it is very necessary that instead of simply quoting economists or somebody else as having praised what was achieved in public health in Doha, we were to virtually get a paragraph to paragraph catechism on the part of the Minister explaining the additional flexibility which we have secured.

In particular, let me take up the expression "reasonably affordable" with respect to prices. It is mentioned in Clauses 83 and 90. Now, within our Committee, we had to argue at great length about it and I must confess that, something of a purist when it comes to the English language, I did think "reasonable and affordable" made greater grammatical sense than "reasonably affordable". What lies behind it? What lies behind it is that the TRIPS says that prices should be reasonable and the WHO has said the prices should be affordable. And we have come with this compromise that in our legislation, we should write it up as "reasonably

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affordable prices". I imagined that if all the other clauses have been put into this Agreement, no Supreme Court would really interpret "reasonably affordable" in a non-reasonable way or impose on us prices that are not affordable. But unless the Government and the Government counsels are extremely alert on this point and jump to the defence of the poorest Indian consumer and not the richest Indian consumer, then there is a danger that, after all the care he has taken we have to ungrammatically arrive at the expression "reasonably affordable", and we may still lose out. It is here that I think that it is very important that the Minister and his successors ensure that any cases of public health which go to the Supreme Court are handled as matters of national interest and not in the usual manner in which standing counsel of Government handles cases just asking for some kind of a stay order and buying time. They need to be extremely alert on this. In fact, I would urge the hon. Minister, bearing this important consideration for future in mind, to immediately initiate studies which would enable us to build up a body of interpretation which, through the Supreme Court, can become a body of jurisprudence in respect of this expression "reasonably affordable prices".

Equally important is the amendment that you introduced at our insistence in the Rajya Sabha, that is, not more than adequate. It is in clause 41. That too requires, I think, a build up by ourselves as to what that expression means so that if it gets challenged in the Supreme Court, as I expect it will be, we will be able to ensure that the jurisprudence reflects our interpretation and not the interpretation that somebody else might attempt to put on this.

Bearing this in mind, I have, therefore, four things that need to be done. Firstly, I think it is necessary that the hon. Minister give us an assurance here in this House that whatever be the achievement of the TRIPS Public Health Declaration in Doha, he will continue to strive to protect the Indian national interest especially in the public health sphere, in the TRIPS Council as well as in the WTO—and to do this—with the Minister of Health as a comrade in arms. It is a bit worrying that we have to get secret whispers into our ears from friends in the Ministry of Health, as before when we were able to revive Chapter 16. I think this Government lacks cohesion in most respects. But when it comes to such major national interest, the Minister for Industry and the Minister for Health must work in very close co-ordination to ensure that the gains of public health are maximised and the damages are minimised.

The second thing that is crucial is that it has been lacking ever since this Government came to power, that is, linking up with other developing countries. We had a very strong Group of 77 at one stage. But the nature of Group of 77 has changed over time. Several members of the Group of 77 have become in effect developed countries like Singapore. Their interest cannot be on the same level as ours. We, therefore, need to rethink on the Group of 77 and I think it was the hon. Minister himself who made a major move in this direction in setting up an informal group of like-minded countries.

It is because like-minded countries will for the most part be developing. But there might be a few developed countries also—you know stray birds or stray dogs—like the French and the British whom we can pick on certain matters and bring on to our side. The group of like-minded countries would push for further improvements in the TRIPS regime—I am not talking about our domestic regime—which will enable our domestic legislation to tend more towards 1970 than to the dangers of 21st century.

The third thing that I would like the hon. Minister, in this connection, to please do it to re-examine the question of 'licences of right'. Sir, in our Committee, his officers were absolutely adamant that they just could not use the expression 'licences of right'. When we pointed out that the expression exists in the post-TRIPS U.K. legislation, we were told that the expression 'licences of right' used in England is the same as 'compulsory licences' over here in India. We have also had a reference made just now by hon. Shri Rupchand Pal to show how there is a concept of 'licences of right' built into the French regime for medicine. Therefore, I would like the Minister, who has quite correctly closed his minds to 'licences of right' so long as we did not pass the Patents Second (Amendment) Bill, to again open his mind to see how 'licences of right' can be brought into the international and national regime for drugs and pharmaceuticals before we come to the Patents Third (Amendment) Bill.

That, Sir, brings me to the fourth point, which is the Patents Third (Amendment) Bill. I was disappointed that in his opening statement, the Minister did not give us the assurance that there will be a Patents Third (Amendment) Bill at the time that product patents are brought in for drugs and pharmaceuticals. We must remember that all references to patent in this Bill, as they apply to drugs and pharmaceuticals are for process patents only and not for product patents. Some of the remarks that we had from Shri Sahu showed that there is some confusion in the ranks behind Shri Maran as to whether or not this Bill applies to product patents for medicines.

SHRI ANADI SAHU: Amendment in Section 53 of the Principal Act does not make any difference between product and process patents. That has been taken care of in Clause (1).

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to get into an argument with Shri Sahu. I leave it to Shri Maran to get into an argument with Shri Sahu.

There is a major achievement so far that patents in the sectoral drugs and pharmaceuticals apply as of now only to processes. We will have to come into a products regime for drugs and pharmaceuticals, not immediately, but by 2005. It is at that stage that problems of 'ever greening', problems relating to the Bolar amendment, and problems relating to molecules as well as different dosages to deal with different kinds of diseases will become highly significant.

I, therefore, seek to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the apprehension of the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector that simply by some kind of an Executive Order in 2005, product patents will be introduced for drugs and pharmaceuticals. To be absolutely certain that will not happen and that we will all have an opportunity of carefully examining product patents for drugs and pharmaceuticals on their own at that time, possibly through a JPC which might take just as long as this one has done, the Minister gives us an assurance that on or before the date on which the TRIPS regime becomes applicable for us in respect of product patents for drugs and pharmaceuticals, he or his successor will bring before this House the Patents Third (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: That has to be brought in. Probably, I have said it...(*Interruptions*) I will reply to that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I may have misheard it. From what I heard, there was no specific assurance that a Patents (Third Amendment) Bill would be brought forward. I know that the hon. Minister's intention is to bring forward such a Bill. I fear that he will not be the Minister by the time it has to be done. Therefore, it is essential that he must give us this assurance on the floor of the House now. In the interim, if anybody goes to the Supreme Court interpreting this Act to mean that it covers process patents in drugs and pharmaceuticals, the Supreme Court will tell him that it does not and he will have to wait for the Patents (Third Amendment) Bill before we move to product patents for drugs and pharmaceuticals.

I just wish to conclude by drawing attention to two tiny mistakes of a grammatical kind which need to be correct. One is in clause 4, page 3, line 11. The word

"to" has been dropped by mistake. It should be incorporated. The word is required. The phrase should read: "contrary to public order". Here, it reads "contrary public order". So, obviously the two letters "t" and "o" have been left out by mistake. I would urge that in the corrigendum, this should be corrected.

Equally, in clause 10, page 6, line 21, there is an inverted comma that should be put before the word "specification." It does not exist at the moment. That is also required as a corrigendum.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is discussing Patent Bill. Whether Patent law is needed or not, it is a specific subject and can be a matter of discussion. Keeping the international obligations in mind we have introduced this Bill and that is why we are promoting it. The people are apprehensive about the benefits of enacting the Patent Law. Therefore it can be a matter of discussion. I would also like to say that it can be an issue for discussion. Because

[*English*]

most of the inventors are multi-national companies

[*Translation*]

In a speech given in Rajya Sabha it had been said

[*English*]

80 per cent of the total Patent has been acquired by multi-nationals.

[*Translation*]

So, the matter of concern is the apprehension about the benefits or losses of enacting the Patent Law in the country. I had already submitted that the Patent Law is a different subject. I would like to cite an example as to how our life is dependent on multi-national companies. I am just trying to demonstrate how multi-national companies have affected our life style. Generally a person after rising at 7 O'clock brushes his tooth. That tooth brush is manufactured by some multi-national company. Moreover, the tooth-paste used by us, whether Colgate or Forhans, also manufactured by some multi-national company. By 8 O'clock he takes tea, whether Lipton or Brooke Bond, brought up by some multi-national company. At 9 O'clock he takes maggy of the same thing like that manufactured by multi-national company in his breakfast. At 10 O'clock he takes his lunch and in that lunch the

[Shri Subodh Mohite]

salt used by him also manufactured by some multi-national company because domestic company in the country can not manufacture salt. There appears an advertisement on T.V. that 'Likhte-likhte lav ho jaya' Rotomac Pen. Thus most of the products used by us in our life are manufactured by multi-national companies. At 4 O'clock the cold drink taken by us in the form of Pepsi Cola also belongs to multi national company. After reaching home at 8 O'clock we enjoy ninety percent of the channels sponsored by multi-national companies. We wear clothes which are imported.

Sir, I am giving an example which is not related to Patent Law but I am trying to give an unique example that how our life has become dependent on multi-national companies. I am foreseeing a very severe danger from Patent law in regard to life saving drugs and AIDS. I have noted a very important thing and all the people will note it down when you are talking about international level and obligation that the problem areas are the developing countries. The solution to this problem lies with developed countries. In other words

[English]

the developing countries are totally dependent on the developed countries.

[Translation]

This is matter of analysis that how much advantageous and disadvantageous this law would be in this situation and background. I have also gone through the speech given by Shri Murasoli Maran in Rajya Sabha. He has given a few points which I will deal later on. Keeping all these in mind this provision must be incorporated in the law. We are talking about the amendments in the Patent law. I would like to suggest six critical points. If these six points can be beneficial for us as per the Patent Law then it will definitely favour the situation in our country. First point is

[English]

national interest, national security, public interest, national importance, protection of bio-resources, public health and food security of the poor people.

[Translation]

Sir, I don't want to elaborate more these seven points. If these points are covered fully in the law then I think

[English]

we will be successful in passing the Patent Law in Parliament.

[Translation]

As I have already said that the advantages and disadvantages of Patent Law can be a matter of discussion.

[English]

Patent Law is a very complex subject with larger implications on the Indian society.

[Translation]

I don't want to go in detail because I have seen that many seminars had been organised at the country level in this regard. Several workshops and consultations have taken place in this regard. The issues discussed in the M.Ps. committee have also been raised here. There had been a unified strategy on several points. The points on which there was consensus will come up here. I would like to submit that our first priority should be to cover these seven points in the overall picture presented by me. The first and foremost priority is drugs and pharmaceuticals Shri Mani Shankar ji has said that first priority is of drugs and pharmaceuticals. You see the rise in the incidence of AIDS during the last year or last month is much more than the alarming rate. The hon. Prime Minister was very much concerned in this regard and he has said last 1st week in a seminar that he will chalk out a plan and he has given a statement that

[English]

"the availability of drugs and medicines at affordable prices is a question of human rights."

[Translation]

He has said everything in this one sentence and we can see his commitment in this. I feel that the price of the life saving drugs should be fixed according to the bottom line price. This provision is also there in the Law. Such type of provisions should be there in the Patent Law. There are some points on which we have arrived at common consensus. One of the main point is that the patent life should be of 20 years. But the Ministry of Commerce has committed directly or indirectly that they would make efforts at WTO level to get the patent life reduced to 20 years.

Secondly, several members have raised a point that royalty rate should be 3%, 4% or 10%. But there is one more thing that the multi-national companies can raise it from the 20% to 100%. There was consensus on one more point that instead of fixing the rate

[English]

There is a variable rate. There is a provision of variable rate that will be decided by the Controller of Patents on a case to case basis.

[Translation]

I think these two provisions are good. My last submission is that the spirit of the Bill which we are going to pass should not confine only to papers and we will have to take precautions in this regard. We will have to monitor the shortcomings of the Patent Law system and will have to remove them so that the poor people can get health security; economic security and intellectual security. We will have to take care in future towards these. With this submission to the hon. Minister, I support this Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after going through this Bill not a single word is found by it could be concluded that it is a good Bill. It seems that this is an international obligation because we have agreed to the clause of Intellectual Property Rights and TRIPS. Whosoever may speak in its favour, but no one can claim that people of India would be benefited by this Bill. We are helpless and fallen into the trap of TRIPS or WTO. Sir, this is a big conspiracy. Nobody can say that the Patent Law of 1970 is a model for the world. It is because of this that in the whole world, the consumption of medicines is highest in India. In India, Bihar has the highest consumption and in Bihar, North Bihar has the highest consumption. More than 4 crore 80 lakhs people are suffering from diabetes in India. Further, there are 4 crore people suffering from T.B. and 4 crore people suffering from Hypertitis-B. Here more number of people than the developed nations population suffer from diseases. Why do we make comparison with them? Medicines are very costly in Pakistan.

16.00 hrs.

Medicines are very costly in America. Whenever any NRI comes here, we ask him to take some food items from here but he says that he would take medicines from here. All multinational companies and developed countries together are hatching a plot. They think as to how medicines are available at cheaper prices in India despite its being a poor country. Today, the poor man cannot purchase costly medicines. The Government is expressing its helplessness on the plea that it is an International obligations. The Government is claiming that it is going to save the situation which was going to be created by signing the WTO. What is the need to bring this legislation? The Government have signed this agreement when people of India were not fully aware of this. In Doha, there was a long discussion on it. In future, there will also be further discussions. Even then, there will be no relief to the people. It was signed firstly on 1st January 1995 and then on 1st January, 2000. Now the Government will sign this agreement on 1st January, 2005. It has to pass through three stages which is a ominous sign.

Sir, I am observing all Hon. Members speaking plainly on this issue where it is not going to augur well. Of late,

other countries of the world are not in a mood to bear all this and they are ready to fight against it. Brazil is ready to fight against it. India should fight against it unitedly along-with the countries facing similar situation. Multinational companies and rich countries are jealous of India. We should foil their attempts. The Government should not bring such a Bill here and rather oppose the sinister designs of rich nations. Expressing helplessness as the reason for this will be detrimental to the interest of the nation.

Once I heard that Basmati had been patented. We lodged our protest against it, but they changed the name from Basmati to Taxmati. There was also a big conspiracy behind this. We have herbs like Aonla, Harad, Baheda, Haldi (Turmeric), Neem etc. grown in India. When an arrow hit Laxman, and he fell unconscious, it seems that at the time also there was something like patent prevailing then. Ravana had Sushen Vaidya in his court. Hanuman had been requested to bring Sushen Vaidya and he brought him. The Vaidya said that there was a Sanjivani Booti (herbs) on Dhaulagiri hills and somebody brought that Sanjivani Booti then Laxman could be saved. However, Sanjivani Booti was brought from there and the life of Laxmana was saved. At that time, it was felt that they had patented that herb and the Vaidya revealed the secret. There is a description of herbs in Bhanbhatt, Charak and Nighantu. How will these herbs be saved? The farming of sugarcane started in India only. Thereafter, other countries of the world learnt about this from us. When king Ishyanku asked about this from Brahmaji, then names like Ookh, Eekh were given to it. The name 'sugarcane' is just an artificial name. When no other name could be found, it was given the name 'sugarcane'. However, the meaning of cane is 'stick'. It were our ancestors who started sugarcane farming. Now it is called by different names, like Kityari, Kushyari, Ookh, Eekh, Gunna etc.

Similar is the case of Mangoes and litchies. I have heard that Neem and other herbs are going to be patented. What is the remedy with the Government to solve this problem? Traditional medicines are prepared in the villages and with these crores of rural people get themselves treated. We make curry which is prepared from Dahi (Curd) and Besan (Gram-flour). I have heard that Japan is going to Patent this. This type of conspiracy is going on. It is known to everybody that we are helpless. In Mahabharat also, five Pandavas were sitting as mute spectators in the assembly called by Duryodhana. Everybody was witnessing the oppression because of helplessness. But what is the helplessness of the Government today? How can they become a part of a conspiracy to interfere in the matters of traditional culture associated with the interests of the people?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Patent Law of 1970, the period of Patent was 5 to 7 years but now it is going to be increased to 20 years. This is an attack on our sovereignty. The product which was patented here, will now be patented in a procedural manner. A lot of risk

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

will be involved there. The period is being extended from 5 to 7 to 20 years. If we assume that a drug manufacturing company or a Scientist or a pharmaceutical company conducted research and got the same patented for 5 to 7 years, then it will have its monopoly over it up-to 5 to 7 years. That company will arbitrarily sell the medicines at higher prices and people will buy it. When the patent lapses different companies start manufacturing that drug and price comes down after competition. A chemical group manufactures chloromycitin for intermittent fever. This fever used to last for 21 days or 51 days earlier. When it was patented, its one tablet cost Rs. 76/-, but when the patent period lapsed, the price of that tablet came down to Rs. one only. Now the Government says that foreign Patent Law will become applicable here and the period will be 20 years. If it happens the poor man will suffer the most.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today 4 crore people in the country are suffering from the bacteria of Hepatitis-B. The price of one injection is Rs. 1600/- which is required to be given daily upto 4 months. Poor man is at God's will, how can he purchase the medicines. If he lives up-to 50 years then he can take some help from the Government and thus poor man can be saved. This is a dangerous Bill, however, we can understand the compulsion of the Government because of its being an international obligation. If somebody signs a pact surrendering the sovereignty of the country and makes it slave, we would never agree to it. In ancient times, if a king lost the battle, then whole country used be under the occupation of the winning king, but now its not like that. Today, there is democracy. We people are not going to yield to any pressure. If the Government signs the agreement, we will not accept it. Therefore, I demand that the Government should clarify its stand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Brazil and many other countries have demanded that this Patent Law should not be applied to public health to the medicines do not become costly and like America, poor men in Pakistan and in our country can get treatment easily. Therefore, we want a guarantee that our traditional products will not be covered under this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no other country except India where a sheep gives birth to two or three lambs. Now they have taken its germ plasm and patented in America. Similarly there are such breed of goat in the country which gives birth to two or three. In no other country such a breed is found. But they have taken germ plasm of this breed also to their country. Same is the case with Jafarabadi buffalo which is a rare breed not found in any other country whose germ plasm had also been stolen and got its patented in the United States of America.

Sir, this is not good. They steal the germ plasm of our old and good things and get them patented in America. All our traditional varieties/breed which have been improved by our ancestors after a prolonged research are being smuggled out by Americans and patented there. All our important ancient and traditional goods as basmati rice, turmeric, 'Aaonla' and 'Harror' 'bahera' 'sukhand', 'goodies', varaksha and many other rare species and varieties of medical herbs have been patented in America.

We are very much surprised over these happenings. Sir, only very competent persons express their views in our country. We are astonished to learn about these things from people of native and alien lands that our ancient and traditional goods, drugs, medicinal herbs have been patented by way of taking their germ plasm in those countries. This is a great injustice. I would like to submit that our traditional goods should be protected.

Sir, patent law had been there but now we are introducing new bill for patenting the procedure. We have said that new medicines are being manufactured by mixing certain drugs etc. Now the procedure of production of the medicine will be patented. Then multinationals will have their monopoly, because they would first buy the procedure then manufacture the medicine and will change for it in an arbitrary manner. We will not be able to get and other medicines used for HIV and AIDS etc. Due to this conspiracy disease like AIDS and HIV will spread more in our country.

Sir, we should follow the way Shri Murasoli Maran had fought in Doha. Similarly, I would like to submit that we shout strongly oppose it. Our population is about one sixth of the total population. Without our support, nothing can be finalised. With this power we should raise our voice. We are with you, none can compromise with the interests of India and the common man as well. We are not ready to give up our traditional, old and other goods connected with our culture. We do not want to give these things to anyone. With these words, I conclude.

16.13 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Eighty-ninth Report

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, with the permission of the House, I would like to take up item

no. 13 pertaining to laying a report on the table of House, which was left.

[English]

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR (Panskura): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Eighty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001.

16.14 hrs.

PATENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry for piloting such an excellent Bill.

I was also one of the Members of the Joint Committee of Parliament on Patents Bill. We had deliberated over the Bill for about more than one-and-a-half years. Ultimately, I can, with all my forthrightness and all my belief, say that we have not done anything that would go against the interests of this country.

The way some hon. Members argue, it seems as if patenting is the requirement of multinationals.

The patent is the requirement of only the foreigners!

Sir, do we not require a Patent Bill for the Indians? Do we not require a good Patent Bill for our scientists? Do we not require a Patent Bill for our Reddy's Laboratories? Do we not require it for Ranbaxy, which are Indian companies, the companies that have spent lots and lots of money for research and development and for inventing new Indian drugs? If we cannot protect it with a good Patent law, then it is the foreigners who will copy it within a very short period. Then what will happen to us? Always it is to think that we are poor, that we do not have the intelligence to compete with the foreigners; I think, rather it is a mind-set infested with poverty. We have to get rid of that.

Sir, we require it. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has said highly about reverse engineering. He said, it require a sort of great ingenuity, which only the Indians have. I support it to an extent. But can we say that reverse engineering is a great credit, and research and development is not; new inventions and innovativeness is not?

Sir, there is a word in English that is called 'improvisation'. I know the Indians are masters of that. But improvisation is not excellence. What India requires to become a world power is the excellence, not improvisation is *chalu mal*, you can just manage it somehow. But improvisation is not that where you can prove yourself to be the best. So, we require this legislation.

Sir, we agree that it is a TRIPS complaint Bill. As the hon. Minister told earlier, either you take it or you leave it. You cannot say that this portion of the Bill we take and this portion we will leave because we do not like it. The TRIPS agreement, which he has already told us that you change it as per your national requirement. We have done it. We have brought in the compulsory licensing. If there is a refusal to the Bill, if there is an emergency, if there is an anti-competitive price and if the Government wants to use it for the poor, if there is a lack or insufficiency of working of the Patents, then the Government can give the compulsory licensing to somebody else. They can go for parallel import and they can also go in for indigenous production. Everything could be done. So, it is not that the interest of the nation has not been looked after. It has been looked after. We say, why do we give it for 20 years' time. We just say that the Patent is for 20 years, but, actually, it is not for 20 years. The day you file a patent application, sometimes it take 10 to 12 years to get the patents rights. Hardly, eight years is got by some patent holder or some patent applicants to get the fruit of his patent. The day you develop a molecule and you go for a patent from that day, it takes about some ten years. Out of about 1,000 molecules developed, hardly two to three ultimately would frutify to a drug. It is not that every molecule gets developed into a drug. But if you patent a molecule, ultimately it is the drug, which will come.

Sir, I can just say that we have so many provisions in this Bill.

In Clause 4, in the interest of the nation, we have provided for non-patenting of any living or non-living substance occurring in the nature; we have provided to exclude the plants, the animals other than the micro-organism in the whole or part of it, from patenting; we have also kept from the region of patenting, the fruits of traditional knowledge, the fruits of oral tradition. If there is an oral tradition in a village, that can also not be patented. But somewhere when we raise the question of *haldi* or *neem* being patented in other countries, then what happens? These are the Indian people. They have settled down in America. They have only understood what is *haldi* and what is *neem*, and they patent it. And while

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

patenting *basmati*, or *haldi* or *neem*, what do they say? Sometimes they say that we have got the source from Pakistan, we have got the source from Nepal, we have got the source from Bangladesh. And because Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan are all in one geographical area, sometimes they try to deceive also. It is not that *basmati* rice is produced only in India, it is also produced in Pakistan. Shri Mashelkar, Director, CSIR had told that when *haldi* was patented in America, we went to the Appellate Tribunal, and when the Americans were told that *haldi* is actually a traditional knowledge in India and how they had given a patent for it, they said, they did not know that.

Why do you not have a data base? You should have a data base of our traditional knowledge. Put it in the computer, put it in the Internet so that whenever somebody applies for it, we can go through the computer, we can go through the data base, and if it is there, then we will not give the patent. So, the fault lies with us because we have not been able to produce a data base of our traditional knowledge. Now the Government is doing it and I would request the hon. Minister that he should go in for it. So, I fully support it.

Finally, I would come to the point with regard to the licence of right. I know that the Minister has to go, so I shall complete it within one minute.

My concluding point is with regard to the licence of right. The licence of right provision was available in the original Act of 1970. This has been removed because this is not TRIPS-complaint and this is discriminatory because when you give a compulsory licence to somebody, it should be on a case-to-case basis. But what provisions do we have in the licence of right? It is that after three years, without asking for anything, you can give the licence of right to anybody else who has not even invented it. The main thing is why somebody is inventing something. He is inventing it because he wants to put it to commercial use. He wants to get back his investment. So, if we give the licence of right without asking for anything, if we give the licence of right to anybody, there will be no meaning in having a patents right at all. So, it is very good that has been removed and the compulsory licensing provision has been made in its place.

With this, I congratulate the hon. Minister for piloting such a Bill which has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. I would appeal to all the Members of this House

to pass it unanimously because there is nothing in this Bill which is against the interests of the nation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): Mr. Chairman Sir, I like to express my views in Hindi but it is very essential that the hon'ble Minister understand us fully. Although English version of the text is available yet I would like to express my views in English. There is a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

[English]

They have worked for about 23 sittings. They went into very great details of every clause which was proposed in the new legislation. The ideal situation would have been that we would have not brought about a amendment at all because our Act of 1971 is very comprehensive and very complete so far as our national interest is concerned. The present legislation has been brought because we have signed WTO and we are supposed to become TRIPS Agreement complaint.

Now, in regard to this whole legislation, in the long discussions we had in the Joint Parliamentary Committee, three concerns were most prominent. The first one was to protect the indigenous traditional knowledge because once this Act comes into force, the patents in America will become effective in our country also. This is first time that our country will be having a legislation in which we are extending rights to overseas citizens. This is in the new regime. How the old concept of sovereignty cannot be fully stuck to in the new circumstances! But we have to be careful as to how far we can be pushed. We are a sovereign nation. This Parliament is sovereign. We do not have to bother about TRIPS, we do not have to bother about WTO so long as it does not vitally affect basis national interest.

Now, the traditional knowledge of this country is very well known and the whole world is coming around to the alternate system of medicines, that is, Ayurvedic medicines. The knowledge of Ayurvedic medicines is thousands of years old. So, our attempt was that the advantage of this knowledge should not be taken by anybody sitting in America and saying that they have isolated some colloids in the knowns medicines. Now, very recently, we have read an article in the newspapers that *Yograj Guggul* has been analysed and it has been found very effective in reducing the cholesterol. Now,

Guggul has been used in our country by *vaidyas* and our Ayurvedic practitioners for thousands of years. Now, they may say that it is in scientific language and those days, cholesterol was not known and cholesterol was not measured and they were only having their fingers on the pulses of the patients and knowing what was happening. So, if they take advantage of this kind of things and take out the patent, then we have to pay for it though it is only a derivative from *Yograj Guggul*. They have only isolated some colloids. There may be two or three colloids in that known plant or medicine. So, I am glad that in the discussion on this Bill in Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister has agreed to certain amendments by which the traditional knowledge angle has been taken care of, but I would suggest that if you want to fully really meet the situation, the language contained in the proposed clause 4 should be amended. I have proposed a very small amendment in that clause which seeks to make some additions to section 3 of the principal Act, to promote the traditional medicines. A sub-section (p) is proposed to be added to section 3 of the principal Act, which reads:

“An invention which in effect, a traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation....”

This is the wording. If it is said “An invention which, in effect, is derived from traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation...”, then, it will completely shut out the possibility of having any such patents which may be taken out and which we claim because the new definition of patent in our own Bill, which has been adopted because of the TRIPS Agreement, is that any inventive step entitles the person for a patent.

Therefore, isolating certain colloids in an Ayurvedic plant or know medicine could be taken to be an inventive step. To obviate this situation, I would suggest that our hon. Minister will agree to the insertion of these two words ‘derived from’. I do not think that this will create difficulties with our TRIPS Agreement or international obligation. This could be done very easily, if the hon. Minister agrees to that.

Now, the second point about which we have to be very much worried is the old Act, which was passed during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It made an exception in the case of medicines or those products which are required for health care. They had reduced the term of patent to which it is applicable—seven years in case of medicines; and from the date of application, there is more time, that is about 12 years. But in the

present legislation, which is before our Parliament, this term has been extended to 20 years, if it is necessary, according to the TRIPS Agreement. This is a very outrageous provision. In my view, it is exploitative; and it is entirely due to the pressures of the international pharmaceutical industry that instead of seven years, the term has been extended to twenty years in respect of all medicines. If at all we have to care a little for TRIPS Agreement, we could retain this 20-year period, but make an exception in case of medicines. A word could be inserted or an amendment could be made that ordinarily the life of a patent will be 20 years, but in case of medicines, it will be seven years, eight years or ten years. I hope, the hon. Minister can accommodate this point also so that we can really protect ourselves.

Now, the third point on which there was a lot of discussion was regarding licensing right or compulsory licence. This tries to cover the difficulty arising out of extending the term of 20 years. If the current life of a patent is for 20 years, even then, if we have the provision of compulsory licence, it will meet the situation. The provision of licensing right has been taken out. I have been pleading in the Joint Parliamentary Committee that we need not take it out. In countries like UK and France, if they find it complaint with the TRIPS Agreement, then there is no reason why we can also not devise a section about licensing right, just like the United Kingdom and France, where the licensing right is given to the Controller or the Government under special circumstances. This present legislation has brought out this provision of compulsory licence in clause 84 (1). It says:

“At any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the sealing of a patent, any person interested may make an application to the Controller for grants of compulsory licence as patent on any of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, or
- (b) that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price.”

Now, This provision was made after discussion at great length. But in certain circumstances, certain medicines which may not be available to the general public at affordable price, and if somebody has to wait for three years, then thousands of people can die before they get the medicines.

[Shri Shyamacharan Shukla]

Sir, now the provisions of clause 92 says that compulsory licensing would be given in cause of national emergency or at times of stress and in case of non-commercial use. What is meant by non-commercial use is that medicines that are distributed by Governmental regardless of commercial use but are not sold in the market. Life saving drugs at affordable prices are necessary for the ordinary people. If we want to take advantage of the provisions of clause 84 in the Bill and if we want to give real benefits to the common people, then the provisions, as contained, in cause 92 would have to be amended accordingly for making available the non-commercial use of medicines at affordable prices. The provisions, as contained, in clause 84 is that patented inventions are not available to the public at affordable prices. Either there would have to be an amendment of clause 92 or there would have to be an amendment of clause 84 where the period of three years could be struck down and the provisions of this clause made applicable immediately.

Sir, these were the three concerns that were agitating our minds for the last few years. I must say that Shri Maran has been very co-operative and has tried to accommodate our viewpoints. We support it and we hope that he would continue to put up a strong fight in the international arena for guarding our national interests, specially in the sphere of public health. I also hope that if he voluntarily agrees to accept my amendments, as suggested, then our concerns about public health would be fully met.

Sir, I hope by the year 2005 when we would, perhaps, be compelled to adopt a law for product patenting—our present law is only for process patenting and not for product patenting. We would, by the year 2005, have had the General Elections and a new Government that would be in place and as product patenting would be detrimental to our interests, the Government that would be then there in power would be strong enough to defy the international diktat on product patenting and would see to it that process patenting regime would continue even after year 2005. We would only hope and pray for it.

DR. NITESH SENGUPTA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity though I do not know how long you would expect me to speak.

Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would start by giving compliments to the hon. Minister who has been very

receptive and has shown a rare open mind during these two to three tortuous years of negotiation. I have noticed that even when this Bill was being considered by a Joint Committee, the hon. Minister showed openness and agreed to a lot of changes in a number of cases in response to the legitimate demands made and the same was the case when the Rajya Sabha discussed this Bill.

Sir, I am happy that most of my colleagues here, irrespective of Parties, by and large have supported this Bill. There are, of course, cases like my distinguished friend Dr. Raghuvans Prasad Singh who, I think, symbolises all the traditional prejudices and fears about this Act that have been felt from the time the WTO and TRIMS were being discussed at various Government levels. Many people discussed it without even understanding it. I remember in an inter-Ministerial meeting where I happened to be present, those were in the closing years of my service in the Government, one distinguished representative of a distinguished Ministry simply said that he supported TRIMS because he felt that we all should be trim. That was the kind of ignorance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that this is a sophisticated law in a very sophisticated area. The Government of the late Indira Gandhi in the 1970 had abolished patent monopolis for food and drug products. In a way, this was a salutary move as history subsequently has shown that for years we could have good drugs available for the common people at rates they could afford and had a very efficient public health system. Green Revolution had partly started before that. This was the period after which the Green Revolution had its full effect. In 1994, India signed the TRIPS Agreement and, under pressure from the WTO and powerful multinational corporations and agreed to re-grant food and drug product patents subject to certain safeguards, through compulsory licensing. This was a retrograde development as shown by the fact that many drugs disappeared, many drugs became costlier, and the nation had to pay a very heavy price thereafter.

16.41 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Now the WTO has come. It is an inevitable and unstoppable process. If you have to live in the modern world, you have to accept the WTO dispensation. It also

brings in certain advantages. I have seen in the newspapers that Indian mango is flooding the United Kingdom today. Without WTO dispensation that would not have been possible. On the other hand, Indian *Basmati* was being exported to, let us say, a country like Bangladesh. Today I notice that even China is exporting *Basmati* to Bangladesh. In fact China is flooding Bangladesh market with Chinese *Basmati* at prices much cheaper than the Indian price. Why has it happened? It is because we give price protection to our farmers. China never had to do it. Our labour is very demanding—my trade union friends must aware to it—and the cost goes on increasing. China has no labour law. China does not have any of these restrictions. They can go on just whipping their labour, and get them to produce things at prices which are ludicrously low in the context of the price prevalent in many other parts of the world. But that is also inevitable. When WTO come...(*Interruptions*)

On the other hand, under pressure from the WTO, sometimes we go out of our way to help the WTO dispensation. Here I take the expression used by my friend Shri Rupchand Pal. When we are called upon to bend, we seem to be crawling. During the period from 1997 to 1999, the then Finance Ministers somehow or other reduced the duties much ahead of the WTO schedule, and sometimes much lower than what the WTO had prescribed. Today's demand recession is very much a result of that. Indian industry is not able to produce goods and services at the price at which the Chinese industry is doing. In a second invasion across the Himalayas Chinese are simply flooding our markets with all varieties of consumer goods. There, of course, WTO regime has to be blamed.

More than that I should say the Finance Ministers of those years went ahead of the WTO scheduled and went much below what WTO schedule prescribed in the matter of rates of duties which were made applicable. As a result of that, in quite a lot of areas, especially in the consumer goods sector, Indian goods have been practically priced out by the Chinese. Our industry is facing an unprecedented recession. I am sorry to say that the Government has so far not really set up tried to control this great danger which is facing our industry today, this danger of demand recession.

I must appreciate Shri Maran's statement in the last phrases of his statement where he said, "Let us take Indian forward even while letting the world know that Indian democracy correctly honours its international

commitment." I would like to add to it, "and also that India is concerned with her national interest and national obligation." Some such thing should be put in there because national interest cannot be ignored in any circumstances.

Seattle was a disaster in a way. However, I am happy that the Indian delegation, under the leadership of Shri Maran, had followed a valiant rearguard action at Doha to undo the damage caused at Seattle. Doha was a great even. I am sure that following all the agreement that have come up afterwards, it took into account India's legitimate interest.

The flexibility and rights now available need to be properly built and modified in the Indian Patents Law in order to give them the statutory effect.

Sir, I have got a few suggestions. One is about the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill as earlier modified by the Joint Committee. It is our duty to draw attention to the fact that the sentiments which were expressed in Doha and later in our Parliament by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry have not been fully incorporated in the Bill. In several respects, they need to be done.

Some of the important aspects about the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill are as follows. (a) Inadequate powers of the Government to safeguard the public health or interest vis-a-vis monopoly right sponsored to be given to patent-holders; (b) lack of foolproof definition of a 'patentable invention' so that unscrupulous claimants should not be able to extend the patent monopoly beyond 20 years.

Then, you have to define the concept of parallel imports in such a way that it protects the legitimate public interest whenever it arises.

Lastly, they should propose re-introduction of Product Patent in January, 2005.

Well, I am happy that Shri Maran did give an assurance that there would be another Amendment Bill around 2005, when the Product Patents would be introduced.

This can be corrected at this stage by moving appropriate amendments in the Patents Bill.

Then, I come to sub-para 5 of Section 5(c) which says:

[Dr. Nitish Sengupta]

"The claim or claims of a complete specification shall relate to a single invention, or to a group of inventions linked so as to form a single inventive concept, shall be clear and concise and shall be fairly based on the matter disclosed in the specification."

Similarly, Section 11A of Clause 9 says:

"Applications for patents shall not be open to the public for period of eighteen months from the date of filing or date of priority, whichever is earlier."

Sir, I do not really understand what is the particular significance of 18 months? Why should it not be 25 months or less than 18 months? I think, 18 months is a very unreasonable time.

Sir, now, I would quote a few lines from the French Patent Law which reads:

"Where the interests of public health demand, patents granted for medicines or for process for obtaining medicines may be subject to *ex officio* licences in the event of such medicines made available to the public in insufficient quantity or at abnormally high prices, by order of the Minister responsible for industrial property."

I think, we should have some such provisions so as to strengthen the concept of public interest.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come to the Product Patents. The Doha Declaration says that the least developed countries are granted for pharmaceutical products, an additional transitional time which apply to Sections 5 and 7 or part-II of the Product Patent.

Since 70 per cent of India's one billion population is below poverty line and since the *per capita* income is still much below the US standard of 100 dollars, I think, it will be better if a further extension of additional 10 years be granted to India. India should ask for these 10 years extension because it will help us.

All that say is that globalisation is inevitable and we must accept it. But then, the point is that we must take very cautious steps so that we do not find ourselves tripped in that process. I think, some time is needed. So, India should ask for these 10 years. Ultimately, we must deal with the prejudices which are there about product.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, when was in the *Vipaksh* and not *Nishpaksh*, mentioned about the fears

of a lot of indigenous products now being patented abroad. Why can we not patent them ourselves? In fact, one message that should go loud and clear on the Patents Bill is that we should encourage our people to take patents on quite a lot of indigenous products so that when the world competition comes, we do not find tripped and we can stand on our ground.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): This amendment Bill to the Patents Acts of 1970 is brought about after so many months of discussions.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee has taken into consideration various aspects of the problem of and has given a detailed report.

Patent, as everybody knows, is an exclusive right granted to manufacture the invented article for a limited period. It is a means to ensure material reward for the inventor for the intellectual efforts and returns on investment made by him.

The Patents Act 1970 stipulates the term of patent-grant in India for 14 years. As per the TRIPS Agreement, the period should be raised to 20 years. One of the main features of this Bill is that this clause regarding 14 years is being to be raised to 20 years. As has already been pointed out by many Members who spoke earlier, this in fact is quite strange because in a fast changing world of newer technological innovations, a product or process inevitably becomes obsolete and irrelevant much before 20 years. So, this period of 14 years should be brought down. But it raised the period to 20 years. Hence, ultimately, the stranglehold of multinationals companies over our country is going to be perpetuated through this Act.

I agree that the hon. Minister had taken a firm position in the Doha Conference and could get some alterations in favour of under-developed and the developing economies. But the fact is that the overall thrust of WTO and TRIPS Agreement is in favour of the rich nations and the multinationals companies. Only the Doha Declaration could bring about some cosmetic changes.

It will be in the interest of the developing nations to ensure better transparency with regard to the interpretations of the terms and conditions in Article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement. I, therefore, suggest that 'the

reasonable period' in the relevant Section after which the proposed user can approach the Controller for compulsory license should be specifically spelt out.

One of the important aspects of the 1970 Patents Act is that India can now reasonably be proud of a strong pharmaceutical industry and comparatively cheap medicines. But when this amendment Bill becomes a law, ample protection will be given to the patent-holder and common people will be at the mercy of the patent-holder, that is, the multinationals. In fact, it blocks the access of ordinary people to medicines and life-saving vital drugs. The prices of many IPR protected products are jacked up exorbitantly many times above the cost of the production because the Corporation owning a patent can prevent competition. The most obvious example is pharmaceutical drugs and the world very well knows how the multinationals are playing with the life of the people with medicines for life saving drugs, especially AIDS.

Though TRIPS Agreement allows the use of compulsory licensing provision to suspend the Patent right in case of national emergency and allow the production or the import of the product, when South Africa introduced such a legislation in the case of AIDS drugs, 30 multinational companies sued that country.

Almost all the provisions in the TRIPS Agreement protect the multinationals and help them fleece the poor people of the world. I would like to know what provision this Bill has, to control multinationals when they increase the price of life-saving medicines. It is only through a compulsory licensing system, the interests of the general public in the developing countries can be protected. The worldwide debate in the recent past has been concentrated on exploring ways to ensure common man's access to medicines through a compulsory licensing system.

New drugs that would be covered by long period of patent protection will be scarcely available. The case of existent drugs, which might be produced by innovative processes, will have the same problem. The multinationals can hike the prices sky-high. To overcome this problem compulsory licensing system will have to suitably evolved. The TRIPS Agreement allows a foreign patent holder to import the patented product to a country that grants the patent right. They need not produce it locally. This will definitely create problems for a vast country like India and for us production has to be made through domestic

enterprises. Only domestic production can ensure availability of medicines to the public.

The opportunities available in Paris Convention and TRIPS Agreement should be fully utilised to grant compulsory license. When there is insufficient availability of the patent product, compulsory license could be invoked. When monopolistic prices are charged by the patent holder, compulsory license could be involved. These aspects should be taken into consideration while amending Section 84. Doha Declaration provides freedom to determine the grounds upon which compulsory license could be granted. Keeping in view the Doha Declaration, Sections 86, 87 and 88 of the Patent Act should be retained. The original Sections 86, 87 and 88 of the 1970 Act should be retained.

Sir, as we go through all the criticism that had already been voiced against this Bill, one could understand that the main concern is the availability of drugs and prices. I would have supported this Bill if this provides sufficient safeguards to ensure the availability of life-saving drugs for prices within the reaches of the common man. Doha Declaration gives sufficient space for such a measure even within the parameters of WTO. But this Bill fails to utilise even this aspect.

Only a Government that has got sufficient political will can do that. This Government, that boast of Pokhran fails to stand up before the multinationals. When it comes to the question of life-saving drugs, the examples before the developing countries are not of India but that of Brazil and South Africa. Our Government has never dared nor will ever dare to put up a fight against multinationals regarding life-saving drugs for the common people. The people expect at least the vigour with which the Government protect a person like Shri Narendra Modi be shown for making available the life-saving drugs to the common man. I wish the Government shifts its priorities from the vigour they show to fight the minorities to fight the multinationals.

The last point that I would like to make is, this Bill has not taken into consideration the general situation all over the world after Seattle. Seattle has shown that the people in the developed countries are coming out against the WTO and TRIPS. Why they chose Doha for the conference? It is because they wanted the docile people, a docile country where there would not be any protest. So, our Government should understand that the unity among the developing countries is coming forth. India

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

should lead that unity. But, unfortunately India is not there to lead this unity which is emerging among the developing countries after Seattle and which was evident in Doha. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a humble submission. Today in Jammu terrorists killed members of civilian families. We have received this news through Television. Today there is half an Hour discussion and Hon'ble Home Minister will intervene in the discussion. So Hon'ble Home Minister should come well prepared and inform the House about the incident. A statement should be made in this regard today itself. If you give a ruling then we would be satisfied and wait for the statement.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAYA: (Calcutta North West) This is a very serious matter. The House should be kept informed...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Today there is a Half an Hour Discussion and the Home Minister should come well prepared so that he can make a statement in this regard.

17.00 hrs.

Such a reply should come from the government because two ministers are sitting here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This issue was raised earlier also. It is just possible that Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Home Minister himself may come here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the government could inform the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, in the morning also, many hon. Members have raised this issue and the Minister of State for Home Affairs has already taken note of it. I think, by this time, he would have informed the senior Minister. So, at any point of time, he may come...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, it is really shameful for the Government to leave the Members of Parliament

to know everything from the Press. We are entitled to know the facts. He should convey it to his senior colleague.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he can convey to Shri Advani and he can make a statement before the rising of the House.

[Translation]

Before the House is adjourned for the day, the House should be informed and statement made so that Members can take part in the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Mr. Chairman Sir, all are aware of this said incident and the Government is seized of the matter. I shall try to inform the House after getting full information about the incident.

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill 2002 can partially redress the difficulties faced by a country like ours but it cannot redress them fully. In the words of the hon. Minister himself, we have some international obligations and we have to fulfil them. The Indian democracy correctly understands its obligations. But the Act itself has a lot of complexities. Ordinarily, it is like Intellectual Property Rights Act which is also difficult to understand. It is a sophisticated way of dealing with things.

I do appreciate that a Doha, India was able to gain certain ground and was also able to significantly put forth its point of view as well as that of the other developing countries. It is very difficult to go with the TRIPS but however, beggars cannot be choosers. We have a very limited area because public health is a very vital and important thing in a developing country. The medicines that we use are generic medicines and are of absolute necessity. But if these medicines and drugs are to be supplied to the poorer countries, the developed countries should adopt a soft way of dealing with things because they are the countries where issues relating to intellectual property rights arise. The poorer countries cannot put forth their money for inventions. Even if we invent some of these medicines, they are always challenged in the USA. Recently, some of our drug manufacturers from Hyderabad had to face a lot of problems while marketing their drugs in the USA. There is no *quid pro quo*. There is no reciprocal arrangement in these things.

They always feel that intellectual property is their own right. I did not mention the name; but it is from Dr. Reddy's laboratory. They have faced a lot of problems.

But he was able to ultimately manage it with great difficulty. This is not a single or isolated incident. There are many such intellectual property rights incidents in a country like ours. The situation has to be dealt with in a different manner, but there are certain protections under clauses 84, 85 and 86 that on expiry of the three years of ceiling of a patent, any interested person may make an application to the Controller for grant of compulsory licence. This compulsory licensing is not in itself an instrument to be used. It is only the ultimate resort. Otherwise we will be failing in our obligations. If we use it in the beginning itself or every three years, who will trust our country? Nobody will trust our country. We have raised it to 20 years—the patent rights to be used for intellectual property. It has to be honoured in normal conditions. We cannot take the pretext under clauses 84, 85 and 86. Our country can always give compulsory licensing to manufacture these drugs and make them available to the general public. You could do it once in a while. But you cannot do it for all things. If that is the case, how are we going to tackle the situation? This is to be explained. This is one of the situations I can foresee. This has to be done without fear or favour or even modesty. We should go in as many times as needed for the amendment of this Act.

It is also necessary that we have to review the Intellectual Property Rights at regular intervals. We should also be alert about what is happening in the field of medicines. How we are going to tackle this has to be looked into. Unless this is done we will be facing a lot of difficulties in the tenure of patenting.

The other thing is, under the pretext of compulsory licensing any country without much obligation to the democratic values can always say compulsorily we will manufacture these for exports. They can manufacture them. They can relax that rule. If they go on exporting it to other countries, the patentee will lose all his merit and he will be at a disadvantage. How this will be linked with exports also will have to be looked into. Many countries can flood into India and spoil all our patents and likewise we can also do it in other countries. This compulsory licensing is an instrument which should be used very rarely. But in the common parlance under the normal circumstances we should honour our commitments. This is one area where the hon. Minister has to be very careful.

There is also the product patent protection which has to come necessarily in 2005. Before that, in a country

like India it is much easier for unscrupulous fellows to copy the process. That is why product patenting is also necessary. It is a necessary evil which has to come to a country like ours. We have to look forward to it. We should not look at it that product patenting is going to harm the country. It is going to protect the country's interest. It has to come in 2005 and I am sure that our hon. Minister will take necessary protections in all these things.

By and large, I would like to say we should be alert if public health is affected due to the high cost of medicines. Today, some medicines are available at exorbitant price. Unless it is reimbursed either by Parliament or the companies where they are working, it is very difficult to get such medicines today. The cost of medicines in the cases of hepatitis and viral fever is very high. These are the prices at which medicines are available. Keeping this in mind, how will you make medicines available to the common man? How are you going to protect the health of the common man? The poor people of this country should not feel that medicines are available only to the rich people. Every life is precious. Even the life of the poor has to be protected. So, how are you going to make these costly medicines available to the common people of this country? This point has to be explained by the hon. Minister...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): It is with your support...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: If that is going to solve the problem, we will do that. But it is not going to solve the problem. The problem has to be looked at from a different arena and has to be tackled in a different manner. I am sure that a seasoned Minister like Shri Maran will look into the availability of all the latest patented medicines to the common man of the country to safeguard his health. This is vital. Kindly look into this aspect. Sir, I support this Bill.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): At the very outset, our hon. Minister reminded us our obligation to TRIPS Agreement and other international commitments. It also shows us the element of helplessness. He pleaded helplessness that we cannot do anything as we are member of the WTO. Wherever we enact such a law, priority should be given to the interest of the nation and the common people of this country.

In 1970, the first Patent Bill was introduced and it was the model law under which our pharmaceutical

[Shri Ajoy Chakraborty]

industry grew up and the prices of drugs were the cheapest in our country compared to other countries of the world. When the first amendment came in 1999, eminent personalities of country, economists and scientists warned of adverse effect of the amendment. It is not only that. The Law Commission also warned the Government and asked whether it was necessary or not. What happened after that? In the name of Intellectual Property Act, our MNCs have enhanced the prices of life-saving drugs. It is beyond the reach of the common people of the country.

I urge the Minister to make a survey throughout the country so that he would appreciate the present position, the position before 1999 and after 1999.

I have gone through the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee very carefully. And I am very much disappointed to read it. It says "affordable and reasonable prices". What is an affordable prices? The price at which the poor man can buy it is an affordable prices. But what is the position now?

Sir, in our country, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, the people who are working in the organised sector, and those who are in high positions get medical facilities. They have the reimbursement facilities also. But what about the common people? What about the masses, the agriculture workers, the workers in the unorganised sector, and the poor people of the urban and rural areas who form eighty per cent of the population of our country? What facilities are they getting? May I ask the hon. Minister as to what safeguard have you provided in this Amendment to control the prices of life-saving drugs? I want to ask the hon. Minister that. Rich people can afford the high prices of drugs. But what about the common people, poorer people and masses of this country? How can they afford the prices which is rising sky high? So, my submission is that in the name of Intellectual Property Rights, MNCs are looting. They are looting the people of our country

The Minister reminded us about our obligation to the international community. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what happened in United States of U.S.? They have enacted a law according to which of U.S. enters into any international agreement or pact, if it is detrimental to interest of people of U.S. and if there is any conflict between the U.S. law and international law, then U.S. law will prevail which will be in the interest of the people

of U.S. They have enacted a law like this. Shri Suresh Kurup has already told this. The Conference did not take place in any U.S. country, or European country or in any Latin American country. They have shifted the venue to Doha to avoid the demonstration of the common people. At first you fought in Doha. But ultimately you succumbed to the pressure. But U.S. has enacted a law saying that their law will prevail if there is any conflict between their law and the international law. We should also keep the interest of the country, interest of the masses, and the interest of the common and poor people in our mind. There should be a stringent provision to control the price hike of medicines which is consumed by the common people of our country.

Sir, this morning we received this Bill in an envelope. I have submitted some amendments. But those amendments have not been circulated. I urge the hon. Minister to accept our amendments. Otherwise, we cannot oblige the hon. Minister because it is a life and death question of the people belonging to poorer sections of our country. So, I oppose the Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to congratulate all the hon. Members who generally offered constructive cooperation to this Bill. The Deputy Leader of Congress is present here. I have to thank the Congress Party because but for their willing cooperation, this Bill would never be passed. I should give my thanks and wholehearted supported to the JPC. They actually re-drafted Chapter XVI. They re-worked all the provisions. Today is a good day for me in the sense that my brother Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar was paying left-handed compliments. Probably, the reason is that he was one of the members of JPC and therefore, he is one of the authors of the reworked Bill. Even day before yesterday, when we met, he contributed an important amendment. Therefore, I have to thank him. It augurs well.

First of all, I would say that this Bill stands on the following pillars; public interest, public health and nutrition, national interest, national security, national protection of traditional knowledge and environment. Section 3 says what are not inventions. So, in the original Act, there were Sections 3 (a) to 3 (i)—only a testing process was there. Now it has become complicated. The JPC has removed it. The JPC had added seven more things. One is to take care of public morality which causes serious prejudices to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment. This is a new addition created by the JPC.

Then, the next important thing is the discovery of any living thing or non-living thing. They will not be patented. Additionally, plants and animals in the world or any part thereof, other than the micro-organisms can not be patented because you cannot create a Harvard Mouse or something like that. So, we have prevented it.

Then, an invention which is a traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties or traditionally known component-or components are also banned. They cannot be patented. These are very safe provisions.

Let me start with traditional knowledge. According to Section 3, it is not at all patentable. Then, section 64 is there. If it misses our attention and if it is patented, we can revoke it. Then Sections 25 (1) (a) to (k) is there. There is a clear ground. Any public can take opposition and challenge the thing before the Controller. These are the special safeguards for our traditional knowledge. Here, I have to tell you how *neem* was protected. *Neem* is a famous thing which comes from generation to generation. It is known for its many properties, one of them being wound healing properties. It was challenged. It was made a patent in Europe by the giant *W.R. Grace* at that time. This is a very important information. A manufacture from Delhi by name Mr. Abhay Phadke, who has worked in the *neem* tree business for 25 years, was one of the witnesses called by the Plaintiffs in the court room. Mr. Phadke told the court of law that he developed the process to manufacture *neem* oil as a pesticide as far back as 1985. The process carried out by Mr. Phadke with the naked eye on his own hand had astonishing similarities to that patented by Mr. *W.R. Grace* as his intellectual property. So, it was removed. The patent was denied. It was taken out. We are not patenting micro-organisms. Micro-organisms are not being made patentable in the Bill. Likewise, the discovery of any living or non-living thing being are specifically excluded because naturally-occurring micro-organisms are nowhere patentable. But since product patents are not being introduced, we may have to introduced it before 1.1.2005. Artificially developed micro-organisms will also not be patentable. Here, I want to quote an example. Our house-wise all over India made curd out of milk by a process.

The micro-organism is responsible for it. It takes about 8 to 10 hours. Suppose somebody discovers another micro-organism by which curd can be prepared within 2 hours, the product cannot be patented. Therefore, the

micro organism will not be patented. That provision is there. However, the process by which the micro-organism has been developed can be patented if it meets the criteria for invention. This is a good example.

Sir, a question was raised by many of my colleagues, especially by Mr. Shyama Charan Shukla and Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, about licence of right. I would like to inform them that this Bill was before the JPC for almost two years. They had gone through every word of it. They thought that it was not necessary. At the cost of the repetition, I would like to say what is licence of right. This is an ordinary commercial licence. So, the endorsement, if it is allowed, is indicative of the willingness of the person to give licences. But why was it removed and why did we not resort to it? It is because we have got a very powerful provision under Section 92 of the Act. In the United Kingdom, there are two kinds of licence of right. One is for WTO countries and another is for non-WTO countries, but they have also amended their law in 1999.

So, Section 92 of our law is very powerful. It takes away all the so-called licence of rights. Regarding licence of right, I would like to quote the famous author David Bainbridge. In his boo "Intellectual Property"; published by Financial Times, This is what he said:

"This provision might be used by a proprietor who has been unable to exploit his patent to good effect."

He says that only those people who cannot exploit their patent will use provision. So, it is doubtful as to whether making an entry in the register to the effect that licences are available as a right makes any differences because if the invention is commercially attractive in the first place, the proprietor should have no difficulty in finding an organisation or a company willing to exploit it under an assignment or exclusive licence. If there was a demand, he would have sold it. So, only when there is no commercial demand, he resorts to this kind of a licence. However, apart from this form of free advertisement,— he says that licence of right is a free advertisement—he gets one benefit. There is an added bonus for the proprietor because the subsequent renewal fee is reduced. So, this is the difference. We have done away with it now. Instead, we have used the most powerful Chapter, that is Chapter XVI.

Sir, many hon. Members have raised a question to why we should give three years. I agree that a period of

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

three years is not at all necessary. As per Section 100 of the original Act, the Government can use it any time and there is no time limit. We have to just notify and use it. Then, Section 47 says that grant of patents is subject to certain conditions. Section 102 deals with acquisition of inventions and patents by the Central Government. Why should the Central Government acquire a patent and acquire a medicine? They can do it only in the interest of public health system. They can procure it and sell it to hospitals or they can give it to third parties. So, all these provisions are there.

I would like to inform Mr. Suresh Kurup that it is not necessary that we should wait for three years. If the Government wants, they can invoke all these provisions under Sections 47, 100 and 102 whenever they want. These provisions can be invoked any time and they can take away the right of the patent holder. Now, what is important is Chapter XVI, which speaks about compulsory licence.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 5.30 hours and now it is time for 'half an hour discussion'. After passing of the Bill if the House agrees then there would be a statement by hon'ble Minister of Home affairs in regard to incident which was occurred in Jammu and Kashmir and after that there would be an half an hour discussion.

[English]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: There is the usual procedure. We have to notify the Government. We have to call for the Opposition. We have to give a hearing. All those things are there. Day before yesterday, when we met, we made it very strong in the sense that in circumstances of national emergency or circumstances of extreme urgency or in case of public non-commercial use, the usual procedure will not apply. The Government can straightway, by a Notification, procure it from the patent holder or from the company and distribute it. This is very important thing.

Who will decide that there is a national emergency? Who will decide that there is an extreme urgency? Who will decide that it is required by public for a non-commercial use? It is the Government alone. That is the flexibility available in the Doha Declaration. So, the first sentence in Section 92 is:

"If the Central Government is satisfied...it may make a declaration."

If they make a declaration, that is all. What are we dispensing with? We are dispensing with the usual procedure and the provisions of Sections 83, 87, 88, 89 and 90 shall apply.

Let us see what they are. Here is a list. Section 83 gives a list of general principles. What are the general principles? This invention should be worked in India on a commercial scale. They cannot work it somewhere. It should be worked here. That means, it should be imported or it should be produced here. Section 83 says:

"(c) that the protection and enforcement of patent rights contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge."

So, it should help our technology transfer.

Then, it says:

"(d) that patents granted do not impede protection of public health and nutrition and should act as instrument to promote public interest specially in sectors of vital importance for socio-economic and technological development of India;"

This is much more important.

Finally, part (e) says:

"that patents granted do not in any way prohibit Central Government in taking measures to protect public health;"

So, the Central Government has been given wide range of powers.

Then, most importantly, the patents are granted to make the benefit of the patented invention available at reasonably affordable prices to the public.

So, Mr. Aiyar asked a question: "Who will decide the reasonably affordable prices?" We have to decide it. The Government has to decide it. The Controller has to decide it. Mr. Aiyar clearly stated that all these things will first go to the WTO. First, it should come to the Supreme Court.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund):
After three years?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: No; immediately. So, please ask Mr. Aiyar. He is the author of that amendment.

It would be immediately by a Notification. That is all. It is not that you have to inform him. It could be without informing him. That is why we have dispensed with this article.

Then, there are general purposes for grant of compulsory licensing. What are the purposes? The patents of inventions are worked on a commercial scale in the territory of India without undue delay. They should not get a patent and sleep over it or create an artificial demand or create a monopoly. To the fullest extent, that is reasonably practicable. What is the reasonableness? It will be decided by the Government. It will be decided by the Controller. Then, in the interest of any person, for the time being, making or developing an invention in the territory of India under the protection of a patent is not unfairly treated. For example, Dr. Reddy's Lab produces something. You should not come here to do mischief to do harm to Dr. Reddy's research work. So, that provision is there that the patent articles are made available to the public again at reasonable prices.

Then, the licence is granted with a predominant purpose of supplying it to the Indian market. That means, after predominantly satisfying the requirements of a local market, we can export also. These are the provisions. These provisions over-ride. Before this provision, what is the licence or right? Nothing. That is why the JPC in its wisdom have removed it. Therefore, there is no requirement for a licence of right.

I think that this kind of power can exist only in an authoritarian system. It all depends upon the facts and circumstances of the case. Let us wait and let us see how the legal jurisprudence traverses in the Supreme Court.

These are provisions. Time is short. I can only say that everybody was telling about the 1970 Act. Mr. Aiyar also referred to it, when he was sitting in the Gallery when Mr. Dinesh Singh was the Minister. But I will still further go back. It was the vision of Pandit Nehru. He created Justice Rajagopalan Ayyangar Committee. The Committee suggested that let us allocate something for process patenting for developing our economy. It is a great achievement. With a foresight, with a vision, the Ayyangar Committee had recommended—I see a comment: "The Patent Act of 1970 was not an accidental piece of legislation, but a deliberate assertion of the national system." So, we have asserted it. What is the result? That Policy instrument was suitable for that era and now we have to prepare ourselves for the new era.

Today we see that we generate medicine. India is number one in the world. In IT and software in the knowledge-based industry, we are going up and up. Therefore, if you want, I can give you a list. As of now, our industries are discovering new molecules.

Even today, I have seen an article that for cancer, Dr. Reddy's have discovered a new molecule. What a day? They are co-marketing it, co-developing it with other multinationals. Here is a turning point. So, this is the time, let us move over from reverse engineering mode to the R&D mode. I think, this Bill will pave way for it.

Once again, I thank all the hon. Members.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (*Mayiladuturai*): The hon. Minister should say that he is going to bring Patents Third (*Amendment*) Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: He is a learned man. He was from the IFS. It has to come, whoever is there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The hon. Minister should just say that.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is not necessary. It will come, it has to come before 1.1.2005. If it is delayed, again somebody will go to the WTO.

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Minister should not sum up by saying reverse engineering. This is just finding a new path as going to the top of the Everest, you go *via* South Pole or North and you face China. Our engineers and scientists are finding new ways to discover medicines. It is not reverse engineering.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I am saying we have got innovative methods. So, instead of saying reverse engineering, he should have said copying methods. I will say new innovative methods. They are experts. They have a lot of space. About 90 per cent of the WHO drugs are generic medicines.

Mr. Aiyar wanted to know whether there will be room or not. There will be a lot of room. Ninety per cent space is available for those things because usually, as you know, to develop a new medicine it requires about five hundred million dollars. Three out of ten recover the R&D cost. Out of 100, ten per cent come to the trial stage. So, there will be always room for innovative or reverse engineering.

So, once again I thank all the hon. Members for their cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2 Substitution of certain words
"High Court" and "Court"**

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment section 2

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rupchand Pal—not present.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of section 3

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 41, insert

(fa) in clause (l) for sub-clause (i) the following sub-clauses shall be substituted namely:—

(i) Pharmaceutical substances includes—drug

Chemical entity, or medicinal drug or drug molecule

Or bulk drug involving inventive steps. (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—not present.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: I am moving my amendment No. 10.

I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 21 and 22,—

omit "other than micro-organisms but" (10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal to move amendment No. 11—Not present.

Shri Shyamacharan Shukla, are you moving your amendment No. 43?

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA: In view of the reply of the Minister, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 6 and 10 moved by Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to vote.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Amendment of Section 5

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—not present.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: I beg to move:

Page 3, for line 36 to 39,—

substitute "5. for section 5 of the principal Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'5. Patents shall be available for any inventions including pharmaceutical substances whether products or processes in all field of technology, provided that they are new, involve an inventive step and are capable of industrial application.

Explanation:— For the purposes of this section, the term 'inventive step' and 'capable of industrial application' may be deemed to be synonymous with the term 'non-obvious' and 'useful' respectively." (12)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 12 moved by Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Amendment of section 10

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Amendment of Chapter IV

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21 Insertion of new section 39

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 24 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 25 Substitution of new section
For section 48**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal to move the amendment—Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 27 Substitution of new
chapter for chapter XVI**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rupchand Pal—Not present.

The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 38 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 39 Substitution of new
chapter for chapter XVI**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 27 to 29—Shri Rupchand Pal. He is not present.

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, are you moving amendment No. 30?

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Yes, I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 12, line 35,—

for "directs the patentee to grant"

substitute "grants" (30)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 31 and 32—Shri Rupchand Pal and Shri Basu Deb Acharia are not here.

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, are you moving your amendment No. 33?

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Yes, I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 13, *after* line 36, *insert*

"84A. Unsuccessful attempt to obtain compulsory licence directly from the patentee:—

- (1) Where the individual merits of an applicant have been determined by the Controller to use the patented invention and that the proposed user has made efforts to obtain authorisation from the patentee to use the patent on reasonable commercial terms and conditions and that such efforts have not been successful within a reasonable period of time, the Controller shall at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of sealing of the patent, grant compulsory licence to the proposed user on such terms and conditions as he may deem fit;
- (2) The reasonable period after which the proposed user may approach the Controller would be not less than 150 days from the date he had approached the patent holder. The commercial terms and conditions offered by the proposed user would be considered as reasonable by the Controller if any royalty and other remuneration offered by him shall be between four and eight per cent of the annual sales turnover at net ex-factory sale price. The period of the licence shall be co-terminus with the period available to the patentee." (33)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 34 to 41—Shri Rupchand Pal is not here.

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, are you moving amendment No. 42?

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Yes, I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 17, *after* line 10, *insert*—

"92A. Compulsory licences in public interest:—

At any time after sealing of the patent, the Controller shall have the right to issue compulsory licence or licences

on any patented product relating to public health as notified by the Government in public interests in official gazette on such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable.

- (2) The reasonable terms and conditions would be either a lumpsum compensation or royalty and other remunerations not exceeding four per cent of net ex-factory annual sale turnover payable to the patentee for the remaining term of the patent." (42)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 30, 33 and 42 moved by Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to the vote of the house.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3^c stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 66 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Here, I want to make one submission.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar expressed a desire about product patent. If he and his party say, 'Yes', with the permission of the hon. Prime Minister and with the approval of the Cabinet, I may bring a Bill that could come into effect in 2005.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: No.

Section 4 of the original 1970 Act, which excluded product patents for drugs and pharmaceuticals has not been amended by this Bill. That position should remain. In the meanwhile. Shri Murasoli Maran should fight in the WTO and the TRIPS Council. After he has won or lost over there or after he has been replaced here, we can consider the Patents (Third Amendment) Bill.

17.49 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER*

Terrorist Attack on Bus Passengers and Army Camp at Kaluchak, Jammu District

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, it is my sad duty to inform the House that at about 6.15 a.m., today morning, a serious terrorist incident occurred near Kaluchak in Jammu District on Pathankot-Jammu National Highway. Three terrorists in army-type uniform boarded a Himachal Pradesh Roadways bus at Vijaypur between Pathankot and Jammu. As soon as the bus reached Kaluchak Bridge, the terrorists started shooting indiscriminately at passengers. They then de-boarded the bus and threw a grenade towards the bus. They then ran towards the Army Camp, Kaluchak. The three terrorists entered the family lines of the Army Camp where they continued firing and throwing grenades indiscriminately, killing some Army personnel and members of their families.

While all the three terrorists were killed during the encounter as per latest reports, the following is the number of casualties in the incident. Three Army personnel and eight family members of Army personnel and 19 other civilians were killed.

Out of the total 30 persons killed, 11 were women and ten were children.

Forty-seven injured persons are being treated in the military hospital and one person has been shifted to the Jammu medical college hospital.

Besides senior Army, Civilian officials from Jammu, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, the Governor

of Jammu and Kashmir, the Minister of State for Home, Jammu and Kashmir and the DGP, Jammu and Kashmir have visited the site of the incident and reviewed the situation. They also met the injured in the hospitals.

Abu Usama, said to be a spokesman of Lashker-e-Toiba (LeT) based in PoK, has telephonically claimed to a Srinagar news agency that the incident was the handiwork of the new outfit Al-Man-Suren floated by the LeT. The Jamait-ul-Mujahideen (JuM) has also claimed responsibility for the incident. The incident appears to have been timed to demonstrate to the world that despite the "global coalition against terrorism", the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir will continue to be active. It is not a coincidence that the incident has occurred at a time when a senior US State Department official is visiting our country.

It may be reiterated that the Government remains committed to taking all steps to control militancy within Jammu and Kashmir. The Security Forces have been conducting intelligence based operations against the terrorists as result of which during the first four months of this calendar year 601 terrorists, of whom 190 are foreign mercenaries, have been killed by the Security Forces.

In view of the gravity of the incident, Shri I.D. Swami, Minister of State for Home Affairs and Special Secretary for Jammu and Kashmir, Shri A.K. Bhandari are leaving for Jammu now.

17.52 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Foreign funding to Madarass

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up item No. 23-Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion which is now listed is arising out of a Starred Question answered in this House. I am thankful to you for having allowed this discussion which is extremely important at this hour of the nation to dispel all kinds of misgivings which are widely being spreaded

*Also placed in Library. See No. LT 5710-A/2002

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

not only among the Muslims, but all kinds of institutions be it Hindus or Buddhists or Muslims, where besides the normal education, teaching or religion based on humanity are conducted.

Sir, the type of education in the country, i.e., Central Board of Secondary Education, State level Secondary Education, Missionary institutions and their English medium schools, Ramakrishna Mission and their schools and colleges, Gurukul Schools, Madarasa Education under Madarasa Board are the regular features of our country's education system at the grass-root.

Students' population in the age group of 6-10 and 10-16 hardly had required number of institutions in the country. In spite of completion of the Ninth Plan, at Junior School and High School, Secondary School are often compensated by privately organised initiative of the teachers, social workers, volunteers, NGOs to conduct unorganised schools and institutions with a hope for recognition at an appropriate day by the respective State Government. There are institutions also which are run by the trustees.

Insofar as Madarasa education is concerned, there are two types. One is recognised Madarasa, as per the curriculum of the State level secondary education syllabus and approved by the Madarasa Board and the other is unorganised Madarassa and these are operated in three levels—Primary Junior High and Senior High Madarasa.

In so far as private level *Madarsas* are concerned, these are known as *Khariji Madarasas*, which funded by several collections having Islamic faith, based on their own understanding, collected through, *Zakat*, *Fitra*, *Qurbani* and other methods. In the border districts of Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat, there are umpteen number of *Madarsas* to accommodate the students. It is interesting to note the *Madarsas* in Bengal, especially those which are recognised, are having students from both the communities, together with the teaching staff from both the communities who are teaching on the basis of the approved syllabus of the State Secondary Board. I personally visited a *Madarsa* called *Zakua Madarsa*, where I found that 45 per cent of the students and teachers are Hindus and the balance are Muslims. Similar is the syllabus which I discovered in a *Madarsa* called *Motiganj Madarsa* in Samsi of my constituency where I found that though the *Madarsa* is not recognised, the syllabus is the approved syllabus of the Board of Secondary Education of the Government of West Bengal.

When we talk of modernising education and imparting modern education selectively, it is no good saying that only *Madarsas* are not modernised. There are examples of Government-sponsored primary schools where even the rooftops of the schools do not exist and the students can hardly find a place to sit and study. Even teachers' attendance is not regular in those areas.

Study of religion is not confined only in *Madarsas*. Form the days of our *rishis* and *munis* in the ancient times, the best course of education started with understanding *Vedas*, understanding *Upanishads*, understanding *Puranas*, and understanding all kinds of religious traditions. Gurudeb Tagore, in many of his compositions, has stated how the primary education in the earlier days used to be based on the teaching of *Upanishads*. In our country today, there are schools and colleges, right up to the level of university, where religious education, right from the *Vedic* school of thought to *Puranas*, *Upanishads* and also the thought of *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are studied. In post-graduate classes of the Modern Languages Department of the Calcutta University, where Bengali literature is studied by both Hindus and Muslims, Lord *Krishna's* message and *Vaishnava* religion is a compulsory subject which one has to study in depth. Therefore, the study of religion in educational curriculum is neither a crime nor it should be opposed at all. What I am trying to argue is that in our country, the Constitution gives the right. When we enter in a school of Ramakrishna Mission, we have to say

[Translation]

"uttishthat Jagrat Prapaya Varain Niboditha."

[English]

When we enter into a Christian school, we have to say the message of Lord Christ. When we enter into a Hindu school called *Gurukul*, there, we are first taught what is the *Gayatri mantra*—

[Translation]

"Om Bhoorbhoova Swaha Tat Sviturvareniyam,
Bhargo Devasyah Dhimahi Dhiyo Yonha Prachodyat."

[English]

When we go to a *Madarsa*—even in the primary standard of *Madarsa*—just as the Hindus feel that some *mantras* are to be cited only in *Sanskrit*, like *Gayatri mantra*, in the same way, the *Madarsas* also try to

educate their children in the primary standard the actual message of Holy *Quran* an Arabic and Persian language which preserves the basic tenets of the Islamic faith in the Holy *Quran*. This is a phenomenal thing and this is an interesting thing which combines our faith and the unity of the nation. Therefore, to propagate that taking foreign aid, *Madarsas* are teaching religion and that religion in inciting violence, is not at all a factual thing.

When this debate started in our State where the largest number of *Madarsas* exist in the country next to any other State, I toured 120 *Madarsas* and out of those 120 *Madarsas*, I found that more than 70 are not recognised and there, the students share in one room in the night, facing the mosquitoes, and eat on the support of the local Muslims which they contribute through *Qurbani*, *Fitra* and *Zakat*. The teachers, the *Maulvis* used to get Rs. 75 to Rs. 100—at the most Rs. 200—as remuneration to take them. It is a fact that the country is committed to fight terrorism, the country is determined to finish the cross-border terrorism. We have seen what has happened today in Jammu as per the report of the Home Minister. The entire Parliament is united with the Government to combat the terrorism, wherever it is, come what may.

18.00 hrs.

But Sir, in the name of fighting terrorism, we should not antagonise the whole system of education in this country in a manner that all turn out to be terrorists. If there is a selective case of any school or college where a particular teacher—like Professor Geelani has been arrested in connection with attack on Parliament—where a particular professor or a particular student is involved in terrorist activities, haul him up, detain him, but do not accuse and abuse the system of education.

Sir, when the naxalite movement started, a large number of naxalite leaders came out from a college of West Bengal called the Presidency College and the important leaders came out from the Presidency College. But it does not mean that the Presidency College and system of education had produced naxalites. Sir, at one point of time, a few of the followers of the LTTE also came from some universities either in Sir Lanka or in India. It does not mean that universities are making criminals. If a particular teacher like Professor Geelani of Delhi, or if a particular student is taking shelter either in a mosque or in a temple or in somebody else's house or in a *Madarsa*, he should be detained. We have no

two opinions about it. But in that case, it is wrong to accuse that *Madarasas* in general are indulging in anti-national activities by using foreign funding.

Sir, I may submit, through you, to the hon. Minister that the foreign funding is received under a law called Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and that law is governed and monitored by the Home Ministry. That law is giving support not only to the Muslim institutions or *Madarasas*, but also to the Christian missionaries' schools, to Hindu religious trusts' schools and to NGOs' schools throughout the country. I can submit a list of how many non-Muslim organisations are also receiving foreign contribution under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. If the Government find that the foreign contribution is being mis-utilised for ulterior purpose against the nation, be it a Hindu or a Muslim, the Government should show their strong hands and we shall all stand by them, but to generalise and accuse a system of education, which is being perceived by the *Madarasas* and *Madarasa* Board, it would be wrong in this hour of conflict.

Therefore, my questions are very limited. My first question is whether the Minister is in possession of any list of *Madarasas*, especially of West Bengal, which are involved in anti-national activities as per the report of West Bengal Government, and if so, whether those are brought to the notice and remedial steps have been taken. Second, I want to know whether the Government will advise the concerned State Governments to recognise the unrecognised *Madarasas* immediately within a time-frame and to see that along with their religious education, the education that is required to scope with the competition of the established secondary schools is introduced in line with State's secondary syllabus and primary syllabus at primary and secondary levels. Third, I would like to know whether *Madarasa* Boards of respective States would be given enough support financially to construct and reconstruct, renovate or rehabilitate the existing *Madarasas* for a congenial atmosphere and modern equipment to impart education throughout the country.

Sir, I had the privilege to go through a booklet published by Shri Mufti Ahmed Dehalvi of Gujarat. He is the General Secretary of *Majlis-e-Tahbib Madarasas* of Gujarat. Sir, though I do not agree with many of the contents as he has described, but a few things are very genuine and I feel that they are a message to me also. They say that their way of teaching, using foreign funding and other funding involves (a) the message of Holy *Qoran*

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

to the young kids to understand what is the Islamic faith; (b) the social habits and behaviours pertaining to personal integrity, moral values of the life; and (c) social reforms and modern values of human life, academic profession or instruction.

Finally, he mentioned that no less than Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali the great freedom fighters of this country, who were groomed through the *Madarasa* system of education, had also contributed immensely for the understanding of our national movement.

Today, unfortunately—I am not talking of Gujarat and Rajasthan—in our State, a few months back, a wide spread message had gone that *Madarasas* are wrong and *Madarasas* are doing anti-national activities. I tell you, Sir, that I had to travel 120 *Madarasas* and in one selective *Madarasas*, I spent six hours to go in details to find out what exactly is their teaching. Sir, I do not know arabic and Persian languages. I took an expert with me, without disclosing his identity. When the prayer meeting was over, I asked him to translate to me what they taught.

The message that I gathered there was, “Be brave, be honest, be a patriot, support people and the humanity in the hour of crisis”. When I heard this translation, I was inspired. I talked to the children afterwards and I enquired from them as to what the *Maulana* had taught. They said that this was what he said. They spoke to me in Bengali. If I had not taken the interpreter, I would have been under the wrong impression that they are possibly inciting violence and doing something. Therefore, the Government's duty is to dispel the misunderstanding.

We want the children to acquainted with the teachings of all religions in this country, be it in the Ramakrishna Mission, be it in a Christian Public School or be it in a *Madarsa*. If there is a wrong-doer, the law should take its own course. Please do not abuse, accuse or generalise the whole thing. If foreign funding in any institution is being misused, please haul them up; I do not mind it. If you want to regulate these institutions by taking steps that are more stringent, like auditing, checking the utilisation aspect and all that, then we will all support you. However, this bad impression should be cleared that *madarasas* are contributing to the anti-national activities and are supporting terrorism.

I do not know whether the West Bengal Government had sent any communication to the Home Minister. If they have conveyed any special message pertaining to the functioning of any particular *madarsa* in our State, that too in the districts of Murshidabad, Maldah, and Dinajpur, which I represent, please inform us. We will cooperate with you and the State Government to correct them. Without that, if you simply accuse and air the whole issue in the country, it will be a disaster. All those young children would feel isolated in this country. They will think that nobody is there to talk about them. It will give a wrong message to those who are dependent on the Government's final view and understanding.

Sir, I represent a constituency, which has the constituency of Shri Shahnawaz Hussain as its border. You cannot imagine the situation and my tears cannot explain it to you. I feel most guilty that we could not do anything to them in 50 years. I admit my guilt. The young Muslim children with one *lungi* and one shirt, after six hours of training, wait with a *thali* to get a little rice in the night, which the *Maulana* shares with them. In the morning, they eat *channa* and drink water, which is their breakfast. I found that for 15 minutes, they recite the Holy Koran; for twenty minutes, they teach about their religion, and for three hours, they teach about mathematics, geography and history. They learn all these things, after eating *channa* as breakfast, and we are accusing them as terrorists, which is absolutely wrong. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to dispel the whole misgivings and to give a message that *madarsa* education *per se* is not against the nation. If somebody is misusing the foreign funding, the Government should take action.

With these words and these questions, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, in the answer that was given to Question number 223 by the Minister of Home Affairs, it was felt that the Foreign Contributions Act requires a change. The Government is just going to bring in a change because they found that all the provisions of this Foreign Contributions Act are not very effective.

Sir, I fully agree with hon. Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi who, from his own experience, made a narration of what sort of syllabus the *madarsa* students undergo. I fully agree with him. But I do not think that this is the case

everywhere in India. It might be the case or the correct thing, wherever he had gone, but we cannot say that the same thing persists everywhere in India. I will give you the example of this. *India Today*, just about two issues back, had brought out an article about the border districts of Rajasthan. They have mentioned that previously it was very difficult to distinguish a Hindu from a Muslim in those border districts of Rajasthan because both of them had the similar type of dress and turbans.

But now-a-days gradually the Muslim in those areas are trying to distinguish themselves from the Hindus by putting on a different kind of a dress. Now, instead of putting on a *turban* they have started putting on skull caps and are wearing traditional Muslim dresses. The reason that has been cited for such a change is that quite a few number of *madarasas* have sprang up in those border districts. The same thing is being noticed in the bordering districts of Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. There have been quite a few articles written on this in the various newspapers and magazines.

Sir, I have just two to three questions to put the hon. Minister. Is the Government in a position to have any control over the syllabus of the *madrasas*? Or, would the *madrasas* only select their syllabus? I agree that Government is not controlling the *madrasas* since the *madrasas* are private institutions. But there are many other private institutions also in India. So, the Government could at least control the educational aspect of the *madrasas* and decide about the syllabus to be taught in those *madrasas*. Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi, the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development, once said that science should be taught in the *madrasas* and that he was prepared to give funds for that. Now, would the Government have any control over the syllabus that is being taught in the *madrasas*?

Sir, the second point is about the funds. It is a different matter whether the funds are being utilised or are being misutilised but the moot question is, what has been the source of funding for the *madrasas*? It is known that they are being funded by foreign countries but for what purpose are these *madrasas* being funded? Would the Government find this out?

Sir, the final question is, when would the Government amend the Foreign Contribution Act? Is the Government

proposing any amendment to this Act? If so, when are they going to bring in those amendments to the Act?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): I also want to ask one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time and this is not possible according to the rule.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I have also given notice to speak on this. I have given in writing.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only four names got sanctioned as per rules.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is an important issue. The Chair always decides so.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Please allow for just two minutes...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Its allright, but I would not allow for more than two minutes.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, this is an important public issue. You please allow me for just two minutes.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I am really happy about the fact that such an important issue of the *madrasas* has been raised in this discussion.

Sir, at the outset I would like to submit that there is a lot of misconception and misunderstanding about the *madrasas*. The campaign that has been unleashed against the *madrasas* is only a part of the hate propoganda that has been going on against a particular community in the country. My hon. friend from treasury Bench was saying that the Government should control the syllabus of the

[Shri E. Ahamed]

madrasas. I would like to ask if the Government would take the same step in respect of the other religious institutions run by other communities. There are institutions, in this country, that are being run by Sangh Parivars, I am not accusing anybody, by section of the majority community. There are institutions, in this country, that are majority community. Would the Government take action against those who are engaging themselves in a hate campaign against a community? This campaign against Madrasas is, in fact, an exaggerated campaign. As a matter of fact, I know the functioning of the *madrasas* very well, the students there are taught in the *Arabic* language. They are given instructions from the Holi Quran and they also are given lessons on moral values and patriotism. Patriotism is an integral part of Muslim faith for Muslims. That is being taught in Madrasas.

They are teaching the students how they should be patriotic to the country. Nobody knows that. They are also teaching moral values there. Now this campaign against Madrasas has been exaggerated.

My friend, hon. Minister of State for Home Shri Vidyasagar Rao came to my place Kozhikode to inaugurate the delegates meeting of the Bharatiya Yuva Janata Morcha on 9th April this year. It was reported in *The Hindu* of 10th April, 2002 under the headline 'Madrasas posing threat to Kerala's security'. I would like to say that Kerala is the only State in this country which is not posed any threat to any other part of the country. So far as the Muslims of Kerala are concerned, with all authority at my command I would say that they are the bulwarks against extremism and terrorism in the country.

In that report of HINDU of 10th April, the Minister Shri Vidyasagar Rao said that terrorist activities were taking place in Kerala. I strongly deny it. He then said, "Mushrooming of these traditional institutions in the name of propagating religion is posing danger to the internal security of the country." The hon. Minister on 19th March this year, in a question asked by Shri K. Yerraniadu, stated in this House that no survey of this kind was conducted. However, the same Minister, while addressing the Bharatiya Yuva Janta Morcha, says "Of course, not all Madrasas can be put in this category. But a majority of them have shady dealings." I would like to know from the Minister as to why he did not take any action against

that majority of Madrasas that were posing a threat. I want to make it absolutely clear that my Muslim community in this country and my party Indian Union Muslim League always stood for the security of the country. This whole thing is exaggerated to run a hate campaign against Muslims and Madrasas. Muslim, Madrasa, Masjid are anathema to a section of people in this country.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister to clarify his stand on this now.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): Sir, BJP has only one Muslim. He is a Minister now and is sitting here. He should talk about his views on this.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: He will not say anything. I want to ask from hon'ble Minister that how many Madrasas are there in India. I have read that you have constituted a committee under.

[English]

Internal Security Committee by Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of hon. Minister Shri L.K. Advani,

[Translation]

what is the report of that Committee and whether it has been implemented? We have read that some Madrasas are giving protection to the terrorists in the name of Education and the terrorists have got training in these madrasas. I want to know from hon'ble Minister that what is the number of terrorists and what action have you taken against them? I have a book it is given in its editorial that only Islam related education is given there. Nobody knows that who is the President of our country. They know about Osama Bin Laden but they do not know about Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I want to urge the Government that what is the source of funding from abroad and to whom it may be given? Whether the Government want to do registration like the registration which was done in Pakistan for training which was being given to Jehades in Madrasas? Education of Islam religion is given there, we do not have any objection on giving education related to any religion but whether you are trying to give facilities for providing education like Pakistan who is giving education related to advanced technology to women? Pakistan has imposed a restriction on

terrorists. Through Pakistan these Afgan and Kashmir...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Pakistan itself trains terrorists. Hindustan does not train terrorists...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Pakistan forced for registration in Madrasas due to heavy pressure. You will also force to do the registrar in Madrasas. Please also tell us about the Internal Security Committee constituted by you.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my good friend Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi had explained at length about the Madrasas and their activities. There is a misconception going on all over the country about the Government's stand on *Madarsas*.

My good and young friend, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, must have also got his education during his childhood in *Madrasas*. Then how come he is in the Ministry? So, it is a misconception. I do not know whether his bio-data has been properly checked. If that be the fact and when he can be inducted in the Ministry, there is no reason why the other fellows, who are taking education in different *Madarsas* cannot be?

Sir, I know one instance. I will give the names for just verification. In my Constituency, there is a *Madarsa* known as Baskandi *Madarsa*. They have taken care of 92 orphaned children from Kokrajhar as there were riots. The Chief Minister requested the *Madarsa* people to take care of them. Now, those people are feeling those boys and also giving them computer education. I am giving them computers. I have given them computers from my MP Local Area Development Fund. So, to tell that all the *Madarsas* are bad is very unfortunate. It should not be *en bloc* said like that. It is for the good of the country, for the good of the humanity and for the good of good relations between Hindus and Muslims. So, it is high time now that the Government identifies that these are the *Madarsas* which are doing anti-State and anti-social activities. If they find any, they should tell us. We shall boycott them.

But to tell that all the *Madarsas* are bad is very unfortunate. It should not be done and it cannot be done like this.

Sir, the hon. Minister had gone to Kerala and gave some statements. As a Minister, it is his duty to create a congenial atmosphere between the Hindu and Muslims. In Assam, the Muslim—we have seen—are as patriotic as any other Muslims of the country. They are there for years together. In my Constituency, during election time, he went there and preached against me. There is nothing wrong in it, politically. But who were his crowds? All these *Madarsas* boys and children! For vote he needs their help. For castigating them, he sits there and laughs. He should protect them and listen to them so that the problem does not come.

My hon. friend from that side has also raised a good point. Let it be clarified. Many schools are getting help. Even many of the Hindu organisations are now getting help from London. I, as a Minister, visited one of the temples there, which was opened by Shri Advani himself, and they told me that every month they send money to Indian institutions for preaching of various other things, and not religion. There is nothing wrong in it.

So, in the end, I would request the hon. Minister to give a correct and factual answer. It should not be a vague answer.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as my name has been mentioned so I want to give clarification. I have also studied in *Madarsa*. Our Governmental have never said anything against any *Madarsa*. This matter was raised last time also. Important Muslim leaders of the country had met the Prime Minister. He said that *Madarsas* are important source of knowledge. People who have got education in *Madarsas* had played an important role in struggle of independence. Maulana Hasan Mohani and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, all these people got education in *Madarsas*. I am also Minister in the present BJP's Government and I also studied in *Madarsas*. Our Government does not look upon *Madarsas* with doubtful angle. But whenever we want to do something good, some people do not like our style of working and it seems that they doubt on our working. Vidyasagar Raoji our hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs have never said so. Prime Minister had stated in Parliament that we respect *Madarsas*. We treat each and every *Madarsa* equally, there is no problem anywhere. Regarding what you have said I want to say that I have also gone to that place and *Madarsa*, people have full confidence in our Government. We assure that Government is not against *Madrasas*.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the accident which took place two days ago. In that train accident...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This type of a statement from Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain is welcome. He should convince the other people who have some misgivings...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I only brought the facts to the notice of the hon. Minister so that he could clarify them...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a discussion about statement given in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question asked on 19 March, 2002 regarding funding of Madarsas. I specifically want to ask hon'ble Minister that he has mentioned in his written reply that Foreign Act, 1976 is not providing proper protection regarding funding to organisations from abroad and is unable to control its use, through you I want to ask that when he is bringing Amendment in it? My second question is that Minister has said that Government would bring a new law in place of Foreign Act in Parliament to control the use of foreign money, when this bill would be introduced in this regard to make it a law and by when it would be passed?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion.

This discussion emanates from the Starred Question No. 223. It is very clear from the answers given on that day. It was asked:

"(a) whether the Government have carried out any survey regarding foreign funding to *Madarsas* in border areas of the country as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 24, 2002;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard and the outcome of survey;

(d) whether these *Madarsas* are financed by Karachi based trust which has not followed the legal procedures specified under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act."

For answers to (a), (b) and (c), we said "No."

Regarding the proposed amendments which are likely to be brought about to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, we said, "Yes", because we are contemplating to amend the provisions of that Act.

Today's entire discussion centred around these questions: whether the *Madarsas* are receiving any foreign contribution; whether they are contravening the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act; and whether they are breeding illegal and unlawful activities. This is what I could get from the arguments.

Shri Dasmunsi has clearly stated the point about the different religions in the country. It may be Hindu religion or Muslim religion or Sikh or Buddhist, this Government—it may be the Central Government or the State Governments—does not have sufficient funds to provide or infrastructure to provide to educate most of the poor students in this country. Therefore, most of religious institutions have come up; they are getting funds from foreign countries and they are also getting funds from the well-wishers in this country. They are running *Madrasas*.

I totally agree with the arguments of Shri Dasmunsi; I also accept all his suggestions. There is no dispute at all. The answer given on that day was very clear. Today also, I would like to make it further clear. Shri Dasmunsi was referring to one book or some statement regarding *Madarsas*.

I am reading from a report called 'Financial Assistance for modernisation of the Madarsa Education'. This is the intention of the Minister of Human Resource Development.

"The Government of India is conscious of the importance of the Indian classical languages including

Arabic and Persian, preserving the cultural heritage, maintaining social harmony and national unity. Traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maqtabas have been playing a very significant role for centuries in preserving Arabic and Persian languages and the cultural heritage of the country enriched by the synergic introduction of the Islamic traditions."

The high-powered panel on minorities set up by the Government of India in 1980, while reviewing the Madarsa Education system, has emphasised the need for its modernisation. It states:

"Religious institutions like Maqtabas and Madarsas can play a useful role in imparting general and elementary technical education to their students."

As my hon. Friend has stated, he was also a student of the Madarsa Education system. This Government is also trying to help modernise Madarsas. It may belong to Islamic religion, Christian religion, Sikh religion or Hindu religion or whatever religion. There is no discrimination. It has been decided that Madarsas would be encouraged and assisted to include Science, Mathematics and English in their curriculum. It has also been decided to give incentives for the introduction of computers. After all, Gen. Musharraf is also taking a number of steps in Pakistan to modernise Madarsas.

SHRI E. AHAMED: How are we concerned about what he does in Pakistan?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I just mentioned it a passing reference.

As Shri E. Ahamed rightly said, there have been reports about some of the places of worship and religious institutions, particularly those in the border areas, suspected to be misused for carrying out anti-national activities. As my learned friend said, the Group of Ministers has accepted the report and they have also directed to have a continuous surveillance in the border areas. It is a fact that most of the militants across the border are infiltrating into India through the Madarsas located in those areas. Therefore, we have to keep surveillance over them. That is being done by BSF and other Inter-State groups.

There was another apprehension expressed about my statement. I feel it is very unfortunate that I have been misquoted. As a Minister belonging to BJP, I gave a statement in Kerala, in his constituency. It is a fact

that it has appeared in many newspapers. I would clarify the position to the hon. Member with regard to what I had mentioned about Madarsas. While speaking at a convention of the Yuva Morcha of our Party, I had clearly stated that a cloud was cast on some of the Madarsas. It has been stated in many of the newspapers. I am reiterating what I had stated to the BJP workers and not what has appeared in the newspapers. I was very clear and very conscious while making this statement as Minister of State for Home Affairs. I have said that a cloud was cast on some of the Madarsas. At the same time, the hon. Member was pleased to clarify the other statement. We should not apprehend or suspect all Madarsas if some such activities are going on in some Madarsas.

SHRI E. AHAMED: What has appeared in the papers is that it is a serious threat to the security of Kerala.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I have not at all said that. I was talking about terrorism. The Convention was also about terrorism, whether it was Muslim militancy or misadventures by Pakistani outfits or Naxalite activities. So, generally about terrorist I alerted my Party workers. It is the duty of every political party, including the Congress and other parties, to do so.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I am glad that the hon. Minister has clarified the position.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: As regards some of the apprehensions about some observations concerning Indian Muslims and Madarsas attributed to me in the report, it is pertinent to point out that the issue has to be appreciated in the full context and the impact of the worldwide activities of certain pan-Islamic outfits and the necessity to safeguard the ethos and traditions of Indian Muslims and their institutions from the possible negative fall-out of such efforts. For this, the Union Government is already taking steps.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the statement of the Minister of Human Resource Development. The Department of Secondary and Higher Education is already taking action on the issue of modernisation of Madarsa Education in the country.

Grants released for the purpose during the year 2001-02 stood at Rs. 6.6 crore as compared to Rs. 2.41 crore in the year 1996-97. The total grants released during the last five years is Rs. 22.1 crores. The Government of

[Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao]

India is releasing the funds and it has decided to modernise the Madarsas and introduce mathematics, science and computer science in their curriculum. So, the question of apprehension as expressed by Shri Dasmunsi may be removed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Since the Minister has admitted that the Group of Ministers has accepted a report on BSF and other security surveillance agencies, will the Minister inform the MPs from the border areas as to which are the Madarsas which are suspected and are under cloud so that we may not give any funds to such Madarsas. It is because we are giving them funds from the MPLAD Scheme. At least, I have given money to 20 Madarsas. If you could inform the MPs from border areas about such Madarsas, we will be very happy.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: We have already submitted it to the hon. Members. I have said it a number of times earlier also. The hon. Member was trying to corner me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am asking this because we should not be misunderstood by the nation that we are giving grants to wrong Madarsas. That is my point...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his statement and after that you may speak.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: The hon. Minister may take the House into confidence. If there is any such Madarsa wherein a cloud has been cast, then let us be informed about it. We would also not support such Madarsas...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am trying to put anybody into trouble...*(Interruptions)* I said that if you suggest not to give grant to a particular Madarsa then I will not give grant and so I will help you. But if I don't have information then will I ask the B.S.F. whether grant is to be given to or no?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: B.S.F. had not suggested any such thing to any Intelligence Organisation.

[English]

We have not questioned Shri Dasmunsi and other MPs who are giving funds to Madarsas from the MPLAD Scheme. We are not at all objecting to it. But to elicit an answer, it is very difficult to specify certain Madarsas.

There is no provision under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to have a general survey of the Madarsas. There is no provision. Therefore, we want a provision, if at all, where we are apprehending some of the Madarsas indulging in some anti-social activities and they may get money from out of the country or through *hawala* channel. Some of the Madarsas are under doubt. Action is being taken and it is under process. But making sweeping allegations against all Madarsas is not good. Most of the Madarsas are already functioning. We are definitely vigilant on some Madarsas which are leading centres in the country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Sir, Gujarat is a border State. There are Madarsas in Banaskantha, Kuch, Bhuj and in some other areas...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know will you be able to survey that in a fixed time?

18.39 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday while taking part in the discussion on Insurance Bill I submitted that...*(Interruptions)* I submitted in the beginning that if private sector becomes partner in any sector then it has two consequences. First, the Government monopolistic sector is in the a big loss or makes itself capable for facing the competition.

I told yesterday with example that L.I.C. had grown at the rate of 15% to 20% during the last two years and its growth rate is now 63%. This Bill has three important points. First, I.R.D.A. has proposed using of modern technology and I.T. sector knowhow in insurance sector which means pay by credit card or any other system.

Second point is corporate Agency system and intermediaries. Third part is

[English]

allow cooperatives to start business. Allow entry of cooperatives in insurance sector.

[Translation]

We should welcome the first issue of using credit card and modern technology. The hon. Minister of Finance by moving one step ahead on this subject has also tried to bring more skills in this area by allowing to use modern technology in insurance sector. One of the other issues is Corporate Agency System. I would like to remind the

hon. Minister that earlier too such type of one Bill had been introduced here and I had drawn his attention on behalf of the seven-eight lakh agents of L.I.C. The Insurance Regulatory Authority had made this provision and proposed that LIC agents will have to take minimum qualification and will have to take fresh training from the beginning. But it was going to be necessary to go in for training for those people who are in this sector for ten, twenty and thirty years. Hence I requested the hon. Minister of Finance and he acceded to the request too. Otherwise you can imagine the same that would have been created with the passage of Bill in the original form. The scene that would have created is that total business of LIC which comes from Agents would have stopped and again these agents had to go in for fresh training. It is difficult to visualize the condition of more than half of the agents who are 50-60 years of age. I had raised this issue at that time that for whom I.R.D.A. works?

[English]

Is IRDA working only for private companies and multi nationals?

[Translation]

Those who came in insurance segment, for them or

[English]

It is creating an equal level playing field for all insurance companies.

[Translation]

Sometimes it is not easy to understand the working style of IRDA.

[English]

You open all the segments of financial sector.

[Translation]

But is to be remembered that we must not try to ruin at one instance the system which was developed and the P.U.C's which have developed over 30-40 years. Give them space to develop (breathe). He has made such a provision in the new Bill which has come here. I had extended thanks to the hon. Minister that he accepted my words. He stated in the House that this amendment

will be implemented on new agents and will not be implemented on existing agents and because of this seven-eighth lakh families heaved a sign of relief.

[English]

This Bill also is going to touch them only.

[Translation]

I do not understand what should LIC or any other insurance company do for the marketing and distribution of their policies.

[English]

Let them decide.

[Translation]

If this is corporate agency system then why so much hurry? This Bill has only one objective there was no need to bring the Bill for credit card. On the demand of holders

[English]

credit card would have been accepted.

[Translation]

It is publicized that IRDA has introduced this Bill for allowing credit card and new modern technology.

[English]

I doubt it.

[Translation]

In fact, insurance companies of private sector are trying to bring corporate agency for the last one year. Open ICICI Banks and Corporate Agencies. Rest of private companies like Bajaj Alliance

[English]

They will appoint private corporate as an agent.

[Translation]

They will appoint big people as agents.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[English]

What will they do? They will only concentrate on urban areas, and metros. They will concentrate only on lucrative business.

[Translation]

What will be its other fall out? Big Business is in their hands. It will go in the hands of big and new companies. Today LIC has 7.5 lakh agents, then what will happen to approx. 40 lakhs people? Will you think about it at any time?

[English]

I discussed this with the IRDA several times. The Finance Committee discussed this with them several times.

[Translation]

They stated that why you are in so much hurry?

[English]

Let the private insurance companies and corporations come in the market. Let them prove themselves. Let them show the results.

[Translation]

Only recently, private insurance sectors has been opened. It has opened for the last one and a half year. They require each and every thing after one and a half year.

[English]

Let he work for two or three years. Let them concentrate. Let them go to rural areas. Let them approach the downtrodden. Let them introduce new products. Let them prove themselves, prove their honesty, prove their dedication and then come out with new suggestions.

[Translation]

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister, as the Government is going to open a new sector, what all the Committee on Finance said regarding it and mentioned that

[English]

They should wait for some time before allowing corporate agency system.

The Committee on Finance in its Report said:

“The Committee is aware of the problems that the present Life Insurance agents will face after the introduction of inter-mediaries in the insurance sector. They, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide necessary safeguards to these agents.”

[Translation]

I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister that the Government should provide safeguards, but which type of these safeguards are to be there? It can be in the safeguards—

[English]

Allow corporate agency system in General Insurance Business first—

[Translation]

Because right now General Insurance Business is unexploited and there is much scope in that. When there were four Government companies, due to their monopoly and not competition.

[English]

they have not exploited new areas.

[Translation]

That is why, let corporate agency system come in General Insurance. Let inter-mediaries come in General Insurance, let Brokers come in General Insurance. Tell them to work for three years.

[English]

Show the results.

[Translation]

Expand this.

[English]

Financial Service is a must. Buy why straightway in life insurance sector?

[*Translation*]

First they must work for three years. The system of appointing agents in present Life Insurance will also come to their notice that this sector will be opened for corporate agents after three years.

[*English*]

What is the meaning of corporate agents?

[*Translation*]

Any limited company, bank, any such type of corporate company or agency which will have marketing network will appoint agents. By that LIC agents will come to know that they will have to go in open market after three years.

[*English*]

He will equip himself,

[*Translation*]

He will get new names and resources. After three years if it is felt that the corporate agent or insurance company or private company has done his work honestly.

[*English*]

then you appoint them. The Minister should think of forty lakh people also.

[*Translation*]

How many new employment avenues can be generated in the name of reforms?

An argument is also given that new corporate agents and people in banking would be able to get new employment but how would it be attained?

[*English*]

Are they going to appoint new persons? No.

[*Translation*]

They are likely to be appointed in existing banks corporate and companies. They are not appointing any new persons. No new employment will be available. Those who are already employed will be rendered jobless. So reforms does not mean closing down employment avenues and

creating unemployment or people earning an income of Rs. 10 to 25 thousand start getting Rs. 35 thousand.

So, we had called the Chairman of LIC to the Standing Committee. I am reading out the points he placed before the Finance Committee.

[*English*]

We asked whether this system is working in any other country at present. He has said:

"In some countries, it has been successful. For example, bank insurance is very successful in France. It is substantially successful in the Netherlands."

He has further said that the same individual agent system in LIC functions. We asked this question: "What will be the impact of the present business of LIC and the future of the LIC agents and their family?" He has said:

"In fact, there is hardly any big village or town where we do not have an agent. Naturally, the corporate agents and the brokers, at least initially, will concentrate in urban and the semi-urban areas."

He has further said:

"But certainly, the sense that my agents and Development Officers have given to me is that they will be at discomfort. And in case they are at discomfort, naturally it will influence their performance."

[*Translation*]

So, Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to submit that they are making efforts to introduce corporate agency system. But some precautions will have to be taken for that. I would like to bring one more point to your notice that when we are opening LIC system we have to take care that we have developed full infrastructure and network. It has been said.

[*English*]

IRDA is a very good authority. It is going to concentrate on it and regulate it. It will regulate the insurance business.

[*Translation*]

We had asked a question to the IRDA as to what was the position of unclaimed and undistributed premium income because.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[English]

"As per the Indian Constitution, unclaimed, undistributed income has to be deposited or credited with the Government of India's funds".

[Translation]

But they said.

[English]

We have not decided and we have not prepared any regulation".

[Translation]

We asked the second question when different companies are coming with different types of business, then what is their position?

[English]

Do you have any system?

[Translation]

What type of expansion will it be? I would like to show you an advertisement. You must have seen this advertisement in various newspapers. There was an advertisement.

[English]

"Life can change by accident. For you, for me." It is an advertisement. By which company has this advertisement been given? It has been given by the TATA AIG Insurance. The advertisement reads: TATA AIG presents Shanti." It gives rupees one crore.

[Translation]

Can we approve this type of advertisement in the name of competition?

[English]

TATA AIG advertisement says "Personal Accident Policy. Upto Rs. 1 crore for only Rs. 99 per month (Premium payable annually only.)"

[Translation]

If you go through the accident policy, You will come to know that the expenditure for a month is Rs. 99 and you will get Rs. 1 crore.

[English]

It is a totally misleading advertisement. You will have to pay the premium for the whole year.

[Translation]

One has to deposit premium for the whole year. You are misleading because it is not certain as to when Rs. 1 crore will be received. It has been written in nice letters.

[English]

This is an accident policy. One will get rupees one crore if one dies on the Independence Day; on the Republic Day. "This is nothing.

[Translation]

If one dies on 26 Jan, or 15 Aug, he will get Rs. one crore. The money will be paid by A.I.G., TATA. What did IRDA do? No action. Is it its regulatory system? I would like to submit that a regulation has no accountability, whether it is the Reserve Bank of India, SEBI or someone else.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give an example that assured return income scheme is the main source of income for any insurance company.

[English]

How do they invest? Where do they invest? What is the return and what are the commitments?

[Translation]

I asked the LIC company that their income is increasing, but how it is increasing? You would be surprised to know that the growth of normal insurance policy is 35%. What are the reasons of there total growth rising to 63%. I am telling you that.

[English]

The pension Policy has grown by 1092 per cent. Then, the Single Premium Policy has grown by 990 per cent.

[Translation]

What did it mean? Deposit One time premium and after ten to twenty years you get an assured return. Is it the job of LIC and insurance company to build mutual fund. They started assured return policy at 11.5%. Then we asked about UTI. UTI announced 22 assured return monthly income plans between 1997 to 1999. But what is the position? On 30 April, the first one matured but the loss amounted to Rs. 475 crore. Who is bearing the loss? This House is bearing the loss. Who would bear the loss of Rs. 8400 crore? It is the Parliament which will bear the loss. The govt. of India will pay the deficit. They started it in 1997. It was started in 1991 in place of first MIP. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the norms for IRDA for investment. One after the other assured return scheme is being declared that one would get premium money after 10, 15 or 20 years. You also know that in the mean while a scheme called the plantation scheme had been announced which caused a loss of about five thousand to ten thousand crore rupees. What the organisers of plantation scheme were telling people? In the television a child of 2 year was shown with a small plant. They were advising people to pay Rs. 10,000/- today. After 19 years the child will become 21 year old and the plant shall grow into a big tree. The person concerned would get Rs. 20 lakh for the marriage of his daughter. Now that plantation scheme is not there nor any thing is known about plants.

[English]

When these insurance companies are coming out with such Assured Return Schemes, what will happen to them?

[Translation]

I would like to draw your attention towards another thing. There have been a number of references to Malhotra Committee. The Committee clearly stated that there should be proper safeguards for LIC agents. I would like to bring one more thing to your notice. We had asked a question to RBI.

[English]

What are the norms and guidelines for investment in insurance companies or corporate houses which are investing in them?

[Translation]

They said that the IRDA would frame guidelines for this, but nothing of the sort be seen here. I would like to tell

you that the assured income scheme and the mutual fund industries met the same fate. Between 1998 and 2001 an unhealthy completion started. How much loss has the UTI suffered? The UTI suffered a loss to the tune of Rs. 22 thousand crore. Similarly the private mutual fund suffered a loss of Rs. 10,000 crores. Who suffered the loss. It is the small depositors and investors who suffered loss in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the government want to open insurance sector. I say that it should be opened gradually. What will happen if we open it all of a sudden. It will meet the same fate as the mutual fund.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Finance Minister to cooperative sector. In the third point it has been stated that co-operative sector should be opened.

[English]

What is happening in the cooperative sector? There is a report of the Kapoor Committee. Shri Kapoor, who was the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in 1999, was appointed to go into the details about the functioning of cooperative banks. You are aware of the dual accountability and dual regulators of cooperative banks. One regulator is the Department of Cooperatives of the State Governments and another is the Reserve Bank of India.

19.00 hrs.

[Translation]

When we ask the position from the Reserve Bank, they say that the State Government is looking into it. When you ask the State Government they say that the Reserve Bank is doing it. I would like to tell you about the position of the scam that took place in Maharashtra today. Five district cooperative banks are on the verge of closure. The condition of Maharashtra state cooperative bank is so bad that it is not known when it would declare itself bankrupt.

[English]

We are to regulate nobody.

[Translation]

Now both the parties are pointing fingers at each other. When the government opened the banking sector for the cooperative sector, the Reserve Bank of India observed

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[English]

before allowing any barred bank to open a new branch, we must have strict rules.

[Translation]

Now the Government are opening a new sector, the insurance sector. Whose money will be deposited? Who will deposit who will suffer the loss? He has further written in this regard.

[English]

"While submitting its report, recovery performance in cooperative banks continued to be far from satisfactory, as at the end of June 1999, as many as 12 SCBs (42.8 per cent,) 164 DCCBs (44.7 per cent) and 11 SCARDBs (57.9 per cent) had recovery levels of less than 60 per cent."

[Translation]

This is the picture of the co-operative Banks. And we want them to enter in the insurance sector for, you have looted the country and the world with both your hands, now we open a new gate for you.

[English]

Come on. Go to the insurance sector.

[Translation]

Loot and enjoy.

[English]

Why? I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance before we ask the IRDA.

[Translation]

If it is not a fool proof system, do not open it.

[English]

Because we know that the regulators are not accountable to anybody.

[Translation]

Regulators come for two years, three years or sometimes one year, and they leave. We have to pay, we have to suffer loss.

[English]

It has been further stated:

"As on 30 June, 1999, chronic overdues at the level of SCBs and DCCBs at Rs. 1,095 crore and Rs. 2,074 crore constituted 41 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively, or their total overdues."

[Translation]

Further, they have given figures for NPA same way. I do not want to read all the figures.

[English]

It has also been further mentioned:

"As many as 7 SCBs, 123 DCCBs, 9 SCARDBs and 517 PCARDBs incurred losses during 1998-99."

These were more than 40 per cent at the end of 1998-99.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, what happened in Maharashtra, why it all is happening. I would like to draw your kind attention towards it. I would like to show a 'Press clipping of the Indian Express' of 14th of May,

[English]

"Major banks stop dealing with the Urban Cooperative Banks."

[Translation]

This is the scene in Maharashtra. They have given the list of Banks where the dealing has been stopped with the other Cooperative Bank in the Banking Sector. What would be the picture? I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to give us details regarding the scams took place in Nagpur Cooperative and other Cooperative Banks in Maharashtra and about the amount involved in the scam 14 different agencies are intervening.

[English]

There is no main investigator.

[Translation]

We have demanded for C.B.I. inquiry. R.B.I. should coordinate SEBI, Pune Stock Exchange, Bombay Exchange, Gujarat Economic Offence Wing, Maharashtra Economic Offence Wing, Gujarat Cooperative Department, Maharashtra Cooperative Department, 14 different agencies are intervening in it, and I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what we have experienced in the past, so think twice before allowing the Cooperatives. Finally, I would like to say that we'll welcome the Bill but at the same time we should keep in mind the experience. We have from the scam of Nagpur Cooperative Bank and other Cooperative Banks. I'll conclude after saying a few words on it.

I'll again say that we shall welcome modern technology. Whatever experiments you have to make.

[English]

Let us have experiment in general insurance sector.

[Translation]

Let us have Corporate agents, intermediary, brokers,

[English]

Let it be there.

[Translation]

Finance Committee have said, L.I.C. Agent Association has said and L.I.C. has said.

[English]

wait for three years, then go for second.

[Translation]

Third point is, before opening insurance sector for cooperatives, strengthen them first.

[English]

Let us have single regulator or it may be lead regulator.

[Translation]

You have to decide. Maintain the status while negotiating.

[English]

Either it can be RBI or let it be by State Cooperative. There is no problem, but have one, fix a target, fix the responsibility.

[Translation]

First clear all that is rubbish, then open the insurance sector for cooperatives. People of Maharashtra had demanded for the cooperatives. And Maharashtra suffered the biggest scam. The amount involved in the scam is about Rs. 700 crore. Cooperatives may not be allowed in the insurance sector until all this is not cleared up. I am assured that as the hon. Minister of Finance did in the past by saying families of L.I.C. agents and J.R.D.A. and the people who were about to get ruined by huge private insurance companies respecting our feelings, will do the same.

I would like to submit that.

[English]

FDI and FII, it is difficult for me to understand.

[Translation]

We have to make their services more frequent. There is large scope in financial sector, public sector and service sector as well. As you said today that.

[English]

foreign investment is limited up to 26 per cent.

[Translation]

I would like to say

[English]

why 26 per cent? First allow Indians to enter. Why simultaneously you are opening the new sector for both?

[Translation]

First allow Indians to enter. It will take 2-4 years. We have waited for 50 years.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[English]

Let us wait for three-four years. All right, now you have already opened 26 per cent, but please do not allow anything more, directly or indirectly. Let it be limited up to 26 per cent,

[Translation]

because it is limited upto 26 per cent in communication sector, then it was raised upto 49 percent and now

[English]

FDI can be 49 per cent in communication sector.

[Translation]

But in communication sector, if 40-51 per cent participation is being hold in the companies, in that case FII can participate and FDI can participate for 49 percent in the 51 per cent sector.

[English]

Indirectly we are allowing more than 74 per cent in communication sector.

[Translation]

Does Indian not have such people? If India can export its name, its genius, its engineers throughout the world in information technology sector, then why she cannot afford to perform in financial sector services.

[English]

We can do it. We do have that type of expertise.

[Translation]

Keep it limited. You are inviting foreigners in core Sector, power sector in infrastructure.

[English]

Why you are going for that and just asking, demanding and lobbying for lucrative sector, consumer segment.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance make a clear declaration that the limit of 26 per cent will not be crossed.

[English]

No indirect participation of FII by anyway.

[Translation]

I believe that the hon. Minister of Finance will respect our feelings and secure the future of the families of L.I.C. agents for three years.

Supporting this Bill, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH (Machilipatnam): Hon. Chairman Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me. I welcome the introduction of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill 2001.

After nationalisation of LIC, there has been a tremendous growth in the size of operation of LIC. Being the only insurance company in the country, there was enormous growth.

A large number of people took insurance, and LIC was able to mobilize vast sums of capital for investment. Crores of rupees have been invested for the development of our country. The insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 was passed by Parliament in December, 1999 by which the Insurance Act, 1938, the Life Insurance Company Act, 1956 and the General Insurance Business Nationalization Act, 1972 were amended to remove the exclusive privilege of nationalized insurance companies to transact life and general insurance business.

Sir, due to the opening of the economy, liberalized policy of our country and new economic policy, competition has arisen in the field of insurance sector. Business of the entry of private and foreign insurance companies into insurance field, there are certain advantages and disadvantages. While competition has given incentives for LIC and also to streamline its operation, there is the danger of unqualified companies entering into the insurance sector. Recently as per the details given in the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, 12 companies have been give licences by IRDA to enter into the insurance business.

In a country like ours, the entry of private sector companies carries many dangers. We do not know the merits and demerits of the new entrants. We assume that they are part of a larger group of companies and

they must be solid. We also assume that foreign companies are well managed and they must have huge assets and they never fail. But that is not the reason. There are failures also. Take for example, Enron Enron, for several years, was held to be a great energy company which had companies all over the world. But what happened in the case of Dabhol Power Project in Maharashtra? Now we come to know that it is all false and the company had no sufficient assets or good management. This kind of company failures makes us feel that IRDA should be very careful while giving permission to private companies in our country. In this connection, the IRDA has to take certain precautions while giving permission to foreign companies.

I would like to know whether the IRDA has taken all steps to screen the new entrants into insurance business. It is not a question of looking into the company before it enters into business in India. What is required is a continuous monitoring of foreign companies, how they are working in their own countries and whether there is any danger to its subsidiaries in our country.

The IRDA should have a mechanism not only to screen the applications but monitoring should be a continuous process. Otherwise, Indians would lose their savings and their economic condition would be in danger from failed insurance companies.

Another important provision in the Bill that I would like to emphasise is the entry of co-operative societies into the field of insurance. My colleague Shri Kirit Somaiya raised a number of points regarding the entry of co-operatives in the insurance sector. There are about five lakh primary co-operative societies in our country, out of which one lakh are credit societies. Many of the societies are facing financial problems due to mounting to overdues. The objective of allowing co-operative societies is to penetrate rural areas and to offer insurance to rural people. This is a very good objective but I am worried about the safeguards that have to be put in place. There is every danger that some co-operative societies would fail. This is something that the Government would have to work out. It is not enough to give certificates of registration to co-operative societies. Once a certificate of registration is given, people think that the society has the approval of the Government but the certificate is only to enter the business. So, the IRDA must devise guidelines on how the co-operative societies should work.

The insurance sector has a vast potential not only because incomes are increasing and assets are expanding

but also because the importance of the system is increasing. We are living in a more risky and uncertain world. Insurance will have an important role to play in reducing the risk burden that individuals and businesses have to bear. In the emerging scenario, the insurance industry must pay attention to product innovation appropriate pricing and speedy settlement of claims. The approach to insurance must be in tune with the changing times.

Finally, I welcome and support this Bill. I only wish that the hon. Minister of Finance Shri Yashwant Sinha would consider my suggestions in the interest of the policyholders and see that the IRDA safeguards the interests of policyholders of private companies.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2001, because mainly a provision has been made in this Bill to allow the co-operative also to do the insurance business.

The hon'ble Members speaking prior to me have expressed some doubts. We all want that insurance sector should be expanded in the whole country and more and more people may get the benefit of the business being done in the Insurance sector. Through this Bill a provision has been made to allow the co-operative sector to enter in this business.

Doubts have been raised and it has been said that many co-operative societies are in loss, and have failed, therefore this provision should not be made. It has been made clear in the provision that permission will only be given to those Multi-State Co-operative societies which are registered under Banking Act and are engaged in financial transactions. Simultaneously it is also said in this provision that the society should have the minimum paid up capital of Rs. 100 crores which means that the society which has the turn over of Rs. 100 crore apart from meeting its needs will only be given permission for entering into the insurance sector. There is nothing wrong in it. As the most this suggestion can be given or it can be said that permission should be given to that society only which has its paid up capital of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 300 crores, Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores instead of Rs. 100 crore because in case the society does not have enough capital or is in adverse condition, the policy

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

holders or its employees may not suffer in any way. When the GIC was set up its paid up capital was also near about Rs. 100 crore. With the passage of time the Institution made its position strong with the money it received through insurance and moving ahead.

The Insurance Regulatory Bill was introduced in 1999. At that time also our hon'ble Members from Opposition parties had expressed many doubts. Members of Ruling Party had also expressed some doubts. It was said that LIC, GIC will be ruined after passing of Regulatory Bill. People will suffer a great loss after the adverse affect of this Bill on the business of the LIC and GIC. But if we see the record of last three-four years then we will find that, in these years, these Insurance companies have made a rapid increase in their business and have also earned good profits.

In reply to a question asked by me on 10th of May, the Hon'ble Minister had said that there had been much increase in the business of insurance sector. The hon'ble Minister had also given figures but I do not want to go into that. Right now, Shri Kirit ji has also presented the figures. This question was asked on 10th May. This question was asked by Shri Vilas Muttemwar and myself. May be all Members have not seen its reply, if they want, they can see. The Chairman of LIC has made a detailed mention of this in his address before its 490th Annual meeting. If I quote some reference from this book then it will take much time, but when this Regulatory Bill was passed and implemented in the year 2000, and even Board was constituted, and there was an arrangement for allowing the Insurance Companies to do the business by giving 26% in private sector. He has mentioned about it at many places. At one place, it is said in the reply that 12 Institutions have entered in this area by putting 26% capital. In spite of all these things, there had been no adverse effect on LIC. There was no affect on LIC, GIC and its four companies, for which we have passed a Bill to bifurcate them day before yesterday only.

All these Insurance Company have not been adversely affected in any way and these have made a good progress. Their income has increase and policy holders have been benefited. Figures regarding increase in their new business have also been given. Such as their capital in 1996-97 was Rs. 56993.94 crore which increased to Rs. 1,24,950.63 crore in 2000-2001. Claims have been given and their number has also increased and the paid up capital of all these Insurance Companies has also increased. The objective of this Bill is that more and more people should be benefited by the schemes of

insurance companies and specially people of rural areas should be benefited by this but wide publicity to these schemes could not be given in the rural areas. In the urban areas the businessmen or Industrialists or other educated employees who have understood these schemes are taking their benefit properly. Sometimes it has also been seen that more benefits are taken by its misutilisation. These schemes are much required in rural areas. People of rural areas should get more and more benefit by these schemes. The amendment which we are bringing in it should prove beneficial for the people of rural areas. Definitely we all want that much publicity be made in the rural areas of the country about these Insurance companies. A provision has been made that the branches of the co-operative societies in villages, if they are in any Headquarter of any particular state or they are at two places or at one place in between two States and their employees circle-wise, Patwaris in the State who are associated with villages can do business there and the agents by going in the remote villages can help the rural people to have the benefits of these insurance companies. The question to oppose this Bill does not arise and earlier the doubts which had been raised by the Hon'ble Members at the time of passing the Bill in 1979 have prove baseless and it has been proved that this Government is honestly making efforts to make schemes for providing benefits of the Insurance Sector to the people and moving in this direction. I have some more points but as you are looking at me, therefore, I do not feel like to say something more. I would like to say one more thing that the bill which has been brought by the Government is in favour of people and favour of the people of rural areas. There is great danger to the security of life from the natural calamities or other types of calamities. In that situation, this Amendment Bill will be able to give benefit to the people and all will be benefited by this.

There are some other special features in it improvements have been made in the old system of payment of insurance premium passing their claims. We all know that these days modern equipments are in use in the whole country and the world. Many provisions have been made from the point of view of making available all the facilities, like depositing of premiums etc. Now a person has no need to go to office for depositing the premium. A provision will be made for depositing the premium by sitting at home. Premium can be deposited by Card scheme which is going to be implemented and there is no need to send cash. There is no need to go personally. I support this scheme for providing more and

more benefit to the policy holders and I appeal to the House that it should give full support to pass this Bill unanimously.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2001. Sir, I have listened to the speech made by hon. Members, Shri Kirit Somaiya. I thought that he would oppose the Bill. He had raised so many points, so many defects in the Bill and had expressed so many apprehensions that I thought that it would be logical to oppose the Bill. But I could not find points or grounds on the basis of which he supported the Bill.

Sir, it is known to us that LIC has registered enormous growth and Shri Kirit Somaiya rightly spoke of 63 per cent growth in LIC business. So, we are proud of our LIC. In the present scenario, it is expected that our Government will come forward to strengthen the LIC, but I am of the view that this Bill will harm the LIC itself. It is known to us, and the hon. Minister must be knowing better, that around eight lakh life insurance agents are very much engaged in the LIC business. They are mostly unemployed youth. They are not taking salary from the Government; they are getting commissions and earning their livelihood. I feel that this Bill will harm them and has given a direct body blow to them. Where will they go?

I am, in particular, emphasizing on section 8A and I oppose it. It definitely opens the scope for the corporate agencies, intermediaries, that is, corporate agencies and also the co-operative sector, the co-operative societies. We do not like to weaken the LIC by inviting the corporate sector. We do not like to weaken such an important industry by doing this. So, I am opposed to it. I would request the Minister, through you, Sir, that if he thinks about the co-operatives, he should also think about the small co-operatives. One hon. Member rightly pointed out that they are allowing the co-operative societies who have Rs. 100 crore or more of capital. So, how will the small co-operatives and medium-size to co-operatives be benefited?

We are talking about the interest of the rural people. We are talking about the social security of the poor farmers. Sir, it is true that in our country, more than 80 per cent insurable persons are not covered. Out of them, most of the people are living in the villages. If only cooperatives, which have a capital of Rs. 100 crore and more, are allowed in the insurance business, then how will the rural poor and the farmers in the villages be benefited? Therefore, I would request the Minister to think over it.

In this regard, please allow me to refer to the Malhotra Committee's recommendation, so far as allowing the cooperatives in the insurance business is concerned. The Malhotra Committee has not recommended or put a limit of Rs. 100 crore; it only said that it may be below that. I am of the view that the idea of the Bill is to open this sector to the corporate agencies and private agencies. They will be entering the competitive market, and the LIC will be left behind. The LIC agents, who are eight lakhs in number, will be nowhere, and the unemployment problem in our country will be more. They will be faced with serious situations. That is why, I oppose this idea.

I would request the Minister, through you, Sir, to please think over it. Please do not damage the LIC, but please try to improve it. Restructuring is a must, and I do not oppose it. But what is the purpose of the restructuring of the LIC? Is it to strengthen the LIC or to weaken it? Is it going to facilitate more benefits to the poor people and the LIC agents or not?

Sir, I do not want to say anything more. I again request the Minister, through you, to think over these points and request him not to weaken our biggest insurance industry, that is, the LIC.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today's list of speakers has been completed by now. Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 AM on 15.5.2002.

19.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, May 15, 2002/Vaisakha 25, 1924 (Saka)

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