

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 4, 2001/Agrahayana 13, 1923 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, namely, Chaudhri Nihal Singh Taxak.

Chaudhri Nihal Singh Taxak was a member of Constituent Assembly from 13th July, 1947 to 15 May, 1948 representing Jind State of erstwhile Punjab States Group.

Chaudhri Taxak was a member of Representative Assembly of the then Jind Riyasat in 1934, 1937 and 1942. He served as Minister of Health and Education in 1947 in the Jind State Representative Government. He also served as the Minister of Education and Health during 1949-51 and Minister of Finance during 1951-52 in the PEPHU Government.

A veteran freedom fighter, Chaudhri Taxak fought relentlessly for promotion of national integration.

A keen educationist, Chaudhri Taxak was instrumental in establishing several schools in his State.

Chaudhri Taxak worked with dedication for uplift of rural masses.

Chaudhri Nihal Singh Taxak passed away on 8th October, 2001 at Rohtak, Haryana at the age of 90 after a brief illness.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANSARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 56. ...*(Interruptions)* All the hon. Members of Parliament have given notice for adjournment motion under Rule 56. This is an important matter. Farmers are in distress, their condition is bad, their produce is not being procured. ...*(Interruptions)* their children have no books, they are not in a position to buy clothes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed the farmers' issue in the House. The Business Advisory Committee has also decided to discuss the procurement policy in this Session itself.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yadav, not now.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, BIHAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers of Bihar are on the verge of starvation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 56.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been disallowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to raise it, you can raise in the 'Zero Hour'. It is because your Adjournment Motion has already been disallowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to raise it in the 'Zero Hour', you can raise it. Please do not disturb the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? What is this, if it is not disturbance? Is it not disturbance?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: We want regulation.

MR. SPEAKER : I will provide you the opportunity during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yadav, the Business Advisory Committee also decided to discuss the procurement policy in this Session itself. Please understand.

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Integration Council

+

*201. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI AMBAREESHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of National Integration Council meetings held during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Integration Council has not met since long;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether keeping in view the highly charged atmosphere in the country due to Afghan War, the Government propose to revive NIC; and

**Not recorded.*

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Integration Conference convened by the then Prime Minister which met from 28.09.1961 to 01.10.1961, decided to set up a National Integration Council (NIC) to review all matters pertaining to national integration and to make recommendations thereon. The NIC has met on 12 occasions since its inception, in June 1962; June 1968; November 1980; January 1984; April 1986; September 1986; April 1990; September 1990; November 1991; December 1991; July 1992; and November 1992.

The NIC has met in the past in anticipation of or in response to a situation or event, as the case may be. It will continue to meet in future, as and when the need arises.

(d) and (e) The NIC is a continuing body; therefore, the question of reviving the Council does not arise. However, the Council is reconstituted from time to time and the last such reconstitution took place in 1991.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Sir, it has been stated in the Government reply since ten years the National Integration Council meeting has not been convened. The killings in Jammu and Kashmir are still continuing. In fact, I was told that the decision has already been taken to fence all the sensitive areas like Udampur, etc. The killings are going on every day, still the meeting of the National Integration Council has not been called. So, I would like to know what steps have been taken to prevent these killings.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, so far as killings in Jammu and Kashmir State are concerned, all the possible steps have already been taken. This has nothing to do with the National Integration Council, the meeting of which, of course, has not been convened after November, 1992. But the National Integration Council is being constituted. Very shortly, it will come into being. After that, the meeting will be convened. Whatever decisions that concern the Jammu and Kashmir Government or the border situation or the insurgency or the militancy will also be taken into consideration. But for the present, so far as militancy or the cross-border terrorism, and proxy-war are concerned; the whole world knows that

the Government is doing its best and the things are much better now. They are under control. But still all the vigil is being kept on the border also.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Sir, he is not answering the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He can ask the question better than you.

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Sir, the killings are still going on every day. If you take proper steps, would these killings not stop?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir, there are unified command headquarters. There is one such headquarters in Jammu and one in Kashmir. As they are not on the ground, they take the decision according to the strategy which the terrorists adopt. The commanders on the ground also change their position. So far as intelligence is concerned, that has also been strengthened. All those steps have been taken. But in proxy war it usually happens that many a time some situation may arise when terrorists have the advantage of giving surprise, choosing their locale, time and target also.

So, sometime such incidents do take place that give an impression to the general public that perhaps nothing is being done or that terrorists have the upper hand. There is no such position. The security forces and the army have the upper hand and things are under control.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is primarily a question relating to the National Integration Council. It can be seen from the reply that the NIC has not met after the demolition of Babri Mosque.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : May I correct you? It met in November, 1992. After that, it has not met.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are only confirming what I am saying. On December 6, 1992 they have not only demolished the Babri Mosque, but they have also demolished the NIC. They have not deemed it fit to call a meeting of the NIC since then.

[Translation]

SHRI SAHIB SINGH : You were in Government earlier. Why did you not call meeting?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know

from the Home Minister whether this Government considers this institution of NIC irrelevant, more particularly so after what they did on December 6, 1992. What exactly is its attitude? Why has it not met for so many years? This Government has been in office for three years. That only shows their lack of commitment to the cause of the national integration as such.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : From 1992 to 1995 the Government was different. Since then, in 1996, 1998 and 1999 three elections intervened. That is why the then Governments could not constitute the NIC.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That cannot be an answer. Sir, you would appreciate that it cannot be an answer.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Please give me time, I will answer your question. Otherwise, he will certainly satisfy you.

I only want to point out that till 1995 the situation was different. After that, in 1996, 1998 and 1999 steps were taken to constitute the Council because the Chief Minister changed, some of the leaders of the opposition also changed. The constitution of the Council is Central Ministers, Chief Ministers, leaders of various political parties and all that. Now the National Integration Council is in the process of being re-constituted and the Government is very serious about it. That is what I can say.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The answer did not address my question. I want the senior Minister to tell us as to what the Government thinks of the institution of the National Integration Council.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : The National Integration Council is a continuing body. No notification is issued that now the National Integration Council has been constituted and it comprises so and so. But, it is periodically re-constituted. It was formed first in the year 1962. From 1962 to 1992 there were eleven or twelve meetings. It did not even meet annually. It met only when there was a desire for it, when the Government or the Opposition felt or when it was suggested that a meeting be convened. So, from 1992 till today, no meeting has been held. That does not mean all the intervening Prime Ministers decided to demolish the NIC. If that is the charge against us, then those who were in office between 1992 and 1998 should also be held responsible for it, which is not correct.

Today I can only say that the process is on at

moment. Necessary files are being moved because there have been certain changes. There are certain members of the NIC who are *ex-officio* members by virtue of their office. All Chief Ministers are there, the Prime Minister is there, leaders of various parties in Parliament or outside it are also there. But, they keep on changing. Therefore, the process of re-constituting the NIC is presently on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who created the National Development Council and National Integration Council. The reason why he created these two Institutions was, the Constitution did not provide for a forum where the representatives of the Union Government, the State Governments, and the representatives of other organisations in the country could meet on important issues to take policy decisions. That is the purpose for which these Institutions have been created; not by the Constitution, not by the Statute, but by an Administrative Order of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, during these years, the National Development Council and the National Integration Council should have met more number of times than what they have done. If they do not meet, then they lose their efficacy, their effectiveness is reduced. That is why we are interested in understanding whether it would be possible for the Government to convene the meeting of the National Integration Council so that when important issues crop up, consensus of not only the Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures but also of those people who are outside Parliament can be taken so as to take very effective action. Our plea is that they should be called more often than it is being done. We would like to know whether the Government would understand the purpose, the *raison d'être*, behind these Institutions and convene the meetings of these Councils more often in a structured manner, recording minutes and then taking action on the minutes and the decisions taken in the Council of Ministers.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept the suggestion and recommendation of the hon. Member. As I said, the re-constitution is imperative which is presently being done and shortly thereafter we will convene the meeting of the National Integration Council.

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorist activities in border areas are increasing day by day and pressure on the border is increasing as a

result of America's war against Afghanistan. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action taken so far in this regard?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : This question does not relate to your question.

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aim of National Integration Council is to strengthen the secular fabric of the country as well as maintaining communal harmony. From this point of view its meeting was much more essential to be held after 1992. The situation in the country worsened following the demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992. There was also impact of US operations in Afghanistan. SIMI was banned because, as per the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the SIMI activists were among the people who hijacked a plane to Australia. He did not tell it explicitly but what he said, implied, that SIMI activists were in that group. All that give rise to an atmosphere of suspicion. Yesterday Israel attacked the residence of Yasser Arafat and his office. He is an old ally of India, and the United States is being considered as the frontline state in the fight against terrorism. Whole world is under the impression that terrorism has taken shape only after 11th September. In such circumstances, the need of convening a meeting of National Integration Council is more than it was ever before....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Alvi, what is your question?

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is when the meeting of National Integration Council will be called? The House should be specifically told about the date of its meeting. The leaders and the Chief Ministers will keep on changing but the House should be told about the precise date on which the meeting would be called and the body will be reconstituted.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in my reply to earlier questions that the National Integration Council is being reconstituted and its meeting will be called immediately after its reconstitution.

SHRI RASHID ALVI : My question was whether he will set a precise date for calling its meeting?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : It will be held soon.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aim of National Integration Council was to take hon. Chief Ministers, leaders of all political parties in confidence on various issues. Whether Government takes Chief Ministers and leaders of other political parties in confidence

on the issues such as terrorism or Taliban? What are the means other than calling Chief Ministers' meeting through which they are taken into confidence on matters of such importance?

SHRI. L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the hon. Members not to relate the issue of terrorism to communalism. The issue of terrorism is separate from communalism. National Integration Council considers issues such as communalism, casteism, regionalism etc. a committee was formed exclusively for the issue of regionalism but it was later considered unnecessary by the National Integration Council. Another committee was set up on communalism, which was again found unnecessary. Country displayed unprecedented unity during Chinese aggression, so that was found unrequired. I have seen various phases. In this regard, I can only say that during last ten years, Government of various parties did not feel the necessity for it because they felt that the communalism is going down. Figures are maintained in this regard and I have seen that in the year 1990, more than 2000 incidents of communalism occurred while the number of such cases was just 500 in the year 2000. It was one-fourth of what occurred in 1990. We were never of the opinion that National Integration Council is unnecessary and we have taken steps in the direction of constituting National Integration Council and as I have already told the House, we will call its meeting after reconstitution.

Wrong Use of Central Para Military Forces

*202. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Central Para Military Forces are not being utilized for the purposes for which these central forces have been constituted, trained and equipped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for proper utilization of the said forces?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The overall security scenario and the resultant need for large scale development of Central Para Military Forces in various States have necessitated diversion of the forces raised for specific purposes to Internal Security duties.

(c) The Government have decided to augment

the CPMFs in a phased manner, over a period of 5 years. After such augmentation it should be possible to send these forces back to their primary roles.

[Translation]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Central Para Military Forces are not being utilized for the purpose for which they were constituted, instead they are being utilised for the protection of very important persons, embassies and banks etc. When para-military forces are required for deployment in any State, they fall short. It is due to lack of para military forces that the people of the states especially the people of Jharkhand State are presently living in the state of fear. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to spare para-military forces for Jharkhand State?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : The State Government should be self-sufficient to deal with the law and order situation. But, unfortunately, in most of the States, the deployment of Central Para-Military Forces have become necessary. Therefore, certain forces have been diverted to deal with the situation effectively.

So far as Jharkhand is concerned, after assessing the security scenario in the State and as per the availability of the forces, sufficient forces have been deployed in the State of Jharkhand to deal with the situation there.

[Translation]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : More and more central paramilitary forces should be deployed in Jharkhand State and the central Government should pay special attention to the situation in the State. It is a newly formed State, so more and more para-military forces should be given to this State. I would like to know as to how many additional companies of para-military forces are likely to be given to the State?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Sir, the Chief Minister of Jharkhand has been in constant touch with the Central Government. There have lately been incidents of violence provoked by the naxalite forces there. All that is necessary to assist the State Government is being done. There would be no shortcoming on that count. Of course, the

total quantum of para-military forces available with the Centre has to be deployed to the optimum extent possible. All the requirements of all areas have to be taken into account.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The paramilitary personnel have to undergo mental and physical agony while deployed in terrorism infested areas like Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. They are being surrounded by terrorists and as a result of this they are losing their mental balance. Recently I had read in the newspapers that they are killing their fellow officers. What is your information in this regard and what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the morale of the forces? Has any Committee been constituted or have the hon. Minister investigated the matter after going there? I would like to request to tell us about the steps being taken by the Government to check such things.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Those who are engaged in security arrangements and are deployed in the border area be they soldiers, officers of paramilitary forces, all of them undergo a tremendous psychological strain and there is no doubt about it. Though these are some instances of personnel losing their mental balance but it should not be generalized for it will be an act of injustice to them. However, these aspects have always been taken into account and after my taking over the charge of the Ministry, hospitals for psycho-treatment of paramilitary personnel have been set up and it is not true that they are being ignored. However, such generalization will not be appropriate.

[English]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sir, the Government has accepted in part (c) of its reply that augmentation of Central para-military forces would be done in a phased manner over a period of five years. And after such augmentation, these forces will be sent back to their primary roles. That means, they are not being used for the purpose for which they are meant. There are also proposals from the Armed Forces Headquarters.

The Report submitted by Shri Subramanyam has also mentioned that Army personnel are made to retire after a service of 15 years. They retire at a very young age of 35 to 40 years. So, the recruits to the para-military forces should be taken and used for the purpose for which they are supposed to be used at the border. The proposals are lying with the Ministry of Home

Affairs. Even otherwise, it is expected that they should be utilised for their basic role. Is the Government accepting the proposals submitted by Shri Subramanyam on Kargil?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am aware of the Subramanyam Report. But a more exhaustive study of the problems of para-military forces and the quantum needed was done when the Group of Ministers were set up to consider the problem of national security in its entirety. The Task Force set up for this purpose has made several recommendations that are in the process of implementation. I can say that if those are implemented, we would be able to deal with all the problems relating to internal security and ensure that para-military forces, like the BSF, which are essentially intended to function on the border and less for counter-insurgency and internal security matters would be kept there.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the Border Security Force posted at Indo-Bangladesh Border in Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and all those areas, in the last few years have killed many civilians and it has become a regular feature. It is creating tension between the civilians at the Border and the BSF. What action the Government is taking in this regard?

I would also like to know whether the Government is also aware that to protect the lengthy border on the Eastern-region, much more number of BSF personnel and other security forces are required; and whether the Government has got any request from the State Governments regarding more deployment of BSF and what action the Government has taken in that regard.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : So far as the first supplementary is concerned, it is totally different from the main question.

So far as the second supplementary is concerned, after taking a number of steps as per the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers, the Government is already taking three steps. It is proposed to raise 209 additional Battalions in the period of five years. It is already in the process.

Secondly, regarding strengthening of the armed forces, the State Government is provided with the Indian Reserve Battalion. Thirdly, we are also giving sums for the modernisation of the police forces. With these three steps, within two or three years, the States will become self-sufficient and all these forces which are

being deployed in various States will be reverted to their original role.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I would like to raise a question concerning almost all the Members of the House who face elections.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether an existing practice that on the recommendation of the Election Commission through the respective States, on sensitive booths, there are - with the available capacity of the paramilitary forces - deployment of paramilitary forces during elections to prevent rigging. Because of this, the electorates get a lot of confidence in the sensitive booths. But the existing practice is that unless the local police directs them to move, they cannot move. They remain static. If the paramilitary forces are given the directives that they should only listen to the Presiding Officer or the Observer and to respond to a situation, the election could be more fair.

I would like to know whether the Government would consider this matter. I can cite so many examples on the basis of my experience to all the Members that when the paramilitary forces go and in their very presence the rigging went on but they remained static because the local office did not give instructions for fear of party in power or the Minister in the respective State. Therefore, the entire election becomes farce. So, will the Government review the matter and talk to the Election Commission that on the day of election on a sensitive booth where paramilitary forces will be deployed, they should only listen to the Presiding Officer or the Observer and not to the directives of the local authorities?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, the Presiding Officer also belongs to a certain set up and today if the *bona fides* of a State Government are to be questioned and on that account it is said that except Election Commission no one can run it, it is a matter on which certainly the present Constitution does not permit the Central Government to take steps. Unless all the Chief Ministers agree - during an election, in order to ensure objectivity, in order to guarantee impartiality such and such steps be taken and these powers should be handed over to the Election Commission, and the State Government or the State Police should have nothing to do with it and it should be the paramilitary forces which should be given the authority - we cannot intervene.

It is a very radical recommendation. It may have relevance in a particular State. But in the whole country

if it were to be adopted, the Central Government can move in this regard only with the recommendations of the Chief Ministers and not otherwise.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I can only give an example to the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am aware of that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, in the last elections, it was a CRPF personnel who saved me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am aware of that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I was saved because of him, otherwise I was about to be killed and the State Police. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Home Minister is aware of the matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this is a matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister. Why not have a dialogue with the Chief Ministers in this regard where an appropriate recommendation could be made in the fairness of elections?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, there have been several meetings with the Opposition Parties on the issue of electoral reforms where such issues are brought up. If the hon. Member brings forth this particular recommendation that instead of the State Police, it is the paramilitary forces who should act according to the dictates of the Presiding Officer of the Election Commission, we would be willing to consider. We are interested in seeing that elections become more and more fair and we are interested in seeing that the paramilitary forces, who are assigned the job of ensuring free and fair polls, are able to contribute to that. Very often because of the State Government, they are not able to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question is about shortage of para-military forces. The main purpose of paramilitary forces is to meet the internal problems of the state but the State Government are not being provided para-military forces. In some States like Bihar especially in central Bihar paramilitary forces were withdrawn. The police in these States are unable to muster enough strength to face the Naxalities. Now, very recently police jeeps at Jahanabad, Patna, Chatra and Gaya were ambushed by landmine blasts.

Hence there is a great need to deploy para-military forces in those areas. There is anarchy in those areas. The police force is also a demoralised lot in these areas. The police forces also don't have the latest and sophisticated weapons with them and it is unable to face them. So, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will send and deploy paramilitary forces in requisite strength in the States in view of the critical situation prevailing there.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The task force and the Group of Ministers had thought over all these aspects. Initially when the paramilitary forces were raised, various States did not require such a big number of forces. However the problems of internal security and insurgency increased to such an extent that the existing strength of paramilitary forces proved inadequate to meet the requirement. Hence it has been recommended that more battalions should be raised in the next five years but in the present scenario, the forces are made available to the States without any partiality or bias.

[English]

Implementation of Patna Property Tax Scheme

*203. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) whether in UN State of the World Cities Report 2001 submitted to the UN General Assembly any tax scheme relating to property being implemented in Patna has been lauded by the UN;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have also implemented Patna Property Tax Scheme in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have made any studies of the Patna Property Tax Scheme in order to invite attention of other State Governments for its implementation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Area-based Assessment of Property Tax-Patna, India' has been published as one of the best practices in the publication "The State of the World's Cities, 2001", published by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). In this article, the initiatives taken by the Patna Municipal Corporation for simplifying assessment of property tax by adopting Area-based method has been discussed. The Patna model of property tax is based on classification of location, construction and use of the property.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation have issued Guidelines to State Governments and Union Territories for bringing about needed property tax reforms. These guidelines inter-alia deal with Area-based Property Tax Model. Under this method, tax on built-up property (both residential and non-residential) is linked to the factors like (i) location of holding; (ii) use of holding; (iii) type of construction; (iv) carpet area of building. Following these guidelines, Property Tax Reforms are in the process of implementation by a number of States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Government is not adequate. Bihar is a poor and economically backward state. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, the Administrator, Municipal Corporation, Patna has prepared a model plan for making Patna a modern city and other cities as modern cities. His model has been appreciated by the State of World and the Supreme Court as well. In this model, he has prepared a plan for simplifying the assessment of property tax and has said that tax collection can increase from 3 crore to Rs. 40 crore by imposing tax in the Corporation area in the residential area. Had the Government directed the State Governments to implement such schemes. My second question is whether the Government will reward persons like Sunil Kumar Singh whose 'model' has been appreciated by the Supreme Court as well as by the 'State of the World'.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Patna, administration has made a very commendable effort and we have issued guidelines in 1998 for ensuring the countrywide

implementation of this plan. This system is operating in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH : The Minister gives reply on the basis of feed back he gets in written form. I want to know whether the Government will felicitate Shri Arun Kumar whose efforts have been lauded by the Supreme Court and the state of world. My second question is whether the Centre propose to provide financial assistance to State Governments for implementing such schemes in view of the financial constraints faced by them?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : There is no scope for providing financial assistance for it because the property tax is the mandate of every local body.

[English]

Therefore, they should take the case through property tax authorities. I have taken note of the suggestion.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH : Sir, it is understood from the answer of the hon. Minister that the Government of India issued guidelines to the various State Governments for tax reforms. As far as article 285 of the Constitution is concerned, the local bodies and the municipal bodies are not entitled to impose property tax on the property of the Government of India. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating to amend this particular article of the Constitution to enable the municipal bodies to impose tax on the property of the Government of India.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : We are not contemplating any such move.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH : It is very important. Otherwise, all the municipal bodies will be suffering a lot.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered to it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that at present municipalities in metropolitan and other cities are not taking up development work. Employees of these bodies are not being paid salaries. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether the Government are contemplating to enact any law or formulate a plan, especially in case of Uttar Pradesh, whereby special grant may be granted to

them so that the development work can be taken up and salaries of the employees, which is not being paid, can be paid?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : The question asked by hon'ble Member is not related to main question.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to grant 'A' city status to Ahmedabad city of Gujarat on the lines of Surat City of Gujarat, as has been stated in reply to the question, and provide financial aid to it?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : The question is related to property tax and not financial aid.

[English]

International Literacy Day

*204. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether the Government have launched any schemes on the occasion of International Literacy Day on September 8, 2001 to promote education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development delivered a speech on 8 September on the eve of International Literacy Day. Hon'ble Vice President and also an hon'ble Lady Member Mrs. Kaur, was present at that occasion. The speech highlighted that —

[English]

"A strong political will must be complimented by

partnership with NGO's, the private sectors, the Panchayats and the people. He reiterated the country's determination to bring about full literacy by the year 2005."

[Translation]

I was listening to the speech very carefully. During the speech he expressed his views regarding provision made for free compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age under recently brought 93rd Constitutional (Amendment) Bill. But, I have an apprehension, though you still have four years, yet you did not highlight your action plan for providing educational facilities to the tribals and dalits. While quoting Swami Vivekananda, hon'ble Vice President said that, "The people who live in darkness should be educated. Education should be extended to their houses, their doors." I would like to know from hon'ble Minister how can we make the down-trodden, backwards, and tribal literate by just delivering speeches.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I must tell that the Government have resolved to make all the illiterate in the country literate by the year 2010. International policy has fixed the target year as 2015. I understand that the newspapers have reported 2005, 2015 and 2010 as target years. (Interruptions) It may be a printing mistake. It has been resolved to make the entire world literate by the year 2015, but our Government have advanced it to 2010. We would accomplish this task by 2010. It is because the literacy rate in our country has improved during last decade and as per census of 2001, our literacy rate has increased to 66 percent. But still, literacy rate in some of the States and in some sections is quite low. For example, the Literacy rate in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh is much below national average. It is mainly because as you have stated, the female literacy rate amongst tribal and Scheduled Tribes and other minorities is quite low. For this purpose several schemes like Sarvshiksha Abhiyan, Shiksha Guarantee Yojana, Lok Jumbish Yojana and Shikshakarmi etc. are being implemented so that special attention can be paid particularly to women towards in these section. These schemes have a special feature that we have excluded the villages where the school is over a kilometer away even if total population of backward children is below 300. The Government will open a school in village, a habitat or hamlet, where the children have to cover more than one kilometer for

attending school. For this purpose, the Government have launched 13-14-15 schemes. We would like to stress upon them. The Government would also like to encourage the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard. Hence, the Government have increased the number of rewards being awarded on International Literacy Day. The Government have been paying special attention towards it and have improved the literacy rate of male/female, especially the Scheduled Castes and minorities. The Government are giving full attention towards it. The Government would seriously consider the suggestion given by hon'ble Members, for the Government have resolved to educate everyone irrespective of category, class, gender, language or castes. If anyone wants to suggest anything, keeping in view to literate and educate every citizen of India, the Government would surely welcome it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Policy on Education was formulated in 1986. The policy suggested several measures including eradication of illiteracy during 21 century. Though it was planned during 9th plan whereas 10th plan is just approaching. Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered a judgement regarding Mid-Day Meals in November and since you have invited suggestions, therefore, I would like to give you suggestion. In the backdrop of acute poverty in the country, the Government of Maharashtra have launched a scheme whereby school going children, especially girls upto primary standard will be paid one rupee per day if he or she attends the school, thereby preventing poor tribals, harijans and dalits sending their children for work which hampers their studies. Therefore, until and unless such sort of provision is made these small children will not be able to get education. My first suggestion is that cooked mid-day meal be provided to the children as has been pronounced by hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement.

My second suggestion is that though the Government already spend so much amount, it should embark upon scheme for poor school going children, be it from tribals, minorities or dalits. I mean children of below poverty line families whereby every family sending children to the school be given one rupee per child per day. Through such sort of efforts the Government can eradicate illiteracy totally otherwise total eradication will not be possible even by 2000. Therefore, this is my submission to hon'ble Minister. I hope, hon. Minister is about to get up and say that the Government accept your suggestion. I hope and believe that the Government will accept it in 10th Plan and would implement it soon.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is only a suggestion. I think, there is no supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as hon'ble Member's suggestion is concerned, I would like to say that Mid-Day Meal Programme and this scheme has been in operation for the last several years. The Union Government provide foodgrains to the States and expect the States to provide cooked Mid-Day Meal. Certain States provide cooked meal whereas other distribute raw grains to children. Before we came to power, three crore and 34 lakh students in 3 lakh and 22 thousand schools were covered under this scheme. During 2000-2001, the number of beneficiary students have risen to 10 crore and 50 lakh students spread over 7 lakh and 92 thousand schools in 576 districts. During current year we have made a provision of rupees 930 crores for this purpose. I have appealed to all voluntary organisations popularly known as NGO's, temples, mosques and gurudwaras to come forward and join us in this task. The Government would extend help to NGO's who came forward in this regard. I would request hon'ble Member to spare time and see what a splendid job has been done by Karnataka's ISCON Mandir in this connection. Initially, that temple started providing cooked meal to ten thousand children and now it has been extended for 20-25 thousand children spread over many villages. The temple hopes to cover 50 thousand children under this scheme. Efforts of the temple inspired the Government of Karnataka and now it has agreed to supply cooked meals to Adivasi and poor children in seven districts. For the last several years the Government of Karnataka have been supplying cooked meals regularly. The Government are making all out efforts to provide nutritious meals during Tenth Five Year Plan. ...*(Interruptions)* At present, the Government are providing 100 grams grains per day to every child which costs more than a rupee. So, there is a nothing to worry.

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, several drives and schemes such as Total Literacy Mission, Post Literacy, Continuing Education, Education For All, were launched during the decade 1990. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the amount of funds released through the Central Government and National Literacy Mission to State Governments for various schemes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know also the reasons for not carrying out proper

evaluation of extension of education through various schemes funded by the Central Government though education is a State subject. Under these circumstances, I think that the rural people and tribals may not be able to understand as to what Continuing Education, Lok-Jumbish or Shiksha-Karmi is? Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the way these schemes are extended in this State, it will not be possible to give due importance to literacy or education. Therefore, through you, I would like to know the funds being allocated to the states under these schemes and whether collective participation is involved in it or not?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Members have sought details regarding funds released to various states. Either they should write me a separate letter or give a notice, then I would provide them details since it is not related to this question. During Ninth Five Year Plan Rs. 16369 crore were allocated by the Central Government to the States out of which over 13 thousand crore rupees have been utilised and still there are many months to go. Figures of the last 2-3 months are not available with me. Thus, we have utilised most of the funds allocated for the purpose and we need more funds. If, still we are allocated more fund, we would utilise it. If some of the State Governments are not able to implement these schemes, I would request hon'ble Members to put pressure on their respective State Governments to implement these schemes.

[English]

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO : While appreciating the Government for its commendable role in bringing out the 93rd Amendment to the Constitution making primary education as a fundamental right, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the Government is paying any special attention to education for the disabled because the mentally and physically disabled persons comprise ten per cent of the population. So, some special attention should be paid in this regard.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question and we have made arrangements for education of disabled children. At present, it is being looked after by my Ministry and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Government have endeavoured to arrange trained teachers to teach physically disabled children. The Government have made arrangements for their training. You will be

glad to know that our country will organize Olympic for the disabled in the year 2003. And I can assure you that physically disabled children of India will not lag behind in anyway.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS : Manipur and especially Kerala are the two States which have achieved hundred per cent literacy.

We are now even endeavouring ourselves to extend it more. Sir, I do not have much time. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will extend special consideration and special help to the Government of Kerala or States like Kerala which have achieved literacy to that extent. They have spent a lot of money on education. Will the Government give special consideration for the State of Kerala and give special assistance to the Government of Kerala?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : We will give all incentives to all States under the Scheme. Whatever is their due, we will give it. If they come out with special schemes, we will consider them.

SHRI A.C. JOS : We already have the special literacy schemes etc. We have already done it. What is the incentive? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I am answering it. I am saying that if the Government of Kerala undertakes any scheme within our parameters and if they come to us, we shall consider it. Let the scheme come.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Conference of State Ministers on Water Supply in Villages

*205 SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Ministers of various States was held recently regarding augmentation of the supply of potable water in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the Conference;

(c) whether the Government propose to recover maintenance charges from the villagers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

M. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A conference of State Ministers of Rural Water Supply was held on 19th and 20th October 2001. A gist of recommendations of the conference is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) One of the subject discussed in the said Conference was the relaxation of norms for coverage of rural habitations with drinking water. The present norms provide for 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) with a source within 1.6 km in the plains or 100 meter elevation in the hills. After detailed discussion, the Conference recommended that once the coverage of all rural habitations in any State is achieved, the norms for coverage may be relaxed to provide for 55 lpcd with a source within 0.5 km in the plains or 50 metres elevations in the hills. The concept of community participation was also agreed upon to be adopted in normal Rural Water Supply Programme after full coverage of habitations as per the present norms. In cases, where the service levels are augmented beyond the present norms, 10% of the capital cost and the responsibility of operation and maintenance are to be borne by the community.

The principle of partial capital cost sharing and full operation and maintenance responsibility has already been adopted as part of the Sector Reform Projects in 63 selected pilot districts in 26 States across the country. It is envisaged that people's participation in planning, execution and management will inculcate a sense of ownership amongst the community thereby ensuring better sustainability of the water supply systems.

Statement

Gist of recommendations of the State Ministers Conference on Rural Drinking Water held on 19-20 October 2001

1. Once the coverage of all rural habitations in any State is achieved, the norms for coverage may be relaxed to provide for 55 ltrs per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km in the plains or 50 metres elevation in the hills. The concept of community participation would be adopted in normal Rural Water Supply programmes after full coverage of habitations as per the present norms. In cases, where the service levels are augmented beyond the present norms, 10% of the capital cost and the responsibility of operation and maintenance are to be borne by the community.

2. Most of the States agreed to implement the strategy for ensuring the coverage of all the remaining 18,695 not-covered (NC) and 1,58,675 partially covered (PC) habitations within the stipulated timeframe.

3. In the criteria for allocation of funds to States, the weightage for NC/PC habitations should be increased from 10% to 15% and weightage for quality affected habitations from 5% to 10%. It was also recommended that 5% of the total ARWSP funds be

specifically earmarked for meeting contingencies arising out of natural calamities in the Rural Water Supply sector, subject to the condition that the funds left unutilised up to November can be ploughed back into the normal programme thereafter.

4. States were in favour of a re-survey of all habitations in all their respective States and Union Territories for making a realistic assessment of the situation.

5. All State Governments agreed to file claims for release of 2nd instalment of ARWSP funds by December 2001. Bihar, Jharkhand and Manipur Governments will take earnest steps to furnish necessary details for release of 1st Instalment of ARWSP fund for the current year.

6. The North-East to draw up Special Action Plan for implementation of various schemes under ARWSP to ensure proper development of the region.

7. All the States were requested to complete the on-going survey of quality-affected habitations positively by 31.12.2001.

8. It was also agreed upon that the concept of dual water supply in quality-affected habitations should be adopted so that treated water upto 10 lpcd for drinking and cooking and untreated water for other purposes could be provided in such habitations.

9. Out of 567 water quality testing laboratories, 352 laboratories still remain to be set up. All States agreed to commission the remaining laboratories by 31.3.2002.

10. All State Governments except Tamil Nadu and Gujarat agreed to complete the pre-1998 Sub-Mission projects by 31st December 2001.

11. The need for focussing attention on sustainability measures, like rainwater harvesting, watershed programme, artificial recharge, etc. by utilising the prescribed proportion of funds under the ARWSP and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (Drinking Water Supply component) was reiterated.

12. The Conference recommended that Ground Water legislation is necessary to promote drought proofing measures and protection of drinking water sources.

13. It was agreed that there is need to pay more attention to programmes relating to Human Resource

Development and Information Education and Communication, computerization and Management Information System.

14. The status of implementation of Sector Reform projects was reviewed and various ways and means were suggested to overcome the bottlenecks faced in project implementation.

15. Conference recommended the mode of implementation in respect of multi-village schemes and high cost quality treatment plants in sector reform districts.

[English]

Freezing of Assets of Terrorists

*206. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the decision of US and UK to freeze the assets of various Terrorist Organisations;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard so as to cripple the net work of terrorists?

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

(b) The US Government has designated 150 groups and individuals as Specially Designated Global Terrorists vide Executive Order No.13224 of September 23, 2001 in the after-math of September 11 terrorist attack. This designation results in freezing funds/assets of terrorist organisations/individuals. Out of these 150 groups, 89 are organisations and 61 are individuals. The list of organisations and individuals are given in statement-I and II respectively.

The UK Government has similarly frozen assets of 128 groups and individuals who are connected with terrorism. Published in 4 lists these 128 entities includes 67 organisations and 61 individuals. The lists of organisations and individuals whose assets have been frozen are given in statement-III and IV respectively.

(c) The Union Government has promulgated the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (POTO) under which 23 organisations have already been declared as terrorist organisations. The Ordinance provides for seizing of properties/assets of terrorist organisations. As required under the provisions of this Ordinance, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to appoint designated authorities and constitute one or more special courts for initiating action under the POTO with regard to attachment of properties, etc.

Statement-I

List of Organisations whose assets have been frozen by U.S.A.

Organisations

1. Al Qaida/ Islamic Army
2. Abu Sayyaf Group
3. Armed Islamic Group (GIA)
4. Harkat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
5. Al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)
6. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
7. Asbat al-Ansar
8. Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)
9. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
10. Al-Itihad al-Islamiya (AIAI)
11. Islamic Army of Aden
12. Wafa Humanitarian Organization
13. Makhtab Al-Khidamat/ Al Kifah
14. Al Rashid Trust
15. Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company
16. Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries, Yemen
17. Al-Nur Honey Press Shops, Yemen
18. Al-Shifa Honey Press for Industry And Commerce, Yemen
19. Jaish-I-Mohammed, Pakistan
20. Jamiyah Taawun Al-Islamia Al Islamiyya, Afghanistan
21. Rabit Trust, Pakistan
22. Aaran Money Wire Service Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota
23. Al-Baraka Exchange Dubai, UAE
24. Al-Barakaat, Mogadishu, Somalia, Dubai, UAE
25. Al-Barakaat Bank, Mogadishu, Somalia
26. Al-Barakat Bank of Somalia (BSS), Somalia
27. Al-Barakat Finance Group, Dubai
28. Al-Barakat Financial Holding Co. Dubai, UAE
29. Al-Barakat Global Telecommunications, Dubai
30. Al-Barakat International UAE
31. Al-Barakat Investments, UAE
32. Al-Barakat Wiring Service, Minnesota 55408
33. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Limited, Liechtenstein
34. Bank al Taqwa Limited, Bahamas
35. Barakaat Construction Company, UAE
36. Barakaat Group fo Companies, Somalia
37. Barakaat International, Sweden
38. Barakaat International Foundation, Sweden
39. Barakaat North America, Canada
40. Barakaat Red Sea Telecommunications, Somalia
41. Raxmo, Somalia; Ticis, Somalia; Kowthar, Somalia; Noobir, Somalia, Bubaarag, Somalia; Gufure, Somalia; Xuusuule, Somalia, Ala Aamin, Somalia; Guureeye, Somalia, Ajax, Somalia; Carafaat, Somalia
42. Barakaat Telecommunications Co. Somalia, UAE
43. Barakat Banks and Remittances, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
44. Barakaat Boston, Massachussets

29	<i>Written Answers</i>	Agrahayana 13, 1923 (Saka)	<i>To Questions</i>	30
45.	Barakaat Computer Consulting (BCC), Mogadishu, Somalia	65.	Youssef M. Nada, Switzerland	
46.	Barakaat Consulting Group (BCG), Mogadishu, Somalia	66.	Youssef M. Nada & Co., Austria	
47.	Barakaat Global Telephone Company, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE	67.	Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)	
48.	Barakat Enterprises, 1762 Huy Road, Columbus, Ohio	68.	Amu Shinrikyo	
49.	Barakat International Companies (BICO), Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE	69.	Basque fatherland and liberty (ETA)	
50.	Barakaat International Inc., 1929 South 5th Street, Suite 205, Minneapolis, Minnesota	70.	Gamaa al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)	
51.	Barakat Post Express (BPE), Mogadishu, Somalia	71.	Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)	
52.	Barakat Refreshment Company, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE	72.	Hizballah (Party of God)	
53.	Barakat Telecommunications Company Limited (the Netherland)	73.	Kahane Chai (Kach)	
54.	Barakaat Wire Transfer Company, 4419 South Brandon Street, Seattle, Washington	74.	Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	
55.	Barako Trading Company, llc, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE	75.	Liberation tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	
56.	Baraka Trading Company, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE	76.	Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organisation (MEK) [minus the national	
57.	Global Service International, 1929 5th Street, Suite 204, Minneapolis, Minnesota	77.	Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) alias]	
58.	Heyatul ulya, Mogadishu, Somalia	78.	National Liberation Army (ELN)	
59.	Nada Management Organization, Switzerland	79.	Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	
60.	Parka Trading Company, Dubai, UAE	80.	Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)	
61.	Red Sea Barakat Company Limited, UAE	81.	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	
62.	Somali Internet Company, Mogadishu, Somalia	82.	PELP-General Command (PFLP-GC)	
63.	Somali International Relief Organization, Minnesota	83.	Real IRA	
64.	Somali Network AB Spanga, Sweden	84.	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	
		85.	Revolutionary Nuclei (formerly ELA)	
		86.	Revolutionary Organization 17 November	
		87.	Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Army/Front (DHKP/C)	
		88.	Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)	
		89.	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)	

Statement-II

List of Individuals whose assets have been frozen by U.S.A.

1. Usama bin Laden
2. Muhammad Atif (aka, Subhi Abu Sitta, Abu Hafz Al Masri)
3. Sayf al-Adl
4. Shaykh Sai'id (aka, Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad)
5. Abu Hafz the Mauritanian (aka, Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, Khalid Al-Shanqiti)
6. Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi
7. Abu Zubaydah (aka, Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq)
8. Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi (aka, Abu Abdullah)
9. Ayman al-Zawahiri
10. ThirPwat Salah Shihata
11. Tariq Anwar al Sayyid Ahmad
12. Muhammad Salah
13. AGHA, Haji Abdul Manana Pakistan
14. Al-HAMATI, Muhammad, Yemen
15. AL-HAQ, Amin, Afghanistan
16. AL-JADAWI, Saqar
17. AL-KADR, Ahmad Said, Cairo, Egypt
18. AL-QADI, Yasin, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
19. Al-SHARIF, Sad, Saudi Arabia
20. BIN MARWAN, Bilal
21. BIN MUHAMMAD, Ayadi Chafiq Tunisia
22. DARKAZANLI, Mamoun, Uhlenhorster Weg, Syria
23. HAZI, Riad (a.k.a., HIJAZI, Raed M.), California, USA
24. LADEHYANOY, Mufti Rashid Ahmad, Pakistan
25. UTHMAN, Omar Mahmoud, London, England
26. YULDASHEV, Tohir Uzbekistan
27. ZIA, Mohammad, Pakistan
28. Abdullah Ahmed Addullah citizen Egypt (individual)
29. Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah Egypt (individual)
30. Anas al-Liby Libya (individual)
31. Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani Tanzania (individual)
32. Ahmed Mohammad Hamed Ali Egypt (individual)
33. Fazul Abdullah Mohammed Kenya (individual)
34. Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil Kenya
35. Sheikh Ahmed Salim Sweden
36. Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam Kenya (individual)
37. Abdul Rahman Yasin (Iraq)
38. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed Kuwait (individual)
39. Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser
40. Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil Saudi Arabia
41. Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie
42. Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub
43. Ali Atwa Lebanon (individual)
44. Hasan Izz-al-Din Lebanon (individual)
45. Imad Fayez Mugniyah (Lebanon) (individual)
46. Adbullkadir, Hussein Mahamud, Florence, Italy
47. Aden, Abdirisak; Skafteingebacken
48. Ali, Abbas Abdi, Mogadishu, Somalia
49. Ali, Abdi Abdulaziz, Drabantvagen
50. Ali, Yusuf Ahmed, Hallbybacken, Sweden
51. Aweys, Dahir Ubeidullahi, Rome, Italy
52. Aweys, Hassan Dahir, Somalia

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|--|--|
| 53. Himmat Ali Ghaleb, Tunisia | 19. Jaish-I-Mohammed |
| 54. Huber, Albert Friedrich Armand Switzerland | 20. Jam'yah Ta'Awun Al-Islamia |
| 55. Hussein, Liban, Canada | 21. Rabita Trust |
| 56. Jama, Garad Minnesota | 22. Aaran Money Wire Service Inc. |
| 57. Jim'ale, Ahmed Nur Ali, Somalia | 23. Al-Baraka Exchange L.L.C. |
| 58. Kahie, Abdullahi Hussein, Somalia | 24. Al-Barakaat |
| 59. Mansour, Mohamed, Egypt or UAE | 25. Al-Barakaat Bank |
| 60. Mansour, Fattouh, Switzerland | 26. Al-Barakaat Bank of Somalia |
| 61. Nada, Youssef, Tunisia | 27. Al-Barakaat Group of Companies Somalia Limited |

Statement-III

List of Organisations/Entities whose assets have been frozen by U.K.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Al Qa'ida/Islamic Army | 28. Al-Barakaat Wiring Service |
| 2. Abu Sayyaf Group | 29. Al-Barakat Finance Group |
| 3. Armed Islamic Group | 30. Al-Barakat Financial Holding Company |
| 4. Harkat ul-Mujahidin/HUM | 31. Al-Barakat Global Telecommunications |
| 5. Al-Jihad/ Egyptian Islamic Movement | 32. Al-Barakat International |
| 6. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan | 33. Al-Barakat Investments |
| 7. Asbat al-Ansar | 34. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Limited |
| 8. Salafist Group for Call and Combat/GSPC | 35. Asat Trust Reg. |
| 9. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group | 36. Bank al Taqwa Limited |
| 10. Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya/AIAI | 37. Baraka Trading Company |
| 11. Islamic Army of Aden | 38. Barakaat Boston |
| 12. Wafa Humanitarian Organization | 39. Barakaat Construction Company |
| 13. Al Rashid Trust | 40. Barakaat Enterprise |
| 14. Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company | 41. Barakaat Group of Companies |
| 15. Afghan Export Bank | 42. Barakaat International |
| 16. Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries | 43. Barakaat International Companies |
| 17. Al-Nur Honey Press Shops | 44. Barakaat International Foundation |
| 18. Al-Shifa' Honey Press for Industry And Commerce | 45. Barakaat International, INC |
| | 46. Barakaat North America, INC |

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 47. Barakaat Red Sea Telecommunications | 6. Ibn Al-Shaykh al-Libi |
| 48. Barakaat Telecommunications Company Limited | 7. Abu Zubaydah |
| 49. Barakaat Telecommunications Company Somalia Limited | 8. Abd al-Hidi al-Iraqi |
| 50. Barakat Banks and Remittances | 9. Ayman al-Zawahari |
| 51. Barakat Computer Consulting (BCC) | 10. Thiwat Salah Shihata |
| 52. Barakat Consulting Group (BCG) | 11. Tariq Anwar al Sayyid Ahmad |
| 53. Barakat Global Telephone Company | 12. Muhammad Salah |
| 54. Barakat Post Express (BPE) | 13. Makhtab Al-Khidamat/ Al Kifah |
| 55. Barakat Refreshment Company | 14. Agha, Haji Abdul Manan |
| 56. Barakat Wire Transfer Company | 15. Al-Hamati, Muhammad |
| 57. Barako Trading Company LLC | 16. Al-Haq, Amiu |
| 58. Global Service International | 17. Al-Qadi, Yasin |
| 59. Heyatul Ulya | 18. Al-Jadawi, Saqar |
| 60. Nada Management Organisation, SA | 19. Al-Kadr, Ahmed Sa'id |
| 61. Parka Trading Company | 20. Al-Sharif, Sa'd |
| 62. Red Sea Barakat Company Limited | 21. Bin Marwan, Bilal |
| 63. Somali International Relief Organisation | 22. Bin Muhammad, Ayadi Chafiq |
| 64. Somali Internet Company | 23. Darkazanli, Mamoun |
| 65. Somali Network AB | 24. Hazi, Riad |
| 66. Youssef M. Nada | 25. Ladehyanoy, Mufti Rashid Ahmad |
| 67. Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft M.B.H. | 26. Uthman, Omar Mahmoud |

Statement-IV

List of Individuals whose assets have been frozen by U.K.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Usama bin Laden | 29. Yasin, Abdul Rahman |
| 2. Muhammad Atif | 30. Mohammad, Khalid Shaikh |
| 3. Sayf -Al Adl | 31. Al Mughassil, Ahmed |
| 4. Shaykh Sa'id | 32. Al-Houri, Ali |
| 5. Abu Hafs the Mauritanian | 33. Al-Yacoub, Ibrahim |

34. Al Nasser, Abdel Karim
 35. Mohammad, Fazul Abdullah
 36. Fadil, Mustafa Mohamed
 37. Ghailani, Ahmed Khalfan
 38. Msalam, Fahid Mohammed Ally
 39. Swedan, Sheikh Ahmed Salim
 40. Abdullah, Abdullah Ahmed
 41. Ali, Ahmed Mohammed Homed
 42. Atwah, Mushin Musa Matwalli
 43. Mugniyah, Imad
 44. Izz-Al-Din, Hassan
 45. Atwa, Ali
 46. Abdulkadir, Hussein Mahamud
 47. Aden, Abudirisak
 48. Ali, Abbas Abdi
 49. Ali, Abdi Abudulaziz
 50. Ali, Yusaf Ahmed
 51. Aweys, Dahir Ubeidullahi
 52. Aweys Hassan Dahir
 53. Himmat, Ali Ghaleb
 54. Huber Freidrick Armand
 55. Hussein
 56. Jama, Garad
 57. Jim'Ale, Ahmad Nur Ali
 58. Kahie, Abdullahi Hussein
 59. Mansour, Mohamed
 60. Mansour Fattouh, Zeinab
 61. Nada, Youssef

Preparation of History Syllabus by NCERT

*207. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :

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

(a) whether it is true that draft history syllabus prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and sent it to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has been rejected by the CBSE stating that the draft is in no way an improvement on the existing syllabus approved by the CBSE for 2002; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the draft syllabus to clear the objections of the CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), an autonomous body of the Ministry of HRD, has informed that as per the existing procedure, the syllabi prepared by the NCERT is reviewed by the Subject Committees of the Board and the same is adopted/adapted for use in schools affiliated to the Board. Accordingly, the draft syllabus in History for the Senior Secondary classes was placed by the CBSE before the Committee of Courses for consideration. The Committee accepted the syllabus in principle. However, it also made certain observations. These observations were forwarded to the NCERT.

*[Translation]***Schemes to Encourage Sports**

*208. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

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

(a) the details of centrally-sponsored schemes being implemented in the country to encourage sports, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/disbursed to the States for sports activities and that remained unspent during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government monitor the amount spent on the development of sports by the States;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether these schemes have been implemented by all the States; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of these schemes by all in those States?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (KUMARI UMA BHARATI) : (a) The following centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the States/UTs of the country :

1. **Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools:** Under this scheme, grants are given to various States/UTs for organization of inter-school competitions at district and State levels.
2. **Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure:** Under the scheme, grants are given to State/UT Governments, local statutory bodies and registered voluntary organisations active in the field of sports for creation of sports infrastructure. Assistance is also given to Rural Schools for development of playfield and purchase of consumable/non-consumable sports equipment.
3. **Grant for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces :** Under the scheme, States/UTs, State Sports Councils/Authorities, Sports Authority of India, National Sports Associations/ Federations, Services/ Railways Sports Control Boards, Local bodies and Universities/ College/ Schools are provided financial assistance for promoting sports excellence.
4. **Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and College :** Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the Universities/ Colleges for development of playgrounds, construction in indoor stadium/facilities : and purchase of sports equipments.

(b) Funds are not allocated/distributed State-

wise. Financial assistance is given to various states on receipt of proposals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As "Sports" is a State Subject, Central Government does not interfere in the functioning of State Governments.

(f) and (g) Many States are implementing these schemes. All the States can avail of financial assistance under these schemes however, financial assistance is given only to those States from which viable proposals are received.

[English]

Funds under National Slum Upgradation Scheme

*203. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the States under the National Slum Upgradation Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds unutilized in various States during the said period;

(c) the reasons for non-utilizing the amount by the State Governments;

(d) whether the Union Government have held the States responsible for such non-utilization of funds made available to them under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) Even though, Slum Development is a State subject, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and not National Slum Upgradation Scheme, was launched at the National level in August, 1996 to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/UTs for the development

of the urban slums. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under the National Slum Development Programme during each of the last three years, State-wise as well as the details of utilisation of funds since the inception of the scheme is given in the enclosed statement-I.

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

(c) The reasons for non-utilisation of the funds are briefly as under :

(i) Funds under NSDP are allocated by the Planning Commission, released by the Ministry of Finance and this Ministry only monitors the programme. Under the programme funds are released to the States/UTs in the nature of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) governed by the formula 70:30 as loan and grant for non special category States and 10:90 loan and grant for special category States.

(ii) The process of releasing the funds is dilatory and there is a time lag in receipt of the

funds by the actual implementing agency.

(iii) Some of the States which fall under the non-special category States have reported that the programme is neither remunerative nor commercially viable. The beneficiaries who fall under the lowest strata of society, are not capable of repaying the loan and the Urban Local Bodies are also not in a position to repay the share of loan under the scheme.

(iv) Lack of tennurial rights/ownership rights to the house or land to the slum dwellers.

(d) and (e) In view of the provisions as contained in para 4 to 8 of NSDP guidelines as well as provisions of General Financial Rules and related financial instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time, it has been intimated to the State Governments that it will not be possible to recommend any further release of funds unless the pending utilisation certificates alongwith progress reports indicating the details of item-wise expenditure are submitted. The defaulting States have not been recommended any further release of funds in the current financial year.

Statement-I

Details of Funds Allocated and Released to the States during the last three years and the Funds Utilised by the States since Inception of the Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3250.00	2842.00	3575.00	3575.00	3575.00	888.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	88.00	110.00	125.36	110.00	25.40
3.	Assam	284.00	253.00	312.00	281.00	312.00	79.80
4.	Bihar	2425.00	2425.00	2668.00	2668.00	1775.00	685.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	434.00	434.00
6.	Goa	100.00	12.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	27.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	1830.00	2292.00	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00
8.	Haryana	514.00	514.00	565.00	565.00	565.00	513.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	27.65
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	659.00	590.00	725.00	725.00	725.00	175.49
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.00	893.00
12.	Karnataka	1787.00	2112.32	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00
13.	Kerala	932.00	929.00	1025.00	1028.00	1025.00	258.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1898.00	2058.00	2088.00	2088.00	1654.00	1240.50
15.	Maharashtra	5331.00	5713.00	5831.00	5831.00	3904.00	1248.58
16.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	28.78
17.	Meghalaya	100.00	88.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	28.55
18.	Mizoram	100.00	88.00	110.00	122.00	110.00	110.00
19.	Nagaland	100.00	88.00	110.00	122.00	110.00	28.55
20.	Orissa	620.00	560.00	678.00	727.00	678.00	339.00
21.	Punjab	904.00	904.00	994.00	994.00	994.00	251.39
22.	Rajasthan	1345.00	1349.12	1479.00	1479.00	1479.00	376.50
23.	Sikkim	100.00	100.00	110.00	88.00	110.00	25.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	2465.00	2674.00	2711.00	2711.00	2711.00	2259.17
25.	Tripura	100.00	90.00	110.00	120.00	110.00	110.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4011.00	3674.00	4412.00	4026.50	4230.00	4041.45
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.00	182.00
28.	West Bengal	3426.00	3101.00	3768.00	4093.00	3768.00	3768.00
Total		32581.00	32744.44	36008.00	35995.86	34081.00	22234.07

Note :- Figures of utilisation certificates received are maintained on cumulative basis and not year-wise. Since inception of the programme i.e. from 1996-97 to 2000-01 Rs. 141375.37 lakhs have been released to the States. Against this released amount of Rs. 141375.37 lakhs utilisation certificates have been received for Rs. 91838.23 lakhs upto 01.11.2001. Utilisation certificates for Rs. 49537.14 lakhs are awaited from the States.

Statement-II*Details of Funds released under NSDP and Not Utilised by the States*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total funds released from 1996-97 to 2000-2001	Funds not utilised by States (As on 1.11.2001)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11807.89	791.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	337.76	83.39
3.	Assam	1042.80	773.43
4.	Bihar	9487.30	6297.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	434.00	434.00
6.	Goa	281.99	281.99
7.	Gujarat	9113.00	2144.40
8.	Haryana	2386.00	565.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	375.65	37.65
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2190.49	320.04
11.	Jharkhand	893.00	893.00
12.	Karnataka	9209.32	1661.01
13.	Kerala	3789.68	3789.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8604.50	576.90
15.	Maharashtra	20550.58	20550.58
16.	Manipur	371.78	299.78
17.	Meghalaya	354.55	354.55
18.	Mizoram	442.00	12.00
19.	Nagaland	350.55	170.00
20.	Orissa	2604.00	1355.25
21.	Punjab	3679.39	2519.39
22.	Rajasthan	5485.62	100.02

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	304.40	304.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	11782.17	2907.17
25.	Tripura	447.00	10.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18543.95	2122.07
27.	Uttanchal	182.00	182.00
28.	West Bengal	16324.00	0.00
Total		141375.37	49537.14

National Old Age Pension Scheme

210. SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the old list of beneficiaries of the National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been directed to this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which the revised and current list of beneficiaries of the Scheme is likely to be submitted by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) As per the Guidelines issued under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are required to communicate targets for the Scheme to the Gram Panchayats/Municipalities for identification of beneficiaries in Gram Sabhas by Gram Panchayats and in neighbourhood/ mohalla Committees by Municipalities, based on the criteria of the Scheme.

2. Revision of the list take place in the States/ Union Territories, as and when necessary.

Rural Roads under PMGSY

*211. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds under PMGSY;

(b) the names of agencies assigned the jobs for construction of roads;

(c) the norms to be followed by the State Governments for Rural Roads connectivity schemes under PMGSY;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to relax these norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Planning Commission had, for the year 2000-2001, allocated Rs. 2370 crore among the State and Union Territories based, inter alia, on a weightage of 75% for Need (Share of Unconnected Habitations in the total Unconnected Habitations of the country) and 25% on coverage (share of connected Habitations in the total connected Habitations of the country). The funds earmarked for the PMGSY, for the year 2001-2002, being at last year's level, no changes have been made in the allocation for the current financial year.

2. The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide road connectivity, through good all-weather roads, to all Unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007 (end of the Tenth Plan Period). The Programme, as a related objective, provides for Upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing roads. Keeping these objectives in view, the following Order of Priority has been prescribed:

S.No.	Population Size	Category
1	1000 or more	Unconnected to roads of desired specification
2	500-999	Unconnected to roads of desired specification
3	1000 or more	Gravel to desired specification
4	500-999	Gravel to desired specification
5	1000 or more	Water Bound Maccadam (WBM) to desired specification
6	500-999	Water Bound Maccadam (WBM) to desired specification

In respect of the Hilly and Desert areas and Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the objective would be to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

3. The State Governments have identified Executing Agencies, the list of which is enclosed as statement.

4. The roads are to be executed as per the technical specifications prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC). The request of the Government of Kerala for relaxation of technical specifications in respect of densely populated coastal areas such as Thycattussery, Aryad and Ambalappuzha Blocks in Alappuzha District and Vadakara Block in Kozhikode District have been considered and agreed to as a special case.

Statement

The list of Executing Agencies identified by the State Governments

	States	Executive Agency
	1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Panchayati Raj Engineering Department
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Public Works Department Rural Works Department
3.	Assam	Public Works Department
4.	Bihar	Rural Engineering Organization
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Rural Road Authority
6.	Goa	Public Works Department
7.	Gujarat	Roads & Building Department
8.	Haryana	Public Works Department
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Public Works Department
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural Development Engineering Wing Public Works Department
11.	Jharkhand	Rural Engineering Organisation
12.	Karnataka	Rural Development Engineering Wing Karnataka Land Army Corporation.

	1	2
13.	Kerala	Engineering Wing under Panchayati Raj Institutions
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Rural Roads Development Authority
15.	Maharashtra	Public Works Department Engineering Wing under Panchayati Raj Institutions
16.	Manipur	Public Works Department
17.	Meghalaya	Public Works Department
18.	Mizoram	Public Works Department
19.	Nagaland	State Roads & Bridges Department Department of Rural Development through Village Development Boards
20.	Orissa	Rural Works Department
21.	Punjab	Public Works Department Engineering wing of Mandi Parishad
22.	Rajasthan	Public Works Department
23.	Sikkim	Public Works Department Rural Works Department
24.	Tamil Nadu	Rural Development Engineering Wing
25.	Tripura	Public Works Department Rural Works Department
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Public Works Department Rural Engineering Service
27.	Uttaranchal	Public Works Department
28.	West Bengal	Engineering wing of Zilla Parishad

[Translation]

Beneficiaries under Rural Housing and Annapurna Schemes

*212. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the selection of beneficiaries under the Rural Housing

and Annapurna Schemes, especially in tribal areas of some States, like Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is not being done properly;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported from these States;

(c) the action taken/being taken against the erring officials in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the selection of the beneficiaries under the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) No report has been received in regard to any improper selection of beneficiaries under the Annapurna Scheme, including in the tribal areas of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. For the Indira Awaas Yojana, some complaints were received in respect of irregularities in selection of beneficiaries. As per the available information, four such complaints were received from Bihar and Orissa.

2. As and when irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries and programme implementation come to light, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/ Union Territory for appropriate steps, including action against the defaulting officials. Senior Officers of the Ministry of Rural Development are also deputed to verify the factual position, where ever required.

3. The selection of beneficiaries under the Annapurna Scheme and the Indira Awaas Yojana is done by the Gram Sabhas; to bring about transparency in this process, the list of beneficiaries selected is to be displayed in the Gram Panchayat/made public, as per the Guidelines.

[English]

Completion of Houses under IAY

*213. SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite incurring an expenditure of Rs.1.53 crore till March 2000, for the construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) the construction remained incomplete even after more than a decade;

(b) whether an expenditure of Rs.41.44 lakhs

has gone waste on trees planted under various Employment Generation Schemes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) In the light of the Comptroller and Auditor General Report No.4 of 2001 (Civil) that "Despite and expenditure of Rs.1.53 crore for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana, the houses remain incomplete after ten years" and that the "Trees planted under various employment generation schemes were damaged due to poor maintenance and lack of monitoring, thus rendering the expenditure of Rs.41.44 lakhs as waste", the matter was taken up by the Ministry of Rural Development with the Government of Orissa who intimated that a total number of 1079 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) houses were incomplete in the Districts of Sundargarh, Jatsuguda and Bargarh. The concerned Block Development Officers and Project Directors, DRDAs have been asked to verify the present position of the incomplete IAY houses. The Collectors of the Districts concerned have been directed to ensure early completion of the field inquiry.

2. As regards expenditure of Rs.41.44 lakhs on tree-plantation under Employment Generation Schemes, the Government of Orissa have intimated that the concerned Collectors have been asked to conduct field enquiry and submit the Report.

Evaluation of District Primary Education Programme

*214. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN :

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :

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

(a) whether the Government have done evaluation of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP);

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated, disbursed and spent on DPEP during each of the last three years, as on date, State-wise;

(d) the total amount utilised for appointment of teachers under DPEP, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds under the said programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Since the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was introduced/expanded in various States/districts in different phases, the final evaluation of the programme will be undertaken based on the closing dates of various projects. At present, external evaluation of DPEP phase-I, comprising the State of Assam, Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu is being done through the Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) at Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow and Ahmedabad.

The programme is however, periodically reviewed through the mechanism of Joint Review Missions, Project Management Information System (PMIS), Educational Management Information System (EMIS), programme impact studies etc. A mid-term In-depth Review of DPEP Phase-I, II and III States have also been carried out. Reviews and various studies conducted from time to time have brought out that the programme has resulted in significant increase in enrolment, improvement in learning achievements, reduction in repetition rates, increased community involvement, improvements in classroom processes etc.

(c) No State-wise budgetary allocations are made under the programme. The position indicating the funds released by the Government of India to the various project States and expenditure incurred during the last three years is given in enclosed statement-I.

(d) The total amount utilised for appointment of teachers under DPEP by the various project States is given in enclosed statement-II.

(e) and (f) Funds are released to the State Implementation Societies based on the approved project outlay and the Annual Work Plan & Budget approved during the year. The concerned project States are required to contribute 15% of the total project cost. A statement-III indicating the State-wise approved project cost, funds released by the Government of India upto 31.3.2001, and approved Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year 2001-02 is enclosed.

Statement-I

Evaluation of District Primary Education Programme

Funds released and expenditure incurred under DPEP

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Funds Released by GOI				Expenditure		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02*	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	266.00	77.00	37.00	162.06	138.00	62.79
2	Assam	23.00	44.13	35.94	26.00	36.99	47.54	51.74
3	Bihar/Jharkhand	34.94	24.00	35.00	32.00	42.70	45.60	41.56
4	Gujarat	17.00	15.00	22.50	14.50	17.66	25.47	24.54
5	Haryana	5.00	10.00	35.00	39.00	21.66	23.96	44.11
6	Himachal Pradesh	14.76	14.00	15.00	10.00	17.35	19.72	21.87
7	Karnataka	84.00	34.10	79.00	50.50	85.89	80.10	81.62
8	Kerala	26.00	9.00	32.00	12.00	29.28	30.32	32.34
9	Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	163.34	149.85	171.46	85.00	162.64	144.66	146.92
10	Maharashtra	23.49	39.00	42.00	25.00	37.74	45.27	54.13
11	Orissa	15.00	8.50	33.00	40.00	19.80	19.07	30.56
12	Rajasthan	0.00	30.50	15.00	50.00		2.60	35.58
13	Tamil Nadu	19.19	19.25	32.00	31.02	29.35	35.85	38.58
14	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	89.00	48.00	220.00	279.00	93.77	82.39	231.49
15	West Bengal	13.03	27.00	35.62	22.00	17.04	28.57	30.35
Total		547.75	738.33	880.52	753.02	773.93	769.12	928.24

* Upto 30.11.2001

Statement-II

Evaluation of District Primary Education Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Amount utilised on appointment of teachers under DPEP upto 31.3.2001
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	13184.00
2	Assam	0.00

1	2	3
3	Bihar	140.39
4	Jharkhand	86.74
5	Gujarat	18.26
6	Haryana	186.25
7	Himachal Pradesh	2744.94
8	Karnataka	10120.98
9	Kerala	261.02
10	Madhya Pradesh	13805.84

1	2	3
11	Chhattisgarh	3913.65
12	Maharashtra	8840.62
13	Orissa	427.00
14	Rajasthan	14.40
15	Tamil Nadu	3414.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	4725.03
17	Uttaranchal	107.00
18	West Bengal	0.00
Total		61990.12

Statement-III*District Primary Education Programme*

(Amount Rs.in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Total Project Outlay	Funds released by GOI upto 31.3.2001	Approved AWP&B 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	744.22	409.68	228.14
2	Assam	282.07	170.32	68.53
3	Bihar	651.17	111.96	119.67
4	Jharkhand*			49.01
5	Gujarat	220.65	70.25	41.41
6	Haryana	239.28	124.18	96.11
7	Himachal Pradesh	129.28	70.29	41.25
8	Karnataka	371.82	308.40	83.45
9	Kerala	184.21	130.16	49.55
10	Madhya Pradesh	959.84	681.69	275.60
11	Chhattisgarh*			66.02

1	2	3	4	5
12	Maharashtra	338.23	207.60	133.02
13	Orissa	543.94	86.88	184.63
14	Rajasthan	817.30	46.00	186.82
15	Tamil Nadu	214.75	155.35	84.12
16	Uttar Pradesh	1416.91	411.49	537.42
17	Uttaranchal*			28.74
18	West Bengal	410.57	95.15	106.54
Total		7524.25	3079.40	2380.05

* Total Project Outlay and Funds released in respect of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttaranchal are included in the figures of original states.

Insurance Scheme for Farmers

*215. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a scheme in which farmers can get insurance cover by buying fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States in which this scheme is made operational; and

(d) the response to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) and Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL) have introduced an insurance scheme named as Sankath Haran Bima Yojana from 01st October 2001. The scheme is being operated through IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company Limited (ITGI). The details of the scheme are as follows :

(i) The scheme provides a free accident insurance cover for an amount of Rs.4,000/- to farmers, with the purchase of each bag of 50 kg. of IFFCO/ KRIBHCO/ IPL's fertilizer.

(ii) Maximum liability under the Policy for any

one farmer, irrespective of number of bags purchased by him shall be limited to Rs. one lakh only.

(iii) IFFCO/ KRIBHCO/ IPL shall pay the premium, and hence no increase in MRP fixed by the Government. Only the buyers of fertilizer shall be entitled for any benefit payable under the policy.

(iv) The cash Receipt or the Debit Note (when fertilizer is purchased on credit) issued by the Cooperative Society and Farmers Service Centre shall be the sole evidence of insurance. No other document or certificate is required to be issued by ITGI as far as evidence of insurance is concerned.

(c) The scheme is operational all over the country and is applicable on IFFCO/ KRIBHCO/ IPL's sale of fertilizers through Cooperative Societies.

(d) Since the scheme has been launched recently, the response will be known only after its operation for some time.

Mandate of National Open School

*216. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to re-inforce the mandate of the National Open School to shoulder added responsibility for Open School Scheme in view of the shortage of Primary Schools in the country; 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) and (b) One of the aims and objectives of the National Open School, an autonomous body under the Ministry of HRD, is to prescribe or offer a wide spectrum of courses of study for purposes of general, vocational and continuing education leading to certification at the school stage. Thus the NOS mandate includes programmes relating to primary schools also. In order to contribute to universalisation of education,

the NOS has launched the Open Basic Education (OBE) Programme, equivalent to the existing formal elementary education programme, and as an alternative to the formal system. As part of this Programme, the NOS provides academic and technical support to NGOs and voluntary organisations working for the Basic Education of Children from disadvantaged communities specially out-of-school children. The NOS has accorded accreditation to several organisations for the OBE Programme.

The OBE Programme has been conceived at three levels - Preparatory (A), Primary (B), and Elementary (C) which are equivalent to standards III, V and VIII of formal schools. The OBE Courses are by and large, as per the Scheme of Studies laid down in the National Curriculum Framework. However, flexibility is being provided in selection of academic and work experience courses. The materials developed under the OBE programme includes (I) Self-learning materials, (II) Blue-prints for development of sample Question Papers in Language, Mathematics and Environment studies, (III) Sample Test Papers, and (IV) a large number of Question Bank items.

[Translation]

Rural Development Projects

*217. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked to chalk out an action plan on rural development projects and submit the same to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has submitted the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) While no such specific directive has been received, various Ministries/ Departments, including the Ministry of Rural Development, have been asked by the Cabinet Secretariat to prepare a "Vision Statement" covering a time frame of 10-15 years which would indicate the direction in which the Ministry wishes to proceed and the major objectives that are sought to be achieved in the process.

2. Action in this regard is underway in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Activities of National Sports Authority of India

*218. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the activities of National Sports Authority of India has been restricted to some areas only;

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

(c) the details of the units of this authority at present, location-wise; and

(d) the amount spent on these units during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise and unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (KUMARI UMA BHARATI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Sports Authority of India (SAI), as a matter of fact, implements several of its sports promotion schemes i.e. National Sports Talent Contest, Army Boys Sports Company, SAI Training Centres, Centres of Excellence and Special Area Games through its six Regional Centres and one Sub Centre at the following locations :

- i) Northern Regional Centre at Chandigarh
- ii) Eastern Regional Centre at Kolkata
- iii) Southern Regional Centre at Bangalore
- iv) Western Regional Centre at Gandhinagar

v) North Eastern Regional Centre at Imphal

vi) Central Regional Centre at Bhopal

vii) North Eastern Sub-Centre at Guvhati

In addition, two premier academic institutions, namely, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram are run by SAI for providing academic courses in the field of Coaching and Physical Education respectively. SAI also implements certain Government schemes on agency basis.

SAI is also engaged in the utilization and maintenance of the following stadia in Delhi:-

- Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
- National Stadium
- Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium
- Talkatora Swimming Pool
- Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges

(c) Details of Training Units under SAI Sports Promotion Schemes are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) The expenditure made on each Unit of SAI during the last three years region-wise is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Detail of the Schools /Akharas & Trainees under NSTC Scheme during the last four years

S.N.	School	Discipline	Strength during 1998-99	Strength during 1999-2000	Strength during 2000-2001	Strength during 2001-2002		
						Res.	Non Res.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Region								
1.	St. Joseph's	Athletics	25	10	09	04	04	08
	Indian High	Football	11	14	18	06	12	18
	School,	Hockey	15	25	23	12	26	38
	Bangalore	Swimming	03	03	07	03	03	06
		Basketball	--	03	10	-	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	VP Sidhartha Public School, Vijayawads (AP)	Athletics Badminton Gymnastics	10 07 04	03 12 11	03 17 18	03 03 02	14 11 09	17 14 11
3.	Mt. Carmel School, Kottayam	Athletcis	09	09	13			--
Total			84	90	116			123

Eastern Region

4.	St. Ignatius High School, Gumla (Bihar)	Football Hockey Athletic	4 44 18	32 37 13	24 31 13	11 27 --		11 27 --
5.	Sukantanagar Vidyaniketan Saltlake City, Calcutta	Football Athletics Gymnastics Swimming	16 15 05 --	26 15 07 16	23 15 07 16	27 11 16 11		27 11 16 11
6.	BS High School, Sundergarh	Athletics Hockey	07 13	18 23	18 23	16 --		16 --
7.	Umakanta Academy, Agartala, Tripura	Football Gymnastics	29 27	22 14	20 14	08 03		08 03
8.	Tashinamgyal Academy, Gangtok	Football Swimming Table Tennis Athletics Badminton	07 05 -- -- --	18 27 03 02 01	17 27 03 00 02	03 02 01 -- 01		03 02 01 -- 01
9.	Govt. Girls High School, Ranchi	Athletics Hockey	16 36	05 37	05 37	01 21		01 21
10.	G.G. High Sec. School, Krishna Nagar	Athletics Gymnastics	17 21	18 12	18 07	10 05		10 05
11.	St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh	Athletics Football Hockey Volleyball	-- -- -- --	13 25 12 06	11 25 10 06	12 -- 12 06		12 -- 12 06
12.	Downhill G.H. School, Kurseong	Athletics Football Hockey	-- -- --	32 26 32	32 26 32	25 10		25 10
Total			317	492	462			239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Region								
13.	M. Kanya Pathshala Inter College (U.P.)	Hockey T.Tennis Badminton	18 -- --	16 01 --	14 03 --			
14.	Govt. Multipurpose HS School, Indore MP	Athletics Gymnastics Wrestling	10 07 --	14 06 22	09 07 15	04 04 01	20 17 21	24 21 22
15.	Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi	Athletics Football Hockey Basketball	10 11 09 --	04 06 15 17	03 -- 09 10	-- -- 04 01	18 30 18 34	18 30 22 44
16.	Colvin Taloqdar College, Lucknow	T. Tennis Swimming	10 --	04 02	-- 01	-- --		--
17.	Maharani Laxmibai Multi-purpose HS, Jabalpur, MP	Athletics	12	04	01	-- --	05 07	05 07
Total			87	111	72	14	170	184
Western Region								
18.	Muktangana English School, Pune (Mah.)	Athletics Gymnastics	09 11	14 11	08 07	-- --	03 09	03 09
19.	Pravara Public School, Pravara Nagar, Ahmedabad	Athletics Gymnastics Basketball Swimming	15 10 10 06	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	08	08
20.	Bhupal's Nooles HS School, Udaipur, (Raj.)	Athletics Wrestling Basketball	13 11 --	09 05 10	06 -- 03	01 -- --	05 04 15	06 04 15
21.	Bhonsla Military School, Nasik (Mah.)	Hockey Athletics	14 --	14 16	14 15	-- --	13 07	13 07
22.	Sanjeevan Vidyalyaya Panchgani	Basketball	09	--	--	--		--
23.	St. Anthony HS, Goa	Football Athletics Hockey	21 20	21 20	21 23	-- -- --	21 20 08	21 20 08
24.	Shri Guru Nanak Khalsa School, Shriganganagar	Volleyball			11	-- -- --	02 20 08	02 20 08
Total			149	120	108	01	118	143

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North-East Region								
25.	Dony Polo	Athletics	25	14	11	08	--	08
	Vidya Bhavan, Itanagar	Football	08	01	08	01	28	29
26.	Don Bosco HS, Guwahati	Swimming	08	04	05	05	--	05
		T.Tennis	09	09	09	09	02	11
		Basketball	08	06	04	04	03	07
27.	Sainik School, Imphal, Manipur	Athletics	08	03	--	01	--	01
		Badminton	06	03	--	03	--	03
		Football	14	09	--	06	--	06
		Hockey	14	01	--	01	--	01
28.	Anthony's HS, Shilong	Football	17	17	14	--	--	--
						--	14	14
Total			117	67	62	38	47	85
Northern Region								
29.	Shivalik Public School, Chandigarh	Athletics	05	09	09	--	--	--
		Football	26	20	--	01	13	14
		Volleyball	17	21	16	--	--	--
		Hockey	18	15	14			
30.	Govt. Girls. SS School, Jalandhar	Athletics	45	18	10	04	16	20
		Hockey	22	10	05	01	08	09
31.	Motilal Nehru School of Sports Rai, Haryana	Athletics	14	06	06	--	03	03
		Gymnastics	05	09	05	02	01	03
		Swimming	06	16	10	03	03	06
32.	CRZ Sr. Sec. School, Sonapat	Athletics	15	07	07	01	07	08
		Hockey	29	21	21	07	14	21
		Wrestling	24	25	21	10	08	18
Total			156	177	124	29	73	102
Akharas								
1.	Krida Vikas Vyayamandal, Sangli (Mah.)	Wrestling	09	15	11		09	09
2.	Gokul Ustad Talim, Pune	Wrestling	15	22	16		20	20
Total			24	37	27		29	29
Grand Total			1033	1094	971	319	586	905

Strength of ABSC Trainees for the last four years

S.No.	Name of BSCs	Discp. Before amalgamation	Strength during 1998-99	Strength during 99-2k	Discipline after amalga- mation	Strength during 2000-2001	Strength during 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ISTC Jabalpur	Hockey Boxing	23 17	13 23	Boxing Basketball Hockey Football	22 03 11 23	22 03 11 23
2.	KRC, Ranikhet	Boxing Football	22 19	22 18	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
3.	BEG, Roorkee	Gymnastic Athletics K & Canoeing	10 19 21	11 21 24	Athletics Gymnastics Swimming K. & Canoeing	37 12 16 20	37 06 00 14
4.	JRC, Barielly	Volleyball Basketball Wrestling	12 12 17	22 12 20	Athletics Wrestling Volleyball Basketball	15 18 29 20	10 08 22 07
5.	RRC, Cantt. Delhi	Volleyball Basketball Athletics	08 08 14	10 08 14	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
6.	58 GTC, Shillong	Boxing Football Archery	11 20 11	12 27 11	Boxing Football Archery	26 38 14	16 32 19
7.	ARC, Shillong	Boxing Football	13 25	14 29	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
8.	BRC, Danapur	Hockey Football	30 42	36 46	Hockey Football	52 33	45 26
9.	SRC, Ramgarh	Hockey Athletics	14 18	18 18	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
10.	MEG, Banglore	Hockey Boxing Swimming	09 15 17	25 22 21	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
11.	MLIRC, Belgaum	Hockey Wrestling	31 12	32 15	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
12.	Arty Centre, Hyderabad	Athletics Wrestling Volleyball	20 12 09	17 12 09	Athletics Boxing Volleyball Basketball	32 22 32 16	32 15 22 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	BEG Centre, Kirkee	Boxing	23	21	Boxing	14	12
		Swimming	18	17	Gymnastic	13	12
		Gymnastics	12	12	Wrestling	17	13
		Rowing	10	10	Swimming	25	24
					Rowing	10	09
14.	Arty Centre, Nasik	Basketball	12	17	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
		Wrestling	21	29			
15.	GRC, Kamptee	Volleyball	12	13	Closed during 2000-2001 & trainees shifted to another BSCs		
		Basketball	21	21			
		Swimming	07	07			
		Athletics	09	09			
16.	ASC, Bangalore	Hockey	20	25	Swimming	18	07
		Basketball	11	14	Hockey	59	63
		Football	13	25	Football	28	33
					Basketball	10	18
Grand Total			700	807		691	568

Special Area Games (SAG)

List of Existing Centres

S.No.	Region/ Centre	Discipline	Total Strength 1999-2000			Actual Strength 2000-2001			Actual Strength 2001-2002		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern											
1.	Ranchi	Athletics	07	05	12	15	--	15	10	02	12
		Archery	09	10	19	11	01	12	05	--	05
		Hockey	33	25	58	30	24	54	26	14	40
		Volleyball	13	07	20	11	13	24	09	13	22
		Total	62	47	109	67	38	105	50	29	79
2.	Jagatpur	Rowing				20		20	12	07	19
		Canoeing &	07	06	13	04		04	02	--	02
		Kayaking	07	03	10	09		09	09	--	09
		Total	14	09	23	33		33	23	07	30
3.	Port Blair	Cycling				13	06	19	04	04	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Football	20	12	32	25	--	25	21	--	21
		Rowing	42	--	42	10	08	18	02	07	09
		Canoeing &	33	22	55				01	--	01
		Kayaking				23	01	24	05	04	09
		Athletics	10	10	20	07	08	15	03	01	04
		Wt. Lifting	7	13	20	10	--	10	10	--	10
		Karate				06	07	13			
		Total	112	57	169	93	30	123	46	16	62
4.	Muzaffarpur	Athletics				27		27	14	--	14
		Kabaddi				11		11	13	--	13
		Football				19		19	06	--	06
		Volleyball				--					
		Total				57		57	33	--	33
5.	Kishanganj	Football				22		22	10	--	10
		Volleyball				12		12	07	--	07
		Total				34		34	17	--	17
6.	Agartala	Judo				09		09	--	--	--
		Football				23		23	28	--	28
		Athletics					12	12	21	--	21
		Swimming				04	04	08	30	-	30
		Total				36	16	52	79	--	79
7.	Namchi	Football				18	--	18	11	--	11
		Boxing				14	--	14	09	--	09
		Total				32	--	32	20	--	20
North Eastern											
1.	Imphal	Boxing	33	--	33	32	--	32	21	--	21
		Judo	18	10	28	13	13	26	09	11	20
		Wt. Lifting	03	22	25	03	16	19	03	13	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Wrestling	15	05	20	05	05	10	05	08	13
		Fencing				12	08	20	14	08	22
		Swimming/ Div.				10	04	14	10	04	14
		Wushu				08	01	9	09	01	10
		Shooting				11	08	19	13	09	22
		Gymnastic							07	06	13
		Hockey							17	02	19
		Karate							13	02	15
		Total	69	37	106	94	55	149	121	64	185
2.	Aizwal	Boxing	29	--	29	22		22	20	--	20
		Judo	09	05	14	10	04	14	11	04	15
		Wrestling	--	--	--	07	04	11	03	02	05
		Wt. Lifting	02	--	02	13		13	06	02	08
		Karate				13		13	05	--	05
		Taekowando					13	13	13	05	18
		Total	40	05	45	78	08	86	58	13	71
3.	Utlov	Boxing				11		11	11	--	11
		Taekowando				09		09	10	--	10
		Wt. Lifting				09		09	08	--	08
		Football				20		20	20	--	20
		Total				49		49	49	--	49
Southern											
1.	Alleppey	Rowing				12	10	22	09	14	23
		Canoeing &	14	10	24	07	-	07	07	--	07
		Kayaking	29	11	40	10	10	20	13	10	23
		Total	43	21	64	29	20	49	29	24	53
2.	Tellichery	Gymnastics				17	07	24	15	03	18
		Athletics	28	16	44			--		01	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Weightlifting	05	--	05				--	--	--
		Fencing				13	10	23	04	10	14
		Badminton					08	08	--	14	14
		Volleyball							--	11	11
		Taekwando							12	--	12
		Total	33	16	49	30	25	55	30	40	70
3.	Nagercoil	Athletics				18		18	03	08	11
		Karate					08	08	10	--	10
		Total				18	08	26	13	08	21
Central											
1	Delhi Gurukul Archery Academy (Asso. Centre)	Archery				28		28	28		28
		Total				28		28	28		28
2	Allahabad (Asso. Centre)	Gymnastics				120		120	120		120
		Total				120		120	120		120
Sub-Centre Guwahati											
1.	Naharlagun	Boxing				08	03	11	09	03	12
		Badminton				02		02	--	--	--
		Taekowando				09	05	14	10	04	14
		Karate				10	04	14	10	04	14
		Weightlifting				05	04	09	05	06	11
		Total				34	16	50	34	17	51

Special Area Games Scheme

S.No.	Region/ Centre	Discipline	Total Strength 1999-2000			Actual Strength 2000-2001			Actual Strength 2001-2002		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Eastern Region		188	113	301	352	84	436	268	52	320
2	North East Region		109	42	151	221	63	284	228	77	305
3	Southern Region		76	37	113	77	53	130	72	72	144
4	Central Region					148		148	148	--	148
5	Sub-Centre Guwahati					34	16	50	34	17	51
		Total	373	192	565	832	216	1048	750	218	968

SAI Training Centres Disciplinewise
(1999-2000 & 2000-2001, 2001-2002)

Western Centres		No. of Centres						5		
S.No.	Disciplines	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	STC, Kandivali									
1	Athletics	30	8	38	30	7	37	-24	6	30
2	Hockey	24	7	31	36		18			18
3	Wrestling	16		16	21		10			10
4	Kabaddi	12		12	15			12		12
5	Judo									
6	Table Tennis									
7	Handball									
8	Lawn Tennis									
9	Billiards									
	Total	82	15	97	0	7	7	95	8	103
2.	STC, Gandhinagar									
1	Athletics	39	5	44	29	10	39	24	6	30
2	Hockey	10		10	8	20	28		16	16
3	Handball	20		20	15		15	18		18
4	Swimming	13		13	31	2	33	23	3	26
5	Wrestling	10		10	9		9	10		10
6	Basketball	16		16	14		14	15		15
7	Football	19		19	20		20	14		14
8	Tennis									
9	Kabaddi				8		8	21		21
	Total	127	5	132	134	32	166	125	25	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2	Football							18	18
	3	Judo							12	12
		Total							44	44

7	STC, Panaji (Goa)									
	1	Swimming						6	5	11
	2	Diving						3		3
	3	Athletics								
	4	Badminton								
	5	Table Tennis								
		Total						9	5	14

8	STC, Margao									
	1	Handball								
	2	Taekwondo								
	3	Kabaddi								
	4	Judo						11		11
	5	Athletics								
	6	Badminton								
	7	Swimming								
		Total						11		11

Southern Centre		No. of Centres						15				
Sl. No.	Disciplines	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002			12	13
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	STC, Dharwad											
	1	Athletics	13	14	27	12	14	26	15	13	28	
	2	Basketball	13		13	20	9	29	18		18	
	3	Wrestling	14		14	14		14	12		12	
	4	Gymnastics	17		17	14	3	17	10	10	20	
		Total	57	14	71	60	26	86	57	23	78	68 Res. 10 N. Res.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2 STC, Medikeri												
1	Athletics					21	21		20	20		
2	Hockey		39	39		24	24		25	25		
Total			39	39		45	45		44	45	45 Res.	
3 STC, Calicut												
1	Athletics											
2	Basketball	13		13	14		14	14			14	
3	Football	19	2	21	8		8					
4	Volleyball	11		11	15		15	18			18	
Total		43	2	45	37		37	32		32	32 Res.	
4 STC, Kollam												
1	Boxing				5		5	8	5		13	
2	Athletics	12	6	18	14	8	22	15	5		20	
3	Hockey	31	11	42	25	20	45	16	13		29	
4	Volleyball		15	15		24	24		28		28	
Total		43	32	75	44	52	96	39	51	90	83 Res.	7 N. Res.
5 STC, Trichur												
1	Volleyball					23	23					
2	Athletics	11	6	17	17	17	34	15	14		29	
3	Basketball		12	12		13	13		14		14	
4	Badminton	4	1	5	5	3	8	5	3		8	
5	Swimming	6	6	12	9	6	15	7	5		12	
6	Weightlifting					4	4		5		5	
Total		21	25	46	31	66	97	27	41	68	63 Res.	5 N. Res.
6 STC, Chennai												
1	Hockey	37		37	28	20	48	32	16		48	
2	Football	35		35	25		25	24			24	
3	Volleyball	16	8	24		10	10		15		15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Boxing				8		8	12		12		
5	Kabaddi				8	11	19	13	10	23		
	Total	88	8	96	69	41	110	81	41	122	107 Res.	15 N. Res.
7	STC, Salem											
1	Athletics	30		30	15	11	26	12	7	19		
2	Volleyball	12		12	14	8	22	12	7	19		
3	Weightlifting	5		5								
4	Basketball	3		3	13	14	27	7	8	15		
5	Swimming											
6	Badminton											
	Total	50		50	42	33	75	31	22	53	22 Res.	31 N. Res.
8	STC, Pondicherry											
1	Football											
2	Hockey	34		34	28		28	21		21		
3	Volleyball	21		21	14		14	12		12		
4	Weightlifting	16		16	18		18	14		14		
	Total	71		71	60		60	47		47	46 Res.	1 N. Res.
9	STC, Secundrabad											
1	Athletics				6	3	9	5	5	10		
2	Boxing	11		11	9	6	15					
3	Football				21		21					
4	Hockey	27		27	32	20	52	29	18	47		
5	Badminton	3		3	26		26	9	4	13		
6	Swimming		13	13	5	6	11					
	Total	41	13	54	93	32	125	43	27	70	58 Res.	12 N. Res.
10	STC, Eluru											
1	Athletics	5	2	7		1	1					
2	Basketball	9		9	2		2					
3	Volleyball	9		9	5		5					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Weightlifting	13		13	22	13	35	11	13	34		
	Total	36	2	38	29	14	43	11	13	34	34 Res.	

11 STC, Nizamabad

1	Arche y	19		19	22	10	32	17	10	27		
	Total	19		19	22	10	32	17	10	27	17 Res.	10 N. Res.

12 STC, Bangalore

1	Athletics	4	7	11	9	6	15	9	7	16		
2	Boxing	3		3	12		12	11		11		
3	Football	18		18	24		25	24		25		
4	Hockey	48		48	60		60	42		42		
5	Weightlifting	1	3	4	14	4	18		5	5		
6	Judo	8	1	9				14	3	17		
7	Kabaddi				15		15	13		13		
8	Table Tennis				14	12	26	13	10	23		
9	Karate				8	8	16					
10	Taekowando				19	9	28	8	8	16		
11	Shooting				3		3	3		3		
12	Archery				6	5	11	6	4	10		
13	Volleyball				16	5	21	11		11		
14	Badminton				4	5	9	3	3	6		
	Total	82	11	93	204	54	258	158	40	198	153. Res.	45 N. Res.

13 STC, Trivandrum

1	Athletics	7	6	13	22	4	26	15	9	24		
2	Gymnastics	9		9	8	3	11	7	7	14		
3	Cycling	8	10	18	8	7	15	16	5	21		
	Total	24	16	40	38	14	52	38	21	59		

14 STC, Medak

1	Athletics				12		12	18	3	21		
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Boxing							15		15		
	Total				12		12	33	3	36	36 Res.	
15	STC, Kurnool											
1	Football				29		29	13		13		
2	Fencing				11		11					
	Total				40		40	13		13	13 Res.	
	Grand Total							599	314	913	777 Res.	136 N. Res.
Northern Centre		No. of Centres		10								
1	STC, Bhiwani											
1	Athletics	23		23	19		19	26	-	26	24 Resi. +2	50%
2	Boxing	26		26	22		22	28	-	28	24 Resi. +4 Non. Resi.	
3	Volleyball	11		11	12		12	10		10		
4	Wrestling	27		27	20		20	22	-	22		
5	Kabaddi							-	-	-		
	Total	87		87	73		73	86		86		
2	STC, Kurukshetra											
1	Basketball				14		14	7	-	7		
2	Hockey	30		30	10		10	18	-	18	17 Resi.+	Non. Resi.
3	Athletics	7		7	19		19	10	-	10		
4	Volleyball	12		12	17		17	8	-	8		
	Total	49		49	60		60	43	-	43		
3	STC, Patiala											
1	Athletics	6		6	12		12	12		12	11 Resi.+1	50%
2	Basketball	5		5			0	-	-	-		
3	Cycling	11	2	13	9	2	11	9	1	10	(4 Non Resi.)	
4	Gymnastics		4	4		2	2	-	4	4	2 Resi. + 2 Non Resi.	
5	Hockey	22		22	12		12	17		17	15 Resi. + 2 Non Resi.	
6	Judo	5	3	8	7	2	9	9	1	10	7 Resi.+3 Non Resi.	
	Total	49	9	58	40	6	46	47	6	53		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4 STC, Bilaspur												
1	Athletics	20		20	14	7	21	9	3	12		
2	Boxing	10		10	7		7	10		10		
3	Volleyball	26		26	19		19	16		16		
Total		56		56	40	7	47	35	3	38		
5 STC, Dharamshala												
1	Athletics	15		15		15	15	-	13	13		
2	Volleyball	11		11		12	12	-	12	12		
3	Hockey	27		27		22	22	-	16	16		
4	Wrestling							-	-	-		
5	Basketball					12	12	-	8	8		
6	Judo						0	-	-	-		
Total		53		53		61	61		49	49		
6 STC, Chandigarh												
1	Athletics		12	12		6	6	-	10	10		
2	Basketball		9	9		10	10	-	7	7		
3	Volleyball		10	10		26	26	-	11	11		
4	Hockey		19	19		14	14	-	28	28		
Total			50	50		56	56	-	56	56		
7 STC, Sangrur (Mastana Sahib)												
1	Athletics				8		8	10	-	10	9 Resi.+1 N.R.	
2	Volleyball				9		9	13	-	13	12 Resi. + 1 N.R.	
3	Boxing				17		17	19	-	19	15 Resi. + 4 N.R.	
Total					34		34	42		42		
8 STC, Badal												
1	Athletics					2	2	-	3	3		
2	Volleyball					2	2	-	6	6		
3	Hockey						0	-	10	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Basketball					10	10	-	13	13		
5	Shooting					9	9	-	12	12		
Total						23	23	-	44	44		

9 STC, Hissar

1	Athletics							20	4	24		
2	Boxing							13	2	15		
3	Judo							13	4	17		
4	Wrestling							12	4	16		
5	Table Tennis							1	5	6		
Total								59	19	78		

10 STC, Udhampur

1	Athletics							13		13		
2	Volleyball							14		14		
3	Football							20		20		
4	Kabaddi							13		13	(NR)	
Total								60	-	60		
Grand Total								372	177	549		

Eastern Centre

No. of Centres - 7

1 STC, Cuttack

1	Athletics	4	6	10	20	12	32	11	17	28
2	Basketball	12		12	15		15	13		13
3	Football	9		9	21	20	41	21		21
4	Gymnastics	14		14	6		6	6		6
Total		39	6	45	62	32	94	51	17	68

2 STC, Patna

1	Badminton				5		5	1		1
2	Cricket				14		14			
3	Football				18		18	15		15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Kabaddi				17		17	10		10		
5	Table Tennis				5	1	6	3		3		
6	Volleyball				15		15	8		8		
Total					74	1	75	37		37		

3 STC, Dhenkanal

1	Athletics	3		3	4		4	1		1		
2	Football	20		20	20		20	15		15		
3	Wrestling	2		2	8		8	6		6		
4	Kabaddi				8	4	12	9		9		
5	Weightlifting						0	4		4		
6	Taeokwando						0					
Total		25		25	40	4	44	35		35		

4 STC, Burdwan

1	Basketball	9		9	11		11	9		9		
2	Gymnastics	13		13		7	7	7		7		
3	Volleyball	12		12	15		15	13		13		
Total		34		34	26	7	33	29		29		

5 STC, Lebong

1	Archery	7		7	6		6					
2	Football	20		20	15		15					
3	Table Tennis											
Total		27		27	21		21					

6 STC, Siliguri

1	Athletics	4		4	8		8	3		3		
2	Football	14		14	25		25	16		16		
3	Volleyball											
4	Kabaddi				14	7	21	7		7		
Total		18		18	47	7	54	26		26		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	STC, Calcutta											
1	Athletics	10	8	18	15	11	26	14	2	16		
2	Archery	10	5	15		13	13	6	2	8		
3	Football	23		23	24		24	26		26		
4	Hockey	23	4	27	16	8	24	24		24		
5	Gymnastics	4	7	11	9	9	18	6	2	8		
6	Table Tennis							1		1		
7	Swimming				1		1	3		3		
8	Badminton					1	1					
9	Kabaddi				13	10	23					
10	Fencing				2		2	1		1		
11	Karate											
12	Taekwando				3		3	1		1		
13	Wushu											
14	Sepak Takraw				9	4	13					
15	Judo				4		4	12		12		
16	Volleyball						0					
	Total	70	24	94	96	56	152	94	6	100		
Central Centre	No. of Centres			11								
1	STC, Dhar											
1	Athletics	21		21								
2	Football				16		16			16		
3	Hockey					10	10		10	20		
4	Karate				11	8	19		8	27		
5	Taekowando											
6	Badminton				13	5	19		8	23		
	Total	21		21	40	23	63		23	86		
2	STC, Jabalpur											
1	Athletics	12	1	13	19	6	25		6	31		
2	Basketball	9		9	13	3	16		3	19		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Volleyball	10		10	9	14	23		14	37		
4	Badminton											
5	Boxing				17		17			17		
6	Wrestling				12		12			12		
7	Karate				2	13	15		13	28		
8	Taekowando				13	6	19		6	25		
	Total	31	1	32	85	42	127		42	169		
3	STC, Bhopal											
1	Athletics	10		10	10	3	13		3	16		
2	Basketball	15		15	15		15			15		
3	Hockey	25		25	20		20			20		
4	Rowing	45		45								
5	Water Sports				19	5	24		5	29		
6	Boxing				8		8			8		
7	Karate											
8	Taekowando				3	7	10		7	17		
	Total	95		95	75	15	90		15	105		
4	STC, Kashipur											
1	Boxing	16		16	30		30			30		
2	Football	22		22	25		25			25		
3	Table Tennis	2		2	10		10			10		
4	Weightlifting				11		11			11		
5	Taekowando				20	20	40		20	60		
6	Karate				6		6			6		
	Total	40		40	102	20	122		20	142		
5	STC, Raibarielly											
1	Athletics	10		10	20		20			20		
2	Volleyball	13		13	11		11			11		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3 Badminton												
4	Taekowando				7	7	14		7	21		
5	Hockey				19		19			19		
6	Swimming											
7	Kabaddi											
Total		23		23	57	7	64		7	71		
6 STC, SAFAI Etawah												
1	Athletics	17	1	18	22		22			22		
2	Wrestling	16		16	23		23			23		
3	Hockey	18		18	31		31			31		
4	Handball				9		9			9		
5	Weightlifting	4		4	9		9			9		
Total		55	1	56	94		94			94		
7 STC, Delhi												
1	Archery	27		27	25		25	25		25		
2	Boxing	39	5	44	35	2	37	35	2	37		
3	Judo	24	4	28	13	4	17	13	4	17		
4	Badminton	9	2	11	4	3	7	4	3	7		
5	Lawn Tennis	7	3	10	11	5	16	11	5	16		
6	Swimming				21	14	35	21	14	35		
7	Table Tennis				8	4	12	8	4	12		
8	Kabaddi					29	29		29	29		
9	Volleyball					21	21		21	21		
10	Sepak Takraw				10	7	17	10	7	17		
11	Wushu				9	2	11	9	2	11		
12	Shooting				28	12	40	28	12	40		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 Hockey						14	14		14	14		
Total		106	14	120	117	117	234	117	117	234		

8 STC, Lucknow

1 Hockey					13		13	13		13		
2 Athletics					11	5	16	11	5	16		
3 Badminton					9	3	12	9	3	12		
4 Swimming					9	8	17	9	8	17		
5 Tennis					2		2	2		2		
Total					44	16	60	44	16	60		

9 STC, Allahabad

1 Table Tennis					10		10	10		10		
2 Basketball					19		19	19		19		
3 Tennis												
4 Badminton												
Total					29		29	29		29		

10 STC, Dehradun

1 Table Tennis					4	7	11	4	7	11		
2 Hockey						13	13		13	13		
3 Badminton						10	10		10	10		
4 Handball						14	14		14	14		
5 Basketball						14	14		14	14		
6 Taekowando						5	5		5	5		
7 Judo						2	2		2	2		
Total					4	65	69	4	65	69		

11 STC, Agra

1 Athletics						14	14		14	14		
-------------	--	--	--	--	--	----	----	--	----	----	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Volleyball					6	6		6	6		
	Total					20	20		20	20		

12 STC, Rajnandgaon

1	Hockey			35		35	35			35		
	Total			647	325	972	649	465	1114			

North Eastern Centre No. of Centres 5

1 STC, Dimapur

1	Boxing	21		21	9		9	5		5		
2	Football	18		18	28		28	26		26		
3	Athletics				5		5	4		4		
4	Taekowando				14		14	12		12		
5	Table Tennis											
	Total	39		39	56		56	47		47		

2 STC, Imphal

1	Athletics	25	6	31	18	14	32	13	10	23		
2	Football	3		3			0	23		23		
3	Hockey		23	23		17	17					
4	Cycling	14	1	15	8	4	12	9	4	13		
5	Handball		19	19		16	16		19	19		
6	Archery				6	8	14	6	8	14		
7	Karate											
8	Taekowando				17	8	25	18	6	24		
9	Sepak Takraw				11	8	19	12	12	24		
	Total	42	49	91	60	75	135	81	59	140		

3 STC, Guwahati

1	Athletics	24		24	31	8	39	15	19	34		
---	-----------	----	--	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Football	32		32	35		35	17		17		
3	Weightlifting	7		7	7		7	2		2		
4	Boxing	10		10	23		23	17		17		
5	Swimming				8	3	11	6	6	12		
6	Badminton				6	7	13	10	9	19		
7	Kabaddi								15	7	22	
8	Handball				7	9	16	9	11	20		
9	Archery							4	3	7		
10	Taekowando							11	5	16		
Total		73		73	117	27	144	106	60	166		
4	STC, Golahat											
1	Athletics	34	9	43	40	2	42	6	13	19		
2	Football	27		27	29		29	20		20		
3	Table Tennis							13	2	15		
4	Handball											
5	Karate											
6	Taekowando											
Total		61	9	70	69	2	71	39	15	54		
5	STC, Shillong											
1	Athletics	15		15	2		2	6		6		
2	Archery	7		7	7		7	7	4	11		
3	Football	23		22	26		26	28		28		
4	Karate				5		5	13		13		
5	Cycling				2		2					
6	Boxing							16		16		
7	Taekowondo							8		8		
Total		45		44	45		45	78	4	82		

SAI Training Centre Scheme (Summary)

S.No.	Name of Centre	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Western	341	24	265	397	140	537	426	82	508
2	Southern	575	171	746	781	387	1168	666	356	1022
3	Northern	294	59	353	270	174	444	372	177	549
4	Eastern	213	30	243	366	107	473	272	23	295
5	Central	371	16	387	647	325	972	649	465	1114
6	North Eastern	260	58	318	344	104	448	256	279	535
	Total	2054	358	2412	2805	1237	4042	2641	1382	4023

*Centre-wise Strength of Trainees during 1999-2000, 2000-2001,
2001-2002 under various SAI Schemes*

Centre of Excellence

Centre	Discipline	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern										
Bangalore (Karnataka)	Hockey	29	--	29	20	--	20	21	--	21
	Athletics	04	04	08	07	04	11	7	4	11
	Badminton	06	05	11	06	05	11	9	2	11
	Volleyball	--	--	--	05	--	05	--	--	--
	Wt. Lifting	--	-	--	04	05	09	2	5	7
	Total	39	09	48	42	14	56	39	11	50
LNCPE Trivandrum (Kerala)	Cycling	--	--	--	04	03	07	00	03	03
	Athletics	--	--	--	02	03	05	00	06	06
	Total	--	--	--	06	06	12	00	09	09
Northern										
Patiala (Punjab)	Athletics	01	--	01	04	02	06	11	4	15
	Wrestling	--	--	--	05	--	05	--	--	--
	Judo	--	--	--	13	--	13	12	7	19
	Hockey	--	--	--	06	--	06	23	--	23
	Wt. Lifting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Cycling	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	Total	01	--	01	28	02	30	49	11	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Eastern										
Calcutta (West Bengal)	Table Tennis	10	09	19	10	05	15	08	05	13
	Athletics	09	14	23	02	06	08	03	08	11
	Badminton	--	--	--	04	01	05	1	00	01
	Gymnastics	--	--	--	04	07	11	0	04	04
	Swimming/ div.	--	--	--	04	05	09	2	04	06
Total		19	23	42	24	24	48	14	21	35
Western										
Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	Kabaddi	14	--	14	13	--	13	19	--	19
	Swimming	03	02	05	05	--	05	01	--	01
	Lawn Tennis	02	02	04	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		19	04	23	18	--	18	20	--	20
Central										
Delhi (Delhi)	Badminton	03	--	03	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Boxing	14	--	14	--	--	--	03	--	03
	Swimming	03	03	06	08	04	12	--	--	--
	Athletics	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	--	--
	Shooting	--	--	--	6	4	10	--	--	--
	Wrestling	--	--	--	--	6	6	--	07	07
Total		20	03	23	29	14	43	03	07	10
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Hockey	--	--	--	17	--	17	18	--	18
	Wt. Lifting	--	--	--	--	11	11	--	15	15
	Athletics	--	--	--	15	07	22	17	--	17
Total		--	--	--	32	18	50	35	15	50
North-Eastern										
Imphal (Manipur)	Wt. Lifting	--	01	01	--	05	05	--	05	05
	Judo	--	--	--	03	10	13	03	10	13
	Taekwondo	--	--	--	06	09	15	10	11	21
	Karate	--	--	--	03	03	06	03	03	06
	Wushu	--	--	--	07	03	10	07	03	10
	Athletics	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06	06
	Wrestling	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	07	07
	Boxing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	11
Total		--	01	01	19	30	49	23	56	79
Grand Total		98	40	138	198	108	306	183	130	313

Statement-II

Sports Authority of India

JN, Stadium, New Delhi

Expenditure on Plan Schemes as on 31.3.1999

(Rs. In Lakh)

	DDO.SAI	NIS Patiala	Sub Centre Guwahati	LNCPE Trivandrum	NC Chanigarh	NERC Imphal	SC Bangalore	WC Gandhi- nagar	EC Calcutta	CC Delhi	Grand Total
Spotting/ Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools	20.04	0.00	12.47	0.00	47.79	14.46	38.41	27.84	76.88	40.06	277.95
Army Boys Sports Companies	126.00	0.00	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.49	6.29	0.00	16.49	172.07
Special Area Games	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.41	40.99	6.19	57.97	14.89	161.61
SAI Training Centre	5.07	0.00	50.85	0.00	130.72	48.66	285.74	171.76	118.06	91.97	902.83
Centre of Excellence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76
National Coaching Scheme	0.00	0.00	41.29	0.00	509.93	58.58	330.60	238.21	241.37	460.60	1880.58
Plan Scheme Staff & other Facilities	101.63	45.21	0.00	0.00	14.09	0.65	24.10	0.00	1.27	0.48	187.43
Sports Science & Medical Centre & Research	60.37	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.94	1.04	1.32	0.00	72.66
Sports Equipment	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15
Indira Gandhi Stadium	478.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	478.84
Physical Education Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.06
Computerised Sports Data Bank	5.58	3.47	0.61	0.00	0.66	2.66	2.30	1.42	1.19	1.94	19.83
Capital Work/ Construction Works	5.21	5.00	4.50	10.02	13.15	40.71	5.64	2.92	7.15	0.00	94.30
	808.05	59.67	117.52	129.08	716.34	207.13	753.97	455.67	505.21	626.43	4379.07

*Sports Authority of India**JN, Stadium, New Delhi**Expenditure on Plan Schemes as on 31.3.2000*

(Rs. In Lakh)

	DDO.SAI	NIS Patiala	Sub Centre Guwahati	LNCPE Trivandrum	NC Chanigarh	NERC Imphal	SC Bangalore	WC Gandhi- nagar	EC Calcutta	CC Delhi	Grand Total
Spotting/ Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools	21.71	0.00	6.76	0.00	16.26	5.50	15.06	24.44	59.74	11.58	161.05
Army Boys Sports Companies	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
Special Area Games	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.47	22.99	0.15	55.54	3.19	131.93
SAI Training Centre	12.89	0.00	39.44	4.18	50.78	36.00	163.85	105.27	64.01	58.28	534.70
Centre of Excellence	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.04	1.75	11.16	0.00	28.14
National Coaching Scheme	1.86	97.76	84.50	0.03	596.16	89.51	523.12	329.62	360.16	543.47	2626.19
Plan Scheme Staff & other Facilities	141.79	57.03	19.79	75.51	72.26	34.94	154.77	78.12	68.76	50.99	753.96
Sports Science & Medical Centre & Research	33.86	5.61	0.21	0.00	0.00	4.89	3.27	2.54	4.85	0.00	55.23
Sports Equipment	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.25
SAI Housing Complex	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
Indira Gandhi Stadium	586.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.92
Physical Education Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40	73.15
Computerised Sports Data Bank	16.41	2.93	2.50	0.00	1.21	2.39	2.80	3.40	1.47	0.99	34.10
Capital Work/ Construction Works	85.69	5.04	0.00	7.81	0.00	0.00	22.22	18.48	10.06	0.00	149.30
	1068.07	168.37	153.20	154.28	736.67	217.70	923.07	563.77	635.75	674.90	5295.7

*Sports Authority of India**JN, Stadium, New Delhi**Expenditure on Plan Schemes as on 31.3.2001*

(Rs. in Lakh)

	DDO.SAI	NIS Patiala	Sub Centre Guwahati	LNCPE Trivandrum	NC Chanigarh	NERC Imphal	SC Bangalore	WC Gandhi- nagar	EC Calcutta	CC Delhi	Grand Total
Spotng/ Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.00	8.43	5.35	8.90	4.17	17.15	5.34	51.86
Army Boys Sports Companies	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.69	6.00	0.00	0.00	78.69
Special Area Games	13.11	0.00	14.88	0.00	7.89	85.64	34.28	0.00	111.02	23.70	290.52
SAI Training Centre	4.62	0.00	71.97	4.70	110.68	47.09	217.79	124.30	101.62	151.51	834.28
Centre of Excellence	12.99	15.02	0.00	4.41	0.00	17.78	25.08	3.38	15.74	23.24	117.84
National Coaching Scheme	4.10	125.52	77.16	0.08	622.37	88.86	584.54	329.53	379.11	564.83	2776.10
Plan Scheme Staff & other Facilities	192.48	69.20	20.37	83.88	70.81	36.64	173.15	86.10	78.25	58.08	868.96
Sports Science & Medical Centre & Research	44.60	9.51	8.36	0.00	0.00	24.17	7.14	6.70	7.24	4.03	111.75
Sports Equipment	3.54	0.00	11.16	0.00	0.00	15.28	10.29	18.38	17.96	9.94	86.55
SAI Housing Complex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indira Gandhi Stadium	525.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	525.69
Physical Education Programme	1.04	0.00	0.00	79.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	0.00	0.88	84.88
Computerised Sports Data Bank	15.33	3.00	1.00	8.26	0.56	4.35	1.44	3.21	0.94	2.43	40.52
Capital Work/ Construction Works	75.63	98.98	245.00	162.41	0.00	47.02	138.53	138.54	306.86	0.00	1212.97
	953.13	321.23	452.42	343.46	820.74	372.18	1213.83	723.55	1035.89	843.98	7080.41

Foreign Assistance for Development of Wasteland

*219. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether domestic resources are inadequate for wasteland development in the areas like Southern Plateau which receives scanty rainfall and Himalayan Region which is prone to landslides;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken foreign assistance for the development of these areas;

(c) if so, the names of countries from which the financial assistance has been received during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the land, in hectares, developed by the Government with this assistance, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Investment of NEC Funds

*220. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an inequity in the investment of North Eastern Council (NEC) funds in the States of North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of investment made under NEC plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise and Sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) The North Eastern Council provides funding for schemes of regional significance as envisaged in the NEC Act 1971. Such schemes are approved by the Council consisting of Governors and Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States.

There is no inequity in investment of North Eastern Council funds in the States of North Eastern Region. There is variation in the quantum of funds allocated as funds are allocated not to the States but to the Schemes/ Projects. An effort is made to focus on schemes that are regional in nature.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sector-wise and State-wise Plan Expenditure of the NEC during the last four years (April 1997 to March 2001)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Sector	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Agriculture & Allied Sector	335.58	248.5	98.67	291.82	183.27	218.2	111.55	1487.59
II	Water, Power Development & RRE	36990.70	4075.45	825.30	301.33	448.93	30230.59	3332.00	76204.30
III	Industries & Minerals	16.13	338.27	29.71	184.79	118.09	167.34	171.88	1076.21
IV	Transport & Communication	10701.74	10888.40	5797.07	2074.00	9518.36	6558.37	5115.17	50653.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V	Mar. Dev. Development	167.75	1563.71	6557.75	1186.20	168.25	168.25	167.75	9979.66
VI	Social & Community Services	139.42	3561.10	145.11	826.30	1736.67	494.54	246.66	7149.80
VII	General & Scientific Services	14.90	16.89	9.52	15.95	9.68	1.00	-	67.94
VIII	Externally Aided Project	-	287.74	278.82	289.79	-	-	-	-
Total I to VIII		48366.22	21030.06	13741.95	5170.18	12183.25	37838.29	9145.01	147474.96

Explanatory Note : An expenditure of Rs.4339.00 lakhs on certain schemes/programmes are such that they cannot apportioned to and particular State or States.

[Translation]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

2265. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

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

(a) the amount provided by the Government to the voluntary organisations functioning in the country for imparting education and training to destitute children during last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether some of these organisations have not fulfilled the prescribed norms for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of organisations against which action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations throughout the country under various schemes for different educational activities including inter-alia education and training to children including destitute children. Details of such grants of Rs. one lakh and above are generally given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry. Schemes generally have inbuilt mechanism for post-sanctioning monitoring and review. A task force has also been constituted to monitor the working of NGOs. In case of specific complaints received regarding

misuse of funds by such organisations, the matter is investigated and suitable action, such as stoppage of further grants/blacklisting of NGOs, is taken against the voluntary organisation if the allegations are substantiated.

[English]

Observation of 'Year of Sanskrit'

2266. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to observe 'Year of Sanskrit'; and

(b) if so, the details of programmes proposed to be organised in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) On the recommendation of the Central Sanskrit Board, the year 1999-2000 (Yugabada 5101) was celebrated as the Year of Sanskrit. Various institutions, Universities, Voluntary organisations and Sanskrit Academies across the country participated in the events. The objectives of the year were the popularization and the creation of awareness amongst the general public of the heritage of Sanskrit. The year long programmes included seminars, conservation camps, dramas, publications, etc. A provision of Rs. 5 crore had been made for the purpose.

However, at present, there is no such proposal under consideration for a second Celebration of Sanskrit Year in the future.

[Translation]

Sports Events of Coming Asian Games

2267. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the sports events in which India is likely to participate during the coming Asian Games;
- (b) the programmes made by the Government to prepare for the said games;
- (c) whether coaches from foreign countries have been invited for coaching; and
- (d) if so, the expenditure being incurred on the preparation of our players and the period for which this coaching programme is likely to be continued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) The Asian Games will be held in 37 events/disciplines. The participation of Indian Contingent will be decided on the basis of the performance of participants before the Games and medal prospects thereto.

(b) Action plan to prepare our athletes for 2002 Asian Games is already finalized in consultation with concerned National Sports Federation for most of the disciplines.

(c) Yes, Sir. 13 coaches/experts in the discipline of Athletics, Wrestling, Judo, Boxing, Table Tennis and Gymnastics have been engaged on contract basis upto Asian Games, 2002. Five coaches in the discipline of Shooting, Badminton and Archery have been engaged on short term basis.

(d) According to the Sports Authority of India likely expenditure to be incurred till September, 2002, i.e. upto Asian Games may be about Rs.36 crores. The holding of national coaching camps for preparation of athletes is a continuous process.

Additional Funds under IAY for Flood Affected Areas

2268. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

SHRI Y.V. RAO :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to sanction construction of additional houses under Indira Awaas

Yojana in view of floods, cyclones and such other natural calamities in Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government have received any representation for allocation of additional funds under the Indira Awas Yojana for flood affected areas of tribal areas during each of the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the fund allocated/released for the purpose, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for construction of additional 25000 houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for Below the Poverty Line (BPL) rural families affected due to heavy rains/cyclone in the district of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantpur and the same is under consideration.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Fertilizers

2269. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during each of the last three years and the increase of import each year during the said period;
- (b) whether the Government have tested the imported fertilizers; and
- (c) if so, the date-wise details and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price and movement control and whose imports are made on Government account to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability. The other major fertilizers namely DAP and MOP have been decontrolled since 24.08.1992. With the decanalisation of DAP w.e.f. 17.9.1992 and MOP w.e.f. 17.6.1993, the import of these fertilizers is being made on private trade account. The details of import of these fertilizers and its increase since 1998-99 onwards are as under :

Year	Urea (LMT)	Increase over last year (%)	DAP (LMT)	Increase over last year (%)	MOP (LMT)	Increase over last year (%)
1998-99	5.56	-	21.05	44.18	25.70	35.26
1999-2000	5.33	-	32.68	55.25	28.98	12.76
2000-01	Nil	-	8.60	-	25.68	-

Besides the above, fertilizer companies have also been permitted to import urea for their captive consumption.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of samples of imported fertilizers tested and its results are as under :

Year	Inspection	(Number of Ships)	Deviation on account of particle size/moisture content
1998-99	201	8	
1999-2000	269	4	
2000-2001	158	1	

There was no nutrient deficiency detected in any of the ships of imported fertilizers.

[English]

Villages Notified as Urbanised

2270. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No.3415 dated 14-8-2001 and state :

- whether the information has since been collected;
- if so, the details thereof;
- if not, the reasons therefor; and
- the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The information is still awaited. The matter is being pursued and the information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Micro Projects for Development of Tribes

2271. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- the details of Micro Projects for development of tribes functioning in various States of the country, particularly in Maharashtra and Karnataka, State-wise;
- the funds earmarked therefor during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- the activities undertaken under the scheme, State-wise; and
- the number of persons benefited under these projects during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy, Integrated Tribal Development Project/Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDP/ITDA), Pockets under Modified Areas Development Approach (MADA) and Clusters have been identified in 23 States/UTs. In addition, 75 Primitive Tribal Groups have also been identified in 17 States/UTs. Micro Projects have not been set up in any State/UT under TSP strategy including Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Projects under CAPART in West Bengal

2272. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- the details of the projects sanctioned by CAPART in West Bengal especially in the tribal and rural areas of the State since its inception till date, NGO-wise;
- the funds allocated/released to these agencies during the said period, agency-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any reports, regarding irregularities in the functioning of these agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, agency-wise, during the last two years and the current year?

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

Gender Discrimination

2273. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have gone through the report regarding gender discrimination prepared and submitted by National Commission for Women; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to remove gender discrimination on the basis of this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has not prepared and submitted to the Government any specific report exclusively on gender discrimination. NCW has, however, informed that its Annual Report and other publications/Reports brought out from time to time point out gender discrimination in various fields. The NCW has informed that the Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the Commission mention the action taken on gender discrimination also. However, the Government has already taken a number of initiatives to remove gender discrimination and to ensure active participation of women in all spheres of national activities. Some of the major initiatives are :

- Adoption of National Policy for the Empowerment of Women with the objective to ensure equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic spheres.
- Observance of year 2001 as Women's Empowerment Year to focus on women specific issues and to accelerate action thereon to enable women to take their

rightful place in the mainstream and participation in the nation's development.

- Institution of five National Awards known as Stree Shakti Puraskar, in 1999 to be given annually to honour and recognise the achievements of individual women who have triumphed under difficult circumstances and have fought for and established the rights of women.
- Initiatives such as 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments made in 1993 to enable the women to participate in decision making at the very grass root level through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies.
- Introduction of the Constitution (Eighty Fifth) Amendment Bill, reserving 30% of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislature in Parliament.
- Institution of Self-Help Group based schemes to facilitate access of women to micro-credit, which encourages participation of women in the economic sphere.

Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO for Rural Development

2274. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for rural development schemes during 2001-2002, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds spent/likely to be spent for the development of roads, bridges, especially in Bihar;

(c) the details of roads and number of bridges constructed so far from this amount State-wise, particularly in Bihar;

(d) whether the target fixed has been achieved in the States, including Bihar;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target in the all the States. Bihar in particular?

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

(a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Assistance Given to NGOs by NYKs Association

2275. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given by Nehru Yuva Kendras Association to N.G.Os during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of N.G.Os got the financial assistance more than once;

(c) whether the working of these NGOs has been reviewed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) No financial assistance has been provided by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan to Non-govt. Organisations in the last three years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Financial Assistance Under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

2276. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the financial assistance given to different NGOs and Social Welfare Organisations working for poor and needy from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during the 2000-2001 and 2001-2002; and

(b) the number of women benefited under the scheme, State-wise and particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh disbursed loans aggregating Rs.1675.80 lakh in 2000-2001 to 415 Intermediate Micro-credit Organisations (including NGOs and Social Welfare Organisations) and Rs.404.85 lakh to 162 Intermediate Micro-credit Organisations (including NGOs and Social Welfare Organisations) in 2001-2002 (upto 31.10.2001).

(b) From its inspection in 1993 upto 31.10.2001, 412951 women have been benefited in the Country, including 25895 women in Maharashtra. A statement showing State-wise number of women benefited is annexed.

Statement

State	Cumulative since inception (1993) Upto 31.10.2001 No. of Women Benefited
Andhra Pradesh	153938
Assam	470
Bihar	8095
Chhattisgarh	25
Delhi	1270
Gujarat	5830
Haryana	580
Himachal Pradesh	5566
Jharkhand	465
Jammu & Kashmir	880
Karnataka	11828
Kerala	31605
Madhya Pradesh	4925
Maharashtra	25895
Manipur	5890
Nagaland	70
Orissa	11395
Rajasthan	13068
Tamil Nadu	85030
Uttar Pradesh	19916
Uttaranchal	475
West Bengal	25735
Total	412951

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50,001 to 2,00,000/-	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75	11.75	0.25
2,00,001/- to 20,00,000/-	12.25	12.75	12.75	11.75	12.00	12.25	0.50 to 0.75
20,00,001 to 50,00,000/-	12.25	12.75	12.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	0.25 to 0.50

Note :

1. For purchase of plots - 12% for repayment period upto 5 years and 12.25% for repayment period of 6-10 years.
2. For extension improvement, NRI loans and loans for registration of existing dwelling units - 12.25%.
3. 0.50% extra interest would be charged for repayment period of 16-20 years in case of purchase/construction/composite loan and 11-15 years in case of extension/improvement loans.

Transfer of Village Roads to District Panchayats in Daman & Diu

2279. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of village roads transferred to the District Panchayats for maintenance and development by the Union Territory Administration of Daman and Diu during each of the last five years; and

(b) the details of funds allocated/provided to the District Panchayats for this purpose during the said period and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) The Union Territory Administration of Daman & Diu have reported that 52.336 km, 17.788 km and 8.699 km. length of village roads were transferred to District Panchayats for maintenance and development during 1996, 1997 and 1998 respectively. They have also stated that the funds made available to the District Panchayats and the expenditure incurred are as under :

Year	Allocation (Rs.in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1996-97	17.54	17.54
1997-98	28.97	28.97
1998-99	27.48	4.48
1999-2000	33.00	56.00
2000-01	383.95	2.95

Financial Assistance to Slum Projects

2280. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the role of his Ministry and HUDCO regarding supporting/financial assistance to slum projects of various State Governments and Government Institutions;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government and HUDCO to Maharashtra during each of the last three years, scheme-wise;

(c) the nature of financial assistance made available;

(d) the contribution made by the Government of Maharashtra in the nature of grant;

(e) whether the Government of Maharashtra, SPPL, MHADA and BMC have approached HUDCO for funding;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the policy adopted by HUDCO;

(g) whether the private builders and agencies from Maharashtra have approached for the same;

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

(i) whether HUDCO has agreed to finance Rs.3000 crores for slum rehabilitation schemes in Mumbai through Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakapla Limited;

(j) if so, the funds made available by HUDCO; and

(k) the project projection and repayment schedule and present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The role of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) is to provide funds in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to all States/UTs.

HUDCO provides loan assistance for various Environment Improvement of Slum Areas like water supply, sanitation etc. HUDCO also provides loan for houses upgradation, rehabilitation of slum dwellers under site and services scheme.

(b) and (c) The details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government during the last three years is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
5713.00	5831.00	1248.58

During the last 3 years, HUDCO has sanctioned only one Slum Rehabilitation Scheme at Mumbai. The project cost of this scheme is Rs. 105.67 crores for which HUDCO loan commitment is Rs.60 crores. The scheme will benefit 2830 slum families.

(d) Under Slum Improvement Project the year-wise details of Budget provision and Grant released by Govt. of Maharashtra is as under :

Year	Budget Provision	Grant Released
1998-99	40.60 crores	29.81 crores
1999-2000	41.60 crores	9.21 crores
2000-2001	40.88 crores	3.35 crores
2001-2002	11.72 crores	2.00 crores

(e) and (f) At present, there is no slum development scheme received from any agency in the State of Maharashtra pending with HUDCO. At present, there are 19 housing projects which have been received in HUDCO from various housing agencies in the State of Maharashtra. The total loan sought for these projects is of the order of Rs.74.57 crores. All these projects are at various stages of processing for sanction and will be considered as per HUDCO guidelines.

(g) and (h) HUDCO has sanctioned private builders scheme for housing in Maharashtra in a number of towns at a project cost of Rs.2723.85 lakhs at a loan amount of Rs.750 lakhs for 576 dwelling units.

(i) and (j) At present, there is no Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in Mumbai through Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakapla Ltd. pending in HUDCO for sanction. However, in the year 1998-99, Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakapla

Ltd. approached HUDCO for slum rehabilitation programme in Mumbai seeking HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.300 crores. Later on, the agency curtailed the project, with HUDCO loan commitment is of Rs.60 crores only and the balance assistance of Rs.240 crores was withdrawn by the agency.

(k) The project is known as "Slum Rehabilitation Scheme" in various parts of the city of Mumbai in Maharashtra. The agency implementing is Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakapla Ltd. (SPPN) at a revised project cost of Rs.105.67 crores with a loan amount of Rs.60 crores for 2803 dwelling units under LIG and MIG category. The documentation has been completed and an amount of Rs.58.22 crores released as loan. Dwelling units under LIG are nearing completion and under MIG they are under progress. The repayment schedule is to be worked out by the concerned agencies who will recover the amount from the beneficiaries.

Council of Scientific And Industrial Research

2281. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had sent an Office Memorandum to National Institute of Science Communication after September 2001 for providing detailed information of all the projects undertaken in the institute during the last five years for providing the same to the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, the details of information provided;

(c) whether the aforesaid information was made available to the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) Yes Sir, CSIR had sent a communication to all CSIR establishments, including National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), seeking information on externally funded projects and in-house projects activities, as required by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

(b) The details of information provided by NISCOM is as follows :

(i) Externally funded projects

Year	Sponsored Projects	Collaborative Projects	Grant - in-aid Projects	Consultancy Projects
1996-1997	Nil	1	2	120
1997-1998	Nil	1	2	105
1998-1999	Nil	1	2	112
1999-2000	Nil	Nil	2	120
2000-2001	Nil	Nil	Nil	62

(ii) In-house supported activities:

Publishing of Scholarly Journals; Wealth of India/ Bharat ki Sampada; Popular Science Journals; Popular Science Books; News Letters; and Providing Technical Information Services.

(c) and (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) have sought information in regard to all the CSIR National Labs/Instts. The CAG has been appraised of the efforts of CSIR in the direction of meeting the Audit requirements.

Representation of SCs/STs in Para-Military Forces in Uttar Pradesh

2282. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Para-Military Forces in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the present percentage is as per the Government's orders;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government for the recruitment of constables for achieving the prescribed percentage; and

(d) the time by which the prescribed percentage is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of NIRD

2283. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) propose to set up a branch in every State;

(b) if so, the details of the States where the NIRD has already set up its branches; and

(c) the reasons for such an expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) No Sir. NIRD has only one Regional centre at Guwahati for catering to the special needs of North-Eastern States.

[Translation]

Funds for Women and Child Welfare Programmes

2284. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details of funds allocated to the Maharashtra State for various Women and Child Welfare Programmes during the last three years;

(b) whether the unused funds are still available with the Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) the manner in which the Government monitor the implementation of the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development is allocating the funds to the Maharashtra State under the Schemes of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), World Bank assisted ICDS Projects, World Bank assisted ICDS Training - UDISHA, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP) - Swayamsiddha and Women's Empowerment Project. The details of funds allocated to the Maharashtra State on the above schemes during the last three years and the information regarding unused funds available with the State Government of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Department is regularly monitoring the implementation of these programmes through the review

meetings with the State Governments and through periodic progress reports received from the State Governments. The Department has also identified its officers as 'Area

Officers' of specific State/UT to monitor various activities of Department of Women & Child Development implemented at State/UT level.

Statement

Year-wise details of funds allocated to the Maharashtra State for various Women and Child Welfare programmes during the last three years and the information regarding unused funds available with the Govt. of Maharashtra

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise funds allocated			Information regarding unused funds available with the Govt. of Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	67.92	65.85	66.89	No
2	World Bank Assisted ICDS Project	7.40	17.08	7.00	Yes
3	World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme-UDISHA	2.55	2.00	0.50	No
4	Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY)	3.24	3.05	0.80	The Utilisation Certificate still awaited from Govt. of Maharashtra
5	Indira Mahila Yojana (Renamed as Integrated Women's Empowerment Project-Swayamsiddha)	-	-	0.11	Yes
6	Women's Empowerment Project	0.27	0.50	1.43	The project has been completed in the year 2000-01 and final statements are still awaited

[English]

Review of Progress of Rural Development Programmes

2285. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some rural development programmes especially poverty alleviation implemented during the Ninth Plan period have failed to deliver the desired results;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review the success of all these programmes before the commencement of Tenth Plan; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consult

the State Governments before finalisation of rural development schemes/programmes during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Based on the reviews undertaken, from time to time, the major poverty alleviation programmes have been restructured with effect from 1.4.1999 to make them more result oriented. Recently, the Planning Commission has also reviewed all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as the Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in pursuance of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2001-2002 wherein the adoption of zero based budgeting approach has been stressed.

(c) The Five Year Plan Documents are finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and with the approval of the National Development Council (NDC) In which all the States are represented.

[Translation]

**Construction And Repairing of Roads
in Delhi by MCD**

2286. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the

MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned Rs.100 crore to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for construction and repair of roads during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of major roads thereof;

(c) whether roads of entire Delhi, except that of New Delhi are in bad condition;

(d) if so, whether all the roads could be repaired with the sanctioned amount; and

(e) the time by which the whole repair work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

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

Statement

Schemes For Assistance From U.D. Fund

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost in Lacs
1	2	3
1.	W/I/S of Rawta Road Ph-III From Dariyapur Turning to Jhul Jhuli	197.91
2.	Stg. of Naj. Bijwasan Rd. from Kapashera More to Chawala Drain in Naj. Zone (Phase-VII)	291.06
3.	Stg. of Naj. Bijwasan Road from Naj. Town to Chawala Drain Ph-VI	298.12
4.	W/I/S of Mathura Road from Tolak Nagar Crossing to DPS	273.85
5.	I/S of 45' and 60' Row Roads of Sector 13 Rohini	197.75
6.	I/S of 45' Row Roads of Sector-9 Rohini	135.74
7.	I/S of 15 M Row Roads of Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar	294.8
8.	I/S of 80' Road from Janakpuri Marg to Dabri More Lintere Section of Pankha Road West Zone	186.45
9.	W/I of 60' Row Roads in Kirti Nagar Industrial Area	499.5

1	2	3
10.	W/I/S of 100' Row Road from Subhash Nagar Crossing to Vishnu Garden	237.35
11.	I/S of B-2 Marg from Najafgarh Rd. to Janakpuri Marg West Zone	265.9
12.	I/S of 80' Row Road from N.G. Rd. to Pankha Rd. Passing Through A-1 Block Janakpuri	186.32
13.	I/S of S.S. Mota Singh Marg Passing A-3 Block Janakpuri WZ	212.16
14.	I/S of Vidya Marg from Pankha Rd. to Janakpuri Marg	265.71
15.	I/S of B-1 Marg from Najafgarh road to Janakpuri Marg	257.42
16.	I/S of Road from Najafgarh Bijwasan Road to Goyala Dairy	159.5
17.	I/S of Lala Lajpar Rai Marg from Lady Sriram College to Paras Chowk	160.31
18.	I/S of Main Roads i.e. Tamil Sangam Marg, Major Somnath Marg in Sect. 5 to 12 R.K. Puram, SZ	240.79
19.	I/S of Main Roads, Vivekanand Marg, Venkateshwar Mandir Marg in Sect. 1&5 R.K. Puram, SZ	240.08
20.	I/S of Madangir Road (Road No.13) from Outer Ring Road to M.B. Road	219.11
21.	I/S of Vasant Marg in Vasant Vihar in SZ	141.09
22.	I/S of Najafgarh Nangloi Road from Tilangpuri Kotla to Nangloi Ph-II	196.5
23.	I/S of 45', 60' Row Roads of Sec. VI Rohini Phase-IX	180
24.	I/S of Roads of Sec. 17 Rohini	132.66
25.	I/S of 30M Row Roads of SGT Nagger. Ph-I	288.78
26.	I/S of 45' Row Roads of Block/Pkt. ABC & D of Sec. VII Rohini	202.67
27.	W/I/S of 60' Row Roads of Sec. IX and Prashant Vihar in Rohini	146.56
28.	I/S of Road From GT Road to Vill. Siraspur in Rohini Zone	123.88
29.	I/S of 60' Row Road from Mayapuri Road to Najafgarh Road Passing through Subhash Nagar	299
30.	W/I/S of Roads Connecting No. 32 to Mayapuri Road in Front of DDU Hospital and from Clock to Jail Road in Hari Nagar WZ	298.42
31.	W/I/S of Sant Guru Ram Singh Road Patel Road Crossing in Kirti Nagar Police Station	298
32.	W/I/S of East Avenue Road from Ring Road to Rohtak Road East Punjabi Bagh	256.12
33.	I/S of BSZ from Delhi Gate to W. Point X-ing City Zone	210.9€
34.	I/S of 80' Row Road in Okhla Indl. Area Ph.II Part B	272.19

1	2	3
35.	I/S of 80' Row in Road Okhla Indl. Area Ph.II Part A	295.46
36.	I/S of Ghewra Bawana Road from Cr. Ply. Technic to Kanjhawala Chowk	277.22
37.	I/S of Auchandi Road from Pooth Store to Barwala Vill. in Narela Zone	186.56
38.	C/I of Road from Nizampur to Tikri Border	196.37
39.	I/S of Auchandi Road from Prahladpur to Barwala Vill. in Rohini Zone Ph-III	255.74
40.	I/S of Road from Kali Dass Marg to Maurice Nagar Passing through Shakti Nagar, Kamla nagar (Satyawati Marg)	203.13
41.	I/S of Ghewra Bawana Road from Rohtak Road to Cr. Polytechnic Najafgarh Zone	177.03
42.	WID. of Bridge on Western Yamuna Canal on Ashok Vihar with Road No. 37	177.89
43.	W/I of Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg from Lodhi Hotel to Ring Rd.	172.28
44.	I/S 80' Roads in Okhla Indl. Ph.I Part-A	351.59
45.	W/S of 60' Roads in Okhla Indl. Ph-I	264.66
46.	I/S 80' Row Roads in Okhla Indl. Area Ph-I Part B	387.74
47.	W/S 80' Row Roads in Okhla Industrial Ph-II	445.48
48.	I/S 80' Row from B-I to Possangipur Janakpuri WZ	144.5
49.	W/I/S of Rd. from Khera Garhi to Samastipur Via Siraspur Libaspur	193.26
50.	I/S of Road from Prahladpur to Vill. Khera Khurd	115
51.	W/S of 80' Row Rd. Starting from KG-I to JG-III Block in Vikaspuri	105.41
52.	W/I/S of Bindapur Matiala Road	222.32
53.	I/S of Mollana Moh. Ali Marg (Okhla Road) in Ward No.7	198
54.	W/I/S of Main Road in Adarsh Nagar Group of Colony	255.7
55.	W/I/S of SS Rana Road in Adarsh Nagar	113.75
56.	I/S of Road in B, C Block Wazirpur Indl. Area on 45' Road	212.34
57.	I/S of Auchandi Rd. from Shahbad Daulatpur Culvert to Prahd. Pur	199.25
58.	W/I/S of Ghitorni Road	11.87
59.	BI/S of Chhtrasal Stadium Rd. Braham Kumari Rd. And Pamban Road in C-118 CLZ	179
60.	I/S of Jawahar Lal Nahru Marg City Zone	160
61.	I/S of CV Raman Marg Okhla	222.45

1	2	3
62.	W/I of 45' Row Road in Block A,E,X,Y & Z in Okhla Indl. Area, Ph-II	194.6
63.	W/I of 45' Row Road in Block F&D in Okhla Indl. Area Ph-I	237.52
64.	W/I of 45' Row Road in Block AB&C in Okhla Indl. Area, Phase-I	281.96
65.	I/S of 45' Row Roads in Block B,C,D,F, T&W in Okhla Indl. Area, Ph-II	190.8
66.	I/S of Karala Mundka Rd. From Karala to Madanpur Turning Ph-I	144.12
67.	W/I/S of Approach Road to Village Jhatikara	137.79
68.	W/I/S of 60' Row Road starting from B-I Marg to SS Mota Singh Marg Passing through passingpur Market, Janakpuri	208.25
Total		15054.63

[English]

Mid-Term Appraisal of Schemes

2287. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether mid-term appraisal of Ninth Plan shows many schemes/programmes undertaken by the Government have failed to deliver the desired results;

(b) if so, whether the Government have reviewed the success of each such programme/ scheme, particularly in view of needs of the States;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to consult the State Governments, Economists etc. before finalising the schemes/programmes for the Tenth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The mid term appraisal of the Ninth Plan undertaken by Planning Commission, covering various schemes under the Central Sector Plans and general performance of State Plans shows that some schemes have done better than other schemes. The Mid Term Appraisal Document giving the relevant details has been placed in the Parliament (on 9.1.2001 in the Parliament Library and on 1.8.2001 at the Publication Counter).

(b) to (e) The Government is presently reviewing all ongoing plan programmes/schemes with a view to decide on their continuation in the Tenth Five Year Plan in keeping with the guidelines issued by Planning Commission and the Approach to the Tenth Plan, as approved by the National Development Council in its Meeting held on 1st September, 2001. This exercise involves subjecting all plan schemes to Zero based budgeting and bringing about a convergence/weeding out of schemes, where required. The exercise is being undertaken in consultation with the concerned agencies and is to be completed prior to the scheduled launching of the Tenth Plan on 1st April, 2002.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Housing Schemes of DDA

2288. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is reservation of 17.5% for SCs and 7.5% for STs in various housing schemes being undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the total number of residential houses constructed in the categories of SFS, MIG, LIG and Janta, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the commercial shopping centres, spaces in the categories of DC, CC, LSC and CSC constructed and allotted by the DDA during the said period; and

(d) the total number of such residential houses and commercial spaces/centres allotted to the persons belonging to SCs and STs alongwith their respective

percentage as compared to the total such houses and commercial centres, during the said period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that there is a reservation of 17.5 % for SCs

and 7.5% for STs in the allotment of built up commercial units in all markets except District Centres and Community Centres.

Statements-I and II indicating the total number of flats/commercial built up units allotted by the DDA and the number of flats/commercial build up units allotted to the SC/ST Categories during the last three years, are enclosed.

Statement-I

List Containing the Total No. of Flats Allotted by the DDA and the No. of Flats Allotted to SC/ST Categories during the last three years

Year	Janta Category			LIG Category			MIG Category			SFS Category		
	Total	SC/ST	%age	Total	SC/ST	%age	Total	SC/ST	%age	Total	SC/ST	%age
1998-99	719	180	25%	1876	469	25%	2636	663	25%	5937	1484	25%
1999-2000	1030	276	25%	5112	1278	25%	2556	655	25%	1748	437	25%
2000-2001	1536	384	25%	232	58	25%	1562	393	25%	611	153	25%

Statement-II

List containing the total no. of built up commercial units allotted by the DDA and the no. of commercial built up units allotted to SC/ST categories during the last three years

Year	Total No. of Allotments Made	Allotments made to SC/ST categories	%age
1998-99	424	106	25%
1999-2000	326	81	25%
2000-2001	143	35	25%

Natural Resources From Sea

2289. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted some new technology to harness natural resources from sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this technology has been developed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Development and adoption

of technologies for harnessing natural resources from the sea is an ongoing process.

The technologies being currently developed/ tested by various institutes/ National laboratories funded by the Department of Ocean Development include :

i) development of integrated mining system with ocean bed crawler for sea bed mining.

ii) floating ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) plant of 1 MW capacity for harnessing ocean thermal energy.

In addition, the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow along with other nine institutes is working on development of drugs like antidiabetic, antidiarrhoeal etc. from marine flora and fauna.

For development of sub-systems/ components of ocean bed crawler and OTEC plant there has also been collaboration with Universities/ Institutions/ Laboratories abroad in Japan & Germany. The total system design and fabrication have however been done in house.

Cricket Relations with Pakistan

2290. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided not to play any cricket match with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any request has been received from the BCCI Chairman to this effect; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) As per its existing policy, the Government does not consider it appropriate to play bilateral matches against Pakistan. The Government has also taken a decision not to play matches on non - regular venues at least for 3 years. There is generally no objection to play against Pakistan in multi-lateral matches. However, the decision about a specific exposure is taken in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs keeping various facts in view including security implications prevalent at that point of time.

(c) and (d) A proposal has been received from BCCI for participation in Triangular series in Bangladesh involving Pakistan scheduled from January 1-14,2002. The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and a final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

Training to Officers in Foreign Institutions

2291. SARDAR BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government select/sponsor/ nominate/ depute Officers for training to the reputed Foreign Institutions for improving their academic, managerial, technical and administrative capabilities in various fields and disciplines where in some cases cost of such training is borne by the sponsoring countries/agencies under bilateral/ international agreements;

(b) if so, the number of persons from his Ministry who underwent such short/long term training courses during each of the last five years; and

(c) the number of SCs, STs and OBCs among them and their percentage, indicating special provisions made for ensuring adequate representation to SCs,STs,and OBCs for availing such opportunities as provided under Article 46 of the Constitution?

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

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment-Cum-Income Generating-Cum-Production Units for Women

2292. SHRI N. T. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up Employment-cum-Income Generating-cum-Production units for Women with the assistance of Norwegian Agency in rural and urban areas in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the achievements made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have provided assistance to NGOs and other organizations to provide training to women under Women's Economic Programme. The programme is partly assisted by Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

(b) The details of training provided during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

NORAD Projects Sanctioned during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for Tamil Nadu State.

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Trade	Beneficiaries	Duration (in months)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2000-2001						
1.	Annai JKK Sampooraniammal Polytechnic T.N. Palayam, Distt. Erode, T.N.	Computer	60	12	4.80	302500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Ladies Free Tailoring Association, Tiruvallur, T.N.	Embroidery	50	6	1.85	120500
Year 2001-2002						
3.	K.S.R. Educational and Charitable Trust. 47-A, Kumaresapuram, Tiruchengode, Namakkal Distt. T.N.	Computer	60	12	4.80	302500
4.	Indian Red Cross Society, T.N. Branch, Red Cross Building, Egmore, Chennai	Nurse Aid Training	20	12	1.60	80,000
5.	St. Jhon Sangam Trust Roevara Campus, Peramballur, T.N.	Office Management	30	12	1.62	85,300
6.	Folk Arts and Culture Research Centre, Rly, Stn. Road, Kavaraipettai, T.N.	Computer	60	12	4.80	302500
7.	P.S. Govindaswamy Naidu, and Sons Charities P.O.Box No. 1609, Coimbatore.	Computer	60	12	4.80	302500
8.	Avvai Village Welfare Society, P.O. Manalmedu Kilvelur, Distt. Nagapattinam, T.N.	Computer	60	12	4.80	302500

New Projects For Development of Sports

2293. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any new projects from the State of Kerala for the development of sports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the same, project-wise;

(c) the number of projects cleared so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 so far, ten proposals have been received from the Govt. of Kerala under the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" for the development of sports. Out of these, four proposals have been approved by the Government as per details indicated below :

Sl. No.	Project	Amount of central assistance approved
1.	Outdoor Stadium (Cat. I) at Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	Rs. 18.00 lakh
2.	Development of playfield at Govt. Hr.Sec.School, Sreekandapuram, Kannur	Rs.1.443 lakh
3.	Development of playfield at Government Vocational Hr.Sec.School, Kayyar, Kasargode.	Rs.1.50 lakh
4.	Development of Basketball/ Volleyball fields at Govt. Hr.Sec.School, Vellathooval, Idukki	Rs.1.30 lakh

The remaining six projects were not found viable and hence were not considered for Central assistance. State Government has been intimated accordingly.

[Translation]

Implementation of PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

2294. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is the biggest hurdle in the implementation of the "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana" particularly in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to remedy this hurdle?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Government of Himachal Pradesh have raised a concern that the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 could come in the way of expeditious implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

With a view to finding an appropriate solution, the views of other State Governments, having large areas under forests, have been sought and are awaited.

Indigenous Production of Life Saving Drugs

2295. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether it is fact that the multi-national companies are selling insulin and other life saving drugs at exorbitant rates;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to start indigenous production of those drugs in the interest of the common people of the country;

(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) and (b) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 does not make any distinction between Life Saving drugs and other drugs. In accordance with

the provisions of the said Order, the Government fixes prices of the drugs listed in its First Schedule and formulations based thereon, which, inter alia, include Insulin and its formulations. In case, there is any violation of the approved/notified price of a Scheduled formulation, action is taken under the provisions of the DPCO'95.

(c) to (e) The Government per-se, on its own is not in the process of producing Insulin and other life saving drugs. However, the Government is encouraging the production of Insulin and other life saving drugs in various Indian companies with indigenous or imported technologies by providing all logistical help in the form of granting license, permitting foreign direct investment as well as helping in getting various clearances under I(D&R) and Environment (Prevention) Act and regulations.

[English]

Decentralisation of AICTE

2296. SHRI R.S. PATIL :

SHRI G. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to decentralise AICTE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any resolution has been passed in this regard in July, 2000;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) there is, at present, no proposal for decentralisation of AICTE.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

National Rural Roads Development Committee

2297. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the

Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up National Rural Roads Development Committee (NRRDC) under the Chairmanship of Shri Nitin Gadkari ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have issued any guidelines regarding programmes under NRRDC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) The National Rural Road Development Committee (NRRDC) was set up in January, 2000, under the Chairmanship of Shri Nitin Gadkari. The Committee was, inter alia, to identify unconnected villages in India, to determine the magnitude of the Programme and assess the requirement of funds and sources of raising the same, to determine the specifications of roads as per soil conditions and to make suggestions regarding the Implementing Agency/ies.

No programme is implemented under NRRDC.

Nehru Yuva Kendras

2298. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal and the areas covered by these Kendras, location-wise;

(b) the amount spent on these Kendras during each of the last three years and till date, Kendra-wise; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for each of the Kendra during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) The details of Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal area-wise and location-wise and the amount spent on these kendras during the last three years and till date, is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of NYKs functioning in Andhra Pradesh and the amount spent during the year 1998-99 to 31.10.2001 on these kendras

S.No.	Kendra	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ananthapur	468443	399080	315364	307730
2.	Vijaywada	508661	554767	365596	500898
3.	Chittoor	788963	768515	521991	299274
4.	Cuddapah	401192	471634	347885	303538
5.	Guntur	664781	544445	363491	908346
6.	Kakinada	551752	533046	339361	928874
7.	Karimnagar	570796	609444	360943	421562
8.	Khammam	412605	530286	337923	466586
9.	Kurnool	529338	349104	279078	466690

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mehboobnagar	367289	544002	333446	300554
11.	Nizamabad	452611	254790	293842	471682
12.	Siddipet	341812	389444	286733	356170
13.	Srikakulam	474848	452037	304133	902618
14.	Vishakhapatnam	561975	515457	388505	237618
15.	Adilabad	329625	288616	250078	296898
16.	Vizianagaram	415897	240241	1087866	297538
17.	Nellore	478733	464688	369919	303226
18.	Warangal	489247	565856	380060	842378
19.	Hyderabad	418384	648193	409535	427306
20.	Nalgonda	501902	436938	351632	416442
21.	Eluru	496925	476146	350320	365258
22.	Ongole	464689	542097	342883	384498
23.	Rangareddy	488808	370929	330569	240506
	Total	11179276	10949755	8711153	10446190

Details of NYKs in Uttaranchal and the amount spent during the year 1998-99 to 31.10.2001 on these kendras.

S.No	Kendra	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	Almora	511666	522694	410479	362636
2	Chamoli	523829	464581	505453	486684
3	Dehradun	517993	482294	477564	290892
4	Nainital	550906	522073	486314	500724
5	Pauri Garhwal	409043	471839	443833	507708
6	Pithoragarh	309780	425157	403517	353708
7	Uttar Kashi	432967	420946	414883	448580
8	Tehri Garhwal	590551	321533	266620	894268
9	Haridwar	536135	380004	383712	296900
	Total	4382870	4011121	3792375	4142100

Statement-II

Kendra-wise Sanction of NYKs in Uttaranchal for the year 2001-2002

S.No.	Kendra	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3
1	Almora	471004
2	Chamoli	657076
3	Dehradun	363388
4	Nainital	678136
5	Pauri Garhwal	688612
6	Pithoragarh	457612
7	Uttar Kashi	599920
8	Tehri Garhwal	1560452
9	Haridwar	372400
Total		5848600

Kendra-wise Sanction of NYKs in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2001-2002

S.No.	Kendra	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3
1	Ananthapur	390370
2	Vijaywada	682822
3	Chittoor	380386
4	Cuddapah	386782
5	Guntur	1582994
6	Kakinada	1616786
7	Karimnagar	563811
8	Khammam	634354
9	Kurnool	631510
10	Mehboobnagar	382306
11	Nizamabad	638998

1	2	3
12	Siddipet	465730
13	Srikakulam	1577402
14	Vishakapatnam	287902
15	Adilabad	376822
16	Vizianagaram	377782
17	Nellore	386317
18	Warangal	1487042
19	Hyderabad	572434
20	Nalgonda	556138
21	Eluru	479362
22	Ongole	508222
23	Rangareddy	292234
Total		15258506

[Translation]

Demand of Fertilizers/ Insecticides by Madhya Pradesh

2299. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides, in tonnes, required by Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides, in tonnes, made available to the State for the Rabi crop this year;

(c) whether the retailers of fertilizers are indulging in adulteration and bungling on large scale; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The requirement of urea being the controlled fertilizer is assessed and met through allocation under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA). The availability of all other fertilizers in any State being decontrolled, is regulated by the market forces operating within the parameters of the

Concession Scheme. The quantity of major fertilizer namely, Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) made available to Madhya Pradesh during current Rabi 2001-2002 is given below :

Fertilizer	ECA allocation/ requirement for Rabi 2001-02	Qty. made available upto 15.11.01 (Qty. in 000 MTs)
Urea	605	263.77
DAP	343	125.66
MOP	22	21.97

As regards the requirement of insecticides, the same being totally decontrolled is dependent on the requirements by the market forces. States undertake an exercise to assess the demand of various type of pesticides during pre-kharif and pre-rabi crop seasons. The demand thus assessed by the States is discussed during the Zonal Conferences on Input and National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif/Rabi Campaign. There is no reported shortage of the insecticides in the country.

(c) and (d) No cases of large scale adulteration of fertilizers in the State of Madhya Pradesh has come to the notice of this Ministry. However, some cases of non-standard fertilizer have been reported by the State Govt. in their report on quality control of fertilizers. The non standard samples mainly pertains to mixtures, SSP and complexes.

In order to ensure the availability of quality fertilizer to the farmer, the Govt. of India has promulgated Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 and the State Government are adequately empowered to take action against those who indulge in selling of non-standard fertilizers. There are 4 quality control laboratories in the State of Madhya Pradesh with the annual capacity to analyze 9150 samples.

Legislation to Check Atrocities on Women

2300. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI :

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :

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

(a) the details of women's organizations which

give protection to oppressed women and encourage them to stand against the atrocities committed against them;

(b) whether the Government propose to enact a legislation to check atrocities against women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the legislation is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The Government has constituted the National Commission for Women (NCW) as a national apex level statutory body to, inter-alia, investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws; take up the cases of violations of the provisions of the constitution and other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities; and look into complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights.

In discharge of its mandated functions, the NCW interacts with and supports some programmes of voluntary organisations. But it does not maintain a comprehensive directory of such organisations.

(b) to (d) The Government has already enacted a number of legislations to check atrocities against women. The Indian Penal Code has several provisions to deal with offences against women such as the offence of dowry death, the offence of cruelty, both mental and physical, offence of molestation, rape etc. Apart from the general Criminal Laws, the Government has also enacted special laws like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 to check atrocities against women.

The Department of Women and Child Development is also reconsidering enactment of a legislation called Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2001 to prevent domestic violence against women. The specific legal provisions in this regard are being finalised.

[English]

Establishment of Block Resource Centres

2301. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU : Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) the number of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) established under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in each of district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on establishing these BRCs; and

(c) the purpose of setting up of these centres, the target set and the achievements made thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), 106 Block Resource Centres (BRCs) have been established in Tamil Nadu. The district-wise break-up is : Villupuram-22, Cuddalore-14, Thiruvannamalai -18, Dharmapuri-18, Perambalur-10, Pudukkottai - 13, and Ramanathapuram -11.

(b) The total expenditure incurred for construction of these BRCs is Rs.530 lakhs.

(c) The main objectives of BRCs are to i) impart in-service training to teachers; ii) provide academic support to teachers through school visits; iii) help in developing teaching learning material; iv) serve as academic resource centre with library, materials, seminars and debates and v) serve as a forum for teachers to discuss class room related issues.

BRCs established under DPEP are functional and have broadly met the objectives for which they were set up.

[Translation]

Officers on Deputation of Central Security Forces

2302. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of officers working on deputation basis in various central Police Organisations;

(b) since when these employees/officers have been working on deputation in the CISF/CRPF/BSF headquarter;

(c) whether the Government have framed any rules in regard to transfer of the said employees/officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the employees/officers working for a long time on various posts in the headquarters are likely to be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Outstanding licence Fees of NDMC Against Hotels in Delhi

2303. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : 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 'Navbharat Times' dated September 09, 2001 regarding outstanding licence fees of New Delhi Municipal Council against hotels of the capital;

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

(c) the names of hotels in Delhi against which the licence fees of NDMC is outstanding alongwith the amount of fees; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding amount of licence fees?

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 pointed out the huge arrears of licence fees payable to NDMC by its licensee Hotels in Delhi. NDMC has reported that the Hotels against which licence fees along with interest are outstanding are :

(i)	M/s C.J. Int. Hotels	-	Rs.150 crores
(ii)	M/s. Sunair Hotel Ltd.	-	Rs.2 crores
(iii)	M/s Taj Hotels Ltd.	-	Rs.1.55 crores
(iv)	M/s Prominent Hotel Ltd.	-	Rs.14 crores

They have already initiated legal action for recovery of outstanding licence fees.

[English]

Projects undertaken under the RGDWM

2304. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of projects undertaken by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Authority since its inception in Gujarat;

(b) the criteria for allocation of projects under the authority and its monitoring mechanism;

(c) whether the some more projects are likely to be taken up by the Authority in the State this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof together with the financial allocation for the purpose in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB 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. The Government of India 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 rest with the State Governments. As such, the States are not required to obtain the approval of Government of India for implementing projects under ARWSP.

However, Government of India have introduced Sector Reforms in Rural Water Supply for institutionalising community participation through demand responsive approach and decentralised planning and implementation of projects. Three districts of Gujarat, namely Rajkot, Mehsana and Surat, have been identified by the State Government for implementation of Sector Reform Projects. Projects in respect of these districts have been sanctioned and funds released for these three projects are as follows :

Name of the Pilot District	Project Outlay Sanctioned	GOI Share	Rs. in lakh
			Amount Released
Mehsana	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Rajkot	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Surat	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00

The allocation of funds to the State Governments

in respect of ARWSP (normal) is done as per the approved need based criteria in terms of the rural population, rural areas under DDP, DPAP, HADP and Special Category Hill States, number of remaining Not Covered and Partially Covered rural habitations, number of quality affected habitations and overall water source availability in a state.

The progress of implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme is monitored through the periodical reports furnished by the State Governments. Monitoring of implementation of the programme is also undertaken through area officers of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. The area officers make periodic visits to the States under their charge and report the corrective action required which are communicated to the State Governments for action. Further Rural Water Supply Programme funds are released in two instalments. While releasing the second instalments, fund utilisation certificate, audit certificate and implementation progress are scrutinised.

An amount of Rs.82.37 crore has been allocated to Gujarat under ARWSP during the current financial year out of which an amount of Rs. 77.76 crore has already been released. Further, Rs. 32.652 crore have been allocated to Gujarat under PMGY (Drinking Water Supply), out of which an amount of Rs.16.326 has already been released to Government of Gujarat.

Production of Urea/Other Fertilizers

2305. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Urea and other Fertilizers in the country is likely to decline this year;

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

(c) the details of efforts made by the Government to ensure Urea supply in consonance with its demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production of fertilizers is estimated to be 109.6 Lakh MTs of nitrogen against the target of 116.6 Lakh MTs and of 40.8 Lakh MTs of Phosphate against the target of 49.3 Lakh MTs. during the current year. Decline in production is mainly due to inadequate and poor quality of gas supply to the urea plants and equipment break downs in urea plants of FACT Cochin-I, Aonla I of IFFCO and

Tuticorin of SPIC. The production of phosphate will be less than the target mainly due to the reasons that firstly, the Kandla plant of IFFCO could not operate at full capacity during April and May, 2001 due to maintenance works following the Gujarat earthquake, secondly, non-stabilisation of production of Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers plant at Paradeep and thirdly, delay in commissioning of GSFC:Sikka-II unit.

(c) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price, distribution and movement control of Government of India. Adequate availability of urea to each State/Union Territory is ensured as per assessed demand through the system of allocation and movement control under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. To meet the reasonable pipeline requirement during the peak months of current Rabi 2001-02, Government has imported 2.2 lakh MT of urea.

BPRD Report on Manpower and Modernisation of Delhi Police

2306. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) has submitted a report on requirement of manpower and modernisation of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) who were asked to make a study of the manpower and modernization requirements of Delhi Police have in their report made recommendations on various facets of police functioning including norms for setting up of new Police Stations; crime investigation; traffic management; upgradation of training facilities, etc.

(c) to (e) The recommendations contained in the Study Report were examined by a Committee constituted for the purpose and its views have been submitted to the Government.

Criteria for Identification of People Below Poverty Line

2307. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether owning a radio, a bicycle and a one-point electricity connection in the house is an accepted norms in deciding that a family is above poverty line;

(b) if so, whether the Government believe that with Rs.254 per capita income, a family can not own a radio, a second hand bicycle and a one-point electricity connection;

(c) whether the Government have received some representations from the people that the survey for deciding the people living below poverty line (BPL) is not done properly; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct re-survey of BPL census?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) The Expert Group constituted for finalisation of criteria for identifying households Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the rural areas, recommended, inter-alia, that the households owning consumer durables such as T.V., Refrigerator, Ceiling Fan, Motorcycle/Scooter, three wheeler and farm implements such as tractor, power tiller and combined thresher/harvester may not be considered to be Below the Poverty Line. Besides, households having more than two hectares of land, pucca house or annual income more than Rs. 20,000/- from salary/self employment were also not considered to be Below the Poverty Line.

(c) Some representations have been received for inclusion of some families which have been left out during the last BPL Census, in the BPL list.

(d) The Government propose to conduct the next BPL Census during 2002.

[Translation]

Extortion of Money from Street Vendors

2308. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that constables of Delhi Police extorting money from the street vendors and hawkers;

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

(c) the number of complaints received during the last three years in this regard and number of constables against whom action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) There have been some isolated instances in which police personnel were alleged to have demanded illegal gratification from street vendors/hawkers. During the period from 1999 to 2001 (upto 15th November, 2001), 130 such complaints were received by Delhi Police of which 114 could not be substantiated. Against the remaining 16 complaints, appropriate administrative/preventive action was taken against 11 erring Police Constables whereas similar action has been initiated against five other Police Constables.

[English]

National Human Rights Commission

2309. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Home Ministry hampering NHRC work" appearing in The Times of India dated October 26, 2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government is not willing to grant independence to NHRC which the Paris Principle of 1991 deemed imperative for its effective governance; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) It is not correct to say as stated in the news item that the Home Ministry is hampering the work of the NHRC. The Government does not interfere in the performance of the functions assigned to NHRC under the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC enjoys independence and autonomy for carrying out the task assigned to it under the Act.

The NHRC has, however, sent a proposal suggesting a number of amendments in various sections of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This proposal is being examined by the Government.

Establishment of Residential Schools

2310. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of residential schools set up in various States, particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the Ninth Plan, year-wise;

(b) the amount earmarked for the establishment of Residential Schools during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount spent out of the released amount;

(d) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for the establishment of Residential Schools have not been released to any of the States during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Ministry did not release funds for the establishment of residential schools during 1999-2000 as no State had submitted utilization certificate in respect of amount released as advance during 1997-98 and 1998-99. However, grants were released in subsequent years to some States on the basis of progress and utilization certificates as per details given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Release & Utilisation of Funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution For
Establishment of Model Residential Schools For Tribals*

S.No.	State	No. of Schools allotted during IXth Plan	1997-1998		1998-99		Funds released during 2000-01	Funds released during 2001-02	Total AR	Total ER
			AR	ER	AR	ER				
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	6.00	3.50
2	Assam	4	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
3	Bihar	7	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	6	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7	Karnataka	3	2.00	1.6122	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	4.86	1.61
8	Kerala	2	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	17	7.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
10	Maharashtra	9	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
11	Manipur	3	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	1.00
12	Orissa	8	4.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.30
13	Rajasthan	7	4.00	3.9354	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	12.00	3.94
14	Sikkim	1	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
15	Tamil Nadu	2	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
16	Tripura	3	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	4.50	1.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	2	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
18	West Bengal	5	2.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
19	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
20	Meghalaya	3	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	2	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
22	Nagaland	3	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.50	0.00	7.50	3.00
Total		100	50.00	13.85	23.00	2.50	13.50	4.36	90.86	16.35

Note : During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.50 crore @ Rs.1.00 crore per schools was released for 50 schools.

Establishment of the Residential Schools (For Vllth to Xllth standard) are in various stages of completion. Some States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa have started the schools in temporary Govt./Rented buildings.

AR - Amount Released
ER - Expenditure Reported

Militant Activities in Delhi

2311. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA :

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :

SHRI A. NARENDRA :

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item regarding 'ISI-backed outfit planning blasts in Delhi unearthed appearing in 'The Times of India' dated November 9, 2001;

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

(c) whether militants are roaming freely in Delhi and security agencies are unable to check their activities and identified there hide-outs;

(d) if so, the estimated number of militants

active in /Delhi and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the number of bomb-blasts and other violence incidents took place in Delhi during the last three years and till date, incident-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The interrogation of the persons arrested in connection with the two cases referred to in the news-item does reveal that the Pak ISI is using criminal elements for furtherance of its terrorist objectives in India.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The fact that Delhi Police arrested 172 militants since 1998 establishes that the police is exercising utmost vigilance in detecting and apprehending terrorists. It is, however, difficult for obvious reasons to indicate the number of militants operating in Delhi.

(e) The requisite details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Year	No. of Bomb Blasts	Details
1	2	3
1998	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Bomb blast took place in the Indra Prastha lane in front of A.:dhra Vanitha Mandali Building at 2.05 PM on 9.1.98. 2. A Bomb blast took place near the boundry wall of Summer Field school, Greater Kailash at 10.45 PM on 27.06.98. 3. A Bomb blast took place in Haryana Roadways Bus No. HR-46-6839 at ISBT, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi 11.30 on 26.07.98. 4. A Bomb blast took place opposite Turkman Gate, Delhi at about 9 PM on 31.8.98. 5. A Bomb blast took place at Shiv Bhakti Mandir, Tisra Pusta, Bhajanpura, Delhi at about 0015 hours on 20.12.98
1999	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Bomb blast took place in the last coach of Panipat-Delhi EMU near Holambi Kalan at 6.28 PM on 16.04.99.

1	2	3
		2. A Bomb blast took place near the Police post Fountain, Chandini Chowk, Delhi at 2.55 PM on 16.04.99.
2000	5	<p>1. A Bomb blast took place in Coach No. 16276, Saharanpur Janta Passenger Train at Delhi Railway Station on 06.01.2000 at 4.05 PM.</p> <p>2. A Bomb blast took place in Kailash Guest House, in Room No. 302, IIIrd Floor at Pahar Ganj, at 3.00 PM on 27.02.2000.</p> <p>3. A Bomb blast took place in front of Shop No. 5178, Rui Mandi, Baratooti Chowk, Main Sadar Bazar, Delhi 11.39 on 16.03.2000.</p> <p>4. Two Bomb blasts took place at Subhash Marg, Kabutar Market, near DTC enquiry Booth and at about 150 yards Away from it on 28.10.2000.</p>
2001 (upto 30th November)		<p>1. An IED blast took place in the Army headquarter Canteen parking opposite Sena Bhawan on 09.05.2001 at 3.10 PM.</p> <p>2. An IED blast took place at South Block Parking, near Dalhousie Road round about in a heap of garbage under a tree, at 3.15 PM on 09.05.2001.</p> <p>3. A Bomb blast took place on the roof of a shamlana the DG, BSF office building, CGO Complex, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi at 8.45 on 20.05.2001.</p>

**Representation of SCs/STs
on Various Posts**

2312. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'posts' in Class I, Class II categories equivalent under the Ministry of Science & Technology; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to General, SCs, STs and OBCs categories working against them including their respective percentage to such posts as ascertained in view of the instructions as contained under para 5 of DOPT OM No.36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997?

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

**Production and Sale
Performance of N.F.L.**

2313. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The plant-wise production and sale performance of National Fertilizer Limited in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the import and export of fertilizers during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have any plans to produce more Nitrogenous Fertilizers in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) The plant-wise production and sale performance of National Fertilizers Limited in the last three years are given below :

Plant	Product	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
		Production	Sales	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
Nangal-I	CAN	221.9	224.6	155.4	184.8	107.1	110.4
Nangal-II	Urea	388.7	379.24	344.3	324.17	300.2	323.67
Bhatinda	Urea	503.6	542.78	543.3	496.93	478.6	508.40
Panipat	Urea	535.7	496.86	532.8	506.00	492.8	539.91
Vijaipur-I	Urea	854.7	1648.83	813.2	1688.68	810.8	1685.22
Vijaipur-II	Urea	861.9		903.1		853.3	

(b) Details of imports and exports of fertilizers during the last three years are given below:

Import of Fertilizers (Qty. in LMT)

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP
1998-99	5.56	21.05	25.70
1999-00	5.33	32.68	28.98
2000-01	Nil	8.60	25.68

Export of Fertilizers (Qty. in MT)

Year	Urea	Complexes	MOP	*SSP
1998-99	Nil	Nil	-	2,17,000
1999-00	Nil	40	-	10,500
2000-01	56,825	40	12,840	26,000

* Permissions granted but actual export figures are not available.

(c) and (d) The details of fertilizer projects proposed to be set up in the Tenth Five Year Plan would be available only after the Plan is finalized. However, at present revamp of Namrup plants of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFC) is under implementation for a capacity of 3.80 LMTs of Urea. The plant is expected to be commissioned in October, 2002. However, to encourage investment in the fertilizer sector and thus increase fertilizer production, following facilities/concessions have been made available to the fertilizer industry by the Government at present :

- (i) As per the Industrial Policy Resolution dated 24th July, 1991, no licence is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer

plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up/expand fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance.

- (ii) Deemed Export Benefits to indigenous suppliers of capital goods to fertilizer projects provided such supplies are made under the procedure of international competitive bidding.
- (iii) Reasonable return on investment to entrepreneurs under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme to existing urea capacity.
- (iv) Concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.
- (v) Import of capital goods for setting up of new fertilizer plants/ modernisation of existing units at a concessional rate of customs duty.

Representation of SCs/STs under CPSEs

2314. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of SCs and STs in Class-I Services stood only at 10.68% (SCs-08.41% and STs-2.27%) and in Class-II Services only at 13.20% (SCs-09.68% and STs-3.52%) as against 22.5% quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs) as on 1.1.1996 under the Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the total number of 'posts' in Class-I and Class-II categories and equivalent under all Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises, Statutory Organizations/Corporations, Autonomous Organization, Attached/Subordinate Offices under this Ministry; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to General, SCs, STs and OBCs working against such posts and their respective percentage to such total posts as identified as per instructions under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 360 12/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Difference of Opinion over Annapurna Scheme

2315. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Rural Development over the Annapurna Yojna;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve these differences? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Declaration of Cities as Mega Cities

2316. SHRI MANSINH PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted any proposals for declaring some of their cities as mega cities;

(b) if so, the names of those cities; and

(c) the city-wise details of efforts so far been made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai,

Hyderabad & Bangalore were included in the Mega City Scheme, on the criteria of having a population of 40 lakhs and above as per 1991 census. The proposal of Government of Gujarat to include Ahmedabad could not be accepted as the population of Ahmedabad was less than 40 lakhs as per 1991 census.

[English]

Promotion of Sports

2317. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the performance of the country in any of the games is not up to mark;

(b) if so, the policy of the Government to promote sports in the country;

(c) whether the Government have failed to create infrastructure in rural areas to produce good sportsmen;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the proposals of the Government to promote sports in the rural areas; and

(f) the funds allocated/that remained unspent for the development of sports for the same during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHA-KRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) Our performance in sports is gradually improving. In certain sports discipline like Billiards, Chess, Tennis (Doubles), Shooting (Rifle), Weightlifting (Women) Indian sportspersons have given World Class performance. However, there exists scope for improvement. For improving the performance of the sportsperson, Government has taken the following steps:

1) Formulated a New National Sports Policy, 2001 giving thrust to broad-basing and excellence in sports;

2) Provides assistance to National Sports Federations for engaging foreign coaches, for competition in India and abroad, purchase of equipments and National Coaching Camps;

- 3) Provides assistance for foreign training to our promising sportspersons and personnel;
- 4) Organises Rural Sports programme;
- 5) Provides grants for creation of Sports Infrastructure;
- 6) Provides Sports Scholarships to Sportspersons;
- 7) Provides Incentive to sportspersons;
- 8) Provides assistance to State/UTs for Inter School Competitions;
- 9) Provides assistance to Sports Authority of India for National Coaching Schemes and other schemes for scouting talent and training.

(c) to (e) As "sports" is a State Subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to create sports facilities at various places including rural areas of the States/UTs. However, in order to supplement their efforts in this direction, Central Government provides central assistance to State Governments/UTs, for creation of sports, facilities in urban as well as in rural areas under the schemes of "Grants for creation of sports infrastructure" and "Grants to Rural Schools for Development of Playfield and Purchase of Sports Equipments".

(f) Funds are not allocated State-wise. Financial assistance is provided to various State/UT Governments on receipt of viable proposals/requests from them.

[Translation]

Brain Drain

2318. DR. ASHOK PATEL :

SHRI Y.V. RAO :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problem of brain drain;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of students that have gone abroad during the last three years owing to this;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce any scheme to check this menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) No record of educated Indians going abroad in search of employment is being maintained centrally. Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India.

[English]

Filling of Backlog of Reserved Vacancies

2319. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a 'separate and distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year;

(b) if so, the details of 'backlog/ carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of SCs, STs and OBCs in Group A, B, C, and D categories of services, as on 29th August 1997, in the Department of Ocean Development when special Recruitment Drives etc. meant for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) the year-wise such carried forward vacancies filled during the last four years and those remained unfilled; and

(d) the details of fresh vacancies/post accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the said period, as per the 'post based rosters'?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Funds to NGO by CAPART

2320. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

SHRI A.K. MOORTHY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.243 dated 24.07.2001 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Regional Offices of CAPART and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected and compiled.

[English]

Karnataka Rent Bill, 1999

2321. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the date on which the Karnataka Rent Bill, 1999 was sent by the Government of Karnataka for obtaining assent of the President of India;
- (b) whether the existing Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961 is likely to expire on 31.12.2001;
- (c) if so, whether in view of this, the Government would take action to get the assent of the Bill immediately; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) The Karnataka Rent Bill, 1999 has been assented to by the President on 22.11.2001 and the State Government informed accordingly.

[Translation]

National Education Fund

2322. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are contemplating the possibility of creating a National Education Fund for the expansion of educational programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which amount is likely to be raised for the said fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Government propose to set up a Fund called "Bharat Shiksha Kosh" to receive donations from interested organisations and individuals including Non Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin with a view to mobilizing extra-budgetary resources for development of education in the country. The modalities of establishment and management of the Kosh have, however, not yet been finalised.

[English]

Incident of Communal Violence

2323. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of instances of communal violence which have occurred since April 1, 2001;
- (b) the details of these instances including the names of places and losses suffered therein;
- (c) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the States in regard to dealing with such instances;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reaction of State Governments thereto; and
- (f) the steps taken to maintain peace and communal harmony in the country?

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

(c) to (f) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and registration, investigation and detection of crimes as well as prosecution are the primary concern of the State Governments. As such statistical data in this regard are to be maintained at the State Level.

In so far as the Union Government are concerned, the Government have been providing assistance to the State Governments in a variety of ways to tackle the incidence of communal violence both administrative and promotional in a sustained manner. This includes assistance in improving their policing infrastructure, sending alert messages periodically, sharing intelligence

with them, providing Central Paramilitary Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force specifically established to tackle communal disturbances, and issuing guidelines from time to time to promote communal harmony in the country as well as advising them to watch the activities of disruptive and flssiparous elements who try to destroy the secular fabric of the country and its integrity.

A booklet containing comprehensive Guidelines covering various aspects of dealing with communal problems have also been issued in October 1997 to all the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations. The Union Government have repeatedly made it clear that acts of violence against the minority communities wherever and in whatever form they occur, must be dealt with sternly and the culprits punished promptly.

In pursuance of this objective the State Governments/ UT Administrations have been advised to respond promptly to complaints of atrocities/harassment of the minority communities and initiate prompt and effective action to identify and punish the guilty. They have also been requested that the District Magistrates/Superintendents of Police be made personally responsible to look into each case of reported attack/atrocity on the members of the minority communities and their institutions for taking immediate action to bring the culprits to book.

Backlog/Carried Forward Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs & OBCs

2324. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a separate and distinct group as provided under Article 16(4)B of the Constitution to overcome

50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year;

(b) if so, the 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No.36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997 in respect of Scs, STs and OBCs in Group A, B, C, and D categories of services as on 29th August, 1997, in his Ministry when Special Recruitment Drives etc. for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) the backlog vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remained unfilled, year-wise; and

(d) the fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as per post based rosters?

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

Disinvestment of Companies

2325. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state the names of the companies slated for disinvestment, their turnover and profit/loss during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : The names of the companies in which Government held equity is slated for disinvestment during the year 2001-2002, alongwith their turnover and net profit/loss during the years 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rupees in Crore)

Name of PSUs	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Turnover	Net Profit/Loss (-)	Turnover	Net Profit/Loss (-)	Turnover	Net Profit/Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. (BHPV)	291.08	1.00	214.56	0.94	125.52	-20.21
2. *CMC Ltd.	288.16	6.95	338.23	7.31	457.06	12.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. IBP Co. Ltd.	4690.38	31.56	5669.91	35.23	6809.69	41.71
4. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)	3691.60	243.69	3849.86	29.36	4919.76	188.84
5. Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	297.05	43.40	279.44	9.94	274.36	-27.33
6. Instrumentation Ltd.**	130.62	-22.37	126.88	20.65	124.48	-28.35
7. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	47.18	80.73	49.89	0.70	35.22	-43.92
8. NEPA Ltd.	65.62	-20.16	91.60	-22.60	97.68	5.68
9. *HTL Ltd.	277.09	5.66	361.05	6.84	450.98	12.45
10. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1263.20	73.77	1309.27	76.32	1515.60	90.42
11. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	102.56	17.82	93.54	0.68	84.57	-1.60
12. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)	6125.11	967.91	6831.47	1324.96	6967.60	840.27
13. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	8206.60	651.90	7781.40	523.00	9315.00	330.10

* Disinvestment process in HTL Ltd. and CMC Ltd. have already been completed.

** Only one unit of the instrumentation Ltd. viz. Instrumentation Controls & Valves Ltd. (ICVL) is proposed to be disinvested.

Refund by Reinsurers to Petrochemical Complexes

2326. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reinsurers have refused to extend terrorism cover to the petrochemical complexes of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) at Baroda, Nagothane and Gandhar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Insurer, New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIAC) could not obtain terrorism cover for all the three complexes of IPCL under the mega risk policy as none of the re-insurers

was willing to extend the terrorism cover after the collapse of the World Trade Centre (WTC), USA. However, NIAC has recently offered terrorism cover for a limited sum covering all the assets at the three complexes at a substantially higher premium.

Filing up of backlog of Reserved Vacancies

2327. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' reserved for SCs/STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a 'separate and distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in year;

(b) if so, the details of 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT O.M. No.36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated. 2nd July, 1997 in respect of SCs, STs and OBCs in Group A, B, C and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group 'C'										
Steno	SC	04	01	01	-	-	02	-	02	02
	ST	03	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
	OBC	12	02	02	-	-	03	-	03	03
UDC	SC	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	-	-
	ST	-	-	-	01	-	-	02	-	-
LDC	SC	02	03	02	-	01	02	-	-	-
	ST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	OBC	11	03	02	-	-	02	-	-	01
Staff Car Driver	OBC	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D'										
Group 'D' Posts	SC	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST	-	03	-	01	01	-	-	01	01
	OBC	18	04	-	-	-	-	01	02	01

Criteria For the Award of Arjuna Award

2328. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the criteria for awarding Arjuna Award;
- (b) whether there have been any deviation of such rules, while awarding such honour;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to bring more transparency in the process of its selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) At present to be eligible for the Arjuna Award, a Sports person should have had not only good performance consistently for the previous three years at the National/International level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and sense of discipline. The sports persons who have contributed their life time to sports and sports promotion are also considered for Arjuna Award.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is in the process of reviewing the guidelines for selection of awardees.

CISF Dues Against PSUs

2329. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been closed down without paying any arrears to CISF; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the arrears of CISF against such PSUs are proposed to be recovered?

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

(b) The following 2 Public Sector Undertakings have closed down without paying the dues of CISF. The details are as under :-

Name of the CPSU	Date of withdrawal	Outstanding dues
(i) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. New Delhi	30.10.2001 (AN)	Rs. 49,32,229
(ii) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd, Muzaffarpur	09.07.2001 (AN)	Rs. 2,40,81,666

CISF have already requested Chairman, BIFR to take into account the CISF dues while taking a decision on winding up of the PSUs. Ministry of Home Affairs is also working out the modalities of recovery of the outstanding dues in consultation with Ministry/Department administratively concerned with the defaulting PSUs.

Night Shelter Scheme

2330. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of Night Shelter Scheme; and

(b) the number of houses constructed/under-construction in various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) A Centrally sponsored scheme named 'Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas' was launched by the Government with a view to provide community night shelters with toilets and baths for absolutely shelterless and footpath dwellers to save them from adverse weather conditions.

(b) No houses are constructed under the scheme.

[Translation]

World Campaign for Education

2331. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that India is an active member of 'South Asian Anti-Child Bondage Organisation' and propose to implement the scheme for full literacy in the country under 'World Campaign for Education';

(b) If so, whether any time-bound national action plan has been drawn up in this regard so that

advantage can be gained of such initiative at international level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to mobilise indigenous resources and provide required means for basic education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is not aware of any organisation by the name of South Asian Anti-Child Bondage Organisation.

(c) The Govt. had launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during last year which aims to provide elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years in a time bound manner.

[English]

Report on Prison Reforms

2332. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Justice Krishna Iyer Committee's Report on Prison Reforms has not yet been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement these recommendations at the earliest possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (f) 'Prisons' is a State subject, as per entry 4 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore most of the recommendations of Justice Iyer Committee on Prison Reforms have to be implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India have

asked the Bureau of Police Research and Development to carry out an assessment of the status of implementation of the recommendations by the States.

The Committee had also made certain recommendations concerning the Central Government. The position regarding some of these recommendations is as follows:-

- i. One such recommendation was to have a comprehensive Prison and Prisoners Act. In this respect the Central Government had asked the State Governments for resolutions under Article 252 of the Constitution in order to enable the Parliament to enact a Prisons Act to replace the existing Prisons Act, 1894. Not having received the requisite response from the State Governments, the Central Government circulated a Model Prisons Bill for adoption.
- ii. Another recommendation was to replace the existing Police Act, 1861. In this respect the State Governments have been advised to take action.
- iii. The Committee also recommended that policy guidelines may be circulated on the arrest, interrogation, search and detention of women etc. Guidelines on these matters have been issued to the State Governments from time to time.
- iv. The Committee also recommended that representation of women in Police forces be increased. The Government of India have been advising the State Governments in this respect from time to time.

[Translation]

**Declaration of Villages as MADA
Region in Maharashtra**

2333. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the directives issued by the Union Government for declaring a region as Adivasi region;

(b) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for declaring 78 villages of Hingna Tehsil of Nagpur District as MADA region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) No directive has been issued by this Ministry for declaring a region as Adivasi region.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal for creation of new MADA Pockets namely, Adegaon, Ratnagdhra and Ruikhari in Hingna Tehsil of district Nagpur has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(d) The State Government has been requested to furnish certain information and indicative map for creation of new MADA Pockets. The proposal of the State Government will be considered by this Ministry, soon after the receipt of requisite information from the State Government.

[English]

Approval of Fertilizer Project

2334. PROF. I.G. SANADI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have not yet finally given clearance of Hazira Phase-II Project submitted by KRIBHCO;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are importing fertilizers due to delay in giving approval to the Hazira Project; and

(d) if so, the details of quantity of fertilizers imported by the Government during the last three years along with the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The proposed Hazira (Phase-II) Fertilizer Expansion Project of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) along with three other proposed urea projects in the Public/Cooperative sector was approved 'in principle' by the Government in April 1999 subject to investment appraisal of these projects by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of these urea projects was undertaken by the PIB in July 1999. In June 2000, a proposal for taking a final investment decision on these projects was considered

and deferred by the Government. This proposal was formulated taking into account the observations of the PIB regarding the viability of the projects, desirability of encouraging use of liquefied natural gas as feedstock to reduce the incidence of subsidy and the need to stagger implementation of the proposed projects due to limited demand supply gap forecasts.

(c) and (d) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price and movement control and whose imports were made to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability. The quantity of urea imports in the last three years along with the expenditure incurred thereon is as under :-

Year	Urea (LMT)	C&F value (Rs. Crore)
1998-99	5.56	240.00
1999-2000	5.33	197.16
2000-01	Nil	

[Translation]

Development of Unused Land in U.P.

2335. SHRI RAMSHAKAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a comprehensive plan to the Union Government for development of unused land in the 19 districts of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not submitted any comprehensive plan to the Union Government for the development of unused land in 19 districts of the State. Nevertheless, 15 districts of the State have been prioritised for sanction of new watershed development projects during 2001-02 under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for treatment of wastelands/degraded lands. In addition, the State has already been sanctioned 92 new watershed projects during 2001-02 for treatment of an area of 46000 ha. under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

[English]

National Rural Road Development Agency

2336. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up National Rural Road Development Agency;

(b) if so, details and the terms of reference of the Agency; and

(c) the work likely to be entrusted to the said Agency?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) Government propose to set up the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) to extend support to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, appointment of part-time Quality Control Monitors, Management of Monitoring Systems and submission of Periodic Reports to the Ministry of Rural Development. This Agency would be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

[Translation]

Conference on Water Supply

2337. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had organised a Conference on the latest technology and environmental cleanliness for rural water supply sponsored by the World Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a Conference of State Ministers on Rural Water Supply was held on 19-20 October 2001 in New Delhi. Apart from the representatives from various States and Union Territories, professionals and representatives of External Support Agencies also attended this conference. A copy of the recommendations made by this Conference is enclosed as statement.

Statement

A two-day Conference of the State Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply was held in New Delhi

on October 19-20, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Annasaheb M K Patil, Chief Minister from Haryana, Shri Om Prakash Chautala, Lt. Governor from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply from 16 States, senior officers from the Central and State Governments and representatives from External Support Agencies participated in the Conference.

1. The Conference deliberated in detail on various issues of the Rural, Water Supply sector. One of the major issues discussed was the **relaxation of norms for coverage** of rural habitations with drinking water. The present norms provide for 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) with a source within 1.6 km in the plains or 100 m elevation in the hills. After detailed discussion, the Conference recommended that once the coverage of all rural habitations in any State is achieved, the norms for coverage may be **relaxed to provide for 55 ltrs. per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km in the plains or 50 metres elevation in the hills**. The concept of community participation was also agreed upon to be adopted in normal Rural, Water Supply programmes after full coverage of habitations as per the present norms. In cases, where the service levels are augmented beyond the present norms, **10% of the capital cost** and the responsibility of operation and maintenance are to be borne by the community.

2. The need for covering all 1.4 million rural habitations in the country with safe drinking water by the year 2004 as stipulated in the National Agenda for Governance was discussed in great detail. As per the present information available, out of 14.22 lakh rural habitations in the country, **12.45 lakh habitations are fully covered** as per the present norms. Most of the States agreed to implement the strategy for ensuring the coverage of all the remaining 18,695 not-covered (NC) and 1,58,675 partially covered (PC) habitations within the stipulated timeframe. Some States, however, stated that they would require additional funds for ensuring full coverage of all partially covered habitations.

3. The State Governments suggested certain **modifications to the criteria for inter-State allocation of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to achieve the said objective**. It was recommended that in the criteria for allocation of funds to States, the **weightage for NC/PC habitations should be increased from 10% to 15% and weightage for quality affected habitations from 5% to 10%**. It was also recommended that **5% of the total ARWSP funds be specifically**

earmarked for meeting contingencies arising out of natural calamities in the Rural Water Supply sector, subject to the condition that the funds left unutilised up to November can be ploughed back into the normal programme thereafter. It was assured that the recommendations of the States would be duly considered.

4. The question whether a fresh survey should be carried out to assess the present status of coverage of habitations was discussed at length. States were in favour of a **re-survey of all habitations** in all their respective States and Union Territories for making a realistic assessment of the situation.

5. The Minister of Rural Development urged the States to ensure proper and timely utilisation of funds and implementation of RWS schemes. All State Governments agreed to file the necessary information and certificates to release 2nd instalment of ARWSP funds by December 2001. Bihar, Jharkhand and Manipur Governments will take earnest steps to furnish necessary details for release of 1st instalment of ARWSP fund for the current year.

6. He called upon the **States from the North-East to draw up Special Action Plan for implementation of various schemes under ARWSP to ensure proper development of the region**.

7. Water quality, another major issue of concern, was also discussed during the Conference. Shri Naidu directed all the States that the **on-going survey of quality-affected habitations should be completed positively by 31.12. 2001** so that the exact magnitude of the problem could be ascertained and an action plan could be drawn up to combat the water quality problem.

8. It was also agreed upon that the concept of **dual water supply in quality-affected habitations** should be adopted so that treated water up to 10 lpcd for drinking and cooking and untreated water for other purposes could be provided in such habitations.

9. Out of 567 water quality testing laboratories, 352 laboratories still remain to be set up. All States agreed to commission 352 laboratories by 31.3.2002.

10. All State Governments except Tamil Nadu and Gujarat agreed to complete the pre-1998 Sub-Mission projects by 31st December 2001.

11. Another major issue discussed at length was regarding the problem of sustainability of water sources. The Conference viewed with concern the rapidly

depleting groundwater table aggravated by over-extraction, periodic failure of monsoon in certain regions, ever increasing requirements for an expanding population, desire for higher levels of water supply, mismanagement of water resources and negligence of the environment. The Minister reiterated the need for focussing attention on sustainability measures, like rainwater harvesting, watershed programme, artificial recharge, etc. by utilising the prescribed proportion of funds under the ARWSP and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (Drinking Water Supply component). In the current year alone, States can avail Rs 256 crore in these schemes for sustainability.

12. **The importance of enacting a suitable legislation by the States to regulate the extraction and development of groundwater was also discussed. The Conference recommended that this legislation is necessary to promote drought proofing measures and protection of drinking water sources.**

13. It was agreed that there is need to pay more attention to programmes relating to Human Resource Development and Information Education and Communication, computerisation, Management Information System, etc. as support mechanism for effective programme implementation.

14. The second day of the Conference deliberated on issues related to Sector Reform projects implemented in 63 districts in 26 States on pilot basis. Government of India have already sanctioned 61 projects with total outlay of Rs 1,820 crore and released the first instalment of Rs. 484 crore to 58 pilot districts. These projects are the major initiatives introduced in the sector to institutionalise community participation in the RWS programme. Detailed presentations about the Sector Reform principles and strategies, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as the agency for implementing the project, the World scenario on the rural water supply sector reforms, tools for IEC and HRD and modalities for community monitoring of participatory programmes were made. Presentations were also made on the status of implementation of Sector Reform projects by various States and districts. The Conference explored various ways and means to overcome the bottlenecks faced in project implementation.

15. Under Sector Reform Projects, normally, single village schemes are to be taken up, to be implemented by the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC). However, for multi-village schemes for which the Guidelines provide for similar implementation committees

at the Block Level Panchayat Samiti, certain administrative and financial difficulties were envisaged. Since such multi-village schemes and also high cost treatment plants require high investment cost, collection of beneficiary share being very high, becomes rather difficult. Moreover, coordination, implementation, and operation & maintenance pose many problems at the Block Level. After deliberation, the Conference recommended that in case of large multi-village schemes and high cost treatment plants in quality affected areas in sector reform districts, as an alternative, the schemes could be executed and implemented under normal programme by the Government Departments, and water be supplied to individual villages on payment basis at the periphery of each village. Within each village, the storage and distribution network should be constructed by the VWSCs on sector reform principles of capital cost sharing and, thereafter, this network should be operated and maintained by the beneficiaries, for which they should bear the operation and maintenance, including the cost of water purchased in bulk from the Government Department. The Conference recommended amendment in the Guidelines to provide for such an arrangement, as an alternative, in case of multi-village schemes and high cost treatment plants for quality affected areas in the sector reform districts. However, where execution of multi-village schemes through Block Level Committees appears feasible, such schemes could be implemented through Block Committees on sector reform principles.

16. While concluding the Conference, the Minister of Rural Development expressed the hope that the rural water supply sector in the country will progress rapidly with the active involvement and cooperation of all the stakeholders. He specially acknowledged the cooperation and support of UNICEF, Water and Sanitation Programme - South Asia, WHO and DFID, whose representatives were present in the Conference, for the rural water supply programmes in the country.

[English]

Conversion of Kutcha Houses into Pucca Houses

2338. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalized a programme to convert Kutcha houses to Pucca houses by the year 2007;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been done of the number of such houses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds spent and achievements made under the scheme so far?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to 1991 Census, the total rural housing shortage was 137.2 lakh in rural areas; out of which about 103.1 lakh unserviceable kutcha houses required conversion into pucca houses. With effect from 1st April, 1999, 20% of the Indira Awaas Yojana allocation is earmarked for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi pucca houses. A maximum assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per unit is provided for this purpose. As per reports received from States/UTs, about 5.6 lakh kutcha houses have been converted into pucca/semi-pucca and an expenditure of Rs. 747.87 crores has been incurred so far.

**Development of Towns and Cities
under IDSMT in Orissa**

2339. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa for the development of Small and Medium towns under IDSMT scheme during the Eighth and Ninth Plan, year-wise;

(b) the towns in that State brought under the said scheme during the said period;

(c) the specific steps taken for the development of each town under IDSMT;

(d) whether the funds provided during those years have been fully utilised; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme, Central assistance of Rs. 1,122.35 lakhs was released

during Eighth and Ninth Plan period. Year-wise Central assistance released during the said period is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Towns in Orissa covered under the IDSMT scheme are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The projects under the IDSMT Scheme are prepared and executed by the State Government. However, the various components covered under the Scheme are as under :-

- Strengthening of Master Plan road facilities including ring, arterial, bypass link roads and small bridges.
- Sites and services.
- Development of bus/truck terminals.
- Construction/upgradation of Master Plan drains including Storm water channels.
- Solid Waste management.
- Development of City/Towns parks.
- Street lightening for Master Plan road.
- Slaughter Houses.
- Major public amenities like Gardens, Playground, Marriage halls, pay and use toilets, etc.
- Cycle/Rickshaw stands.
- Traffic improvement and management schemes.
- Construction of retaining walls and slope stability measures in hill station towns.
- Social amenities, specially for the poorer sections.

(d) and (e) During Eighth and Ninth Plan period, the Government of Orissa had reported an expenditure of Rs. 2047.24 lakhs as against the Central assistance of Rs.1122.35 lakhs. The expenditure reported is inclusive of matching State's share and the loan availed by State Government from financial institutions. The year-wise expenditure reported by the State Government is given in the enclosed statement-I.

Statement-I*Release and Expenditure of Central Assistance under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns During 8th and 9th Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Released/ Expenditure	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	Total
CA Released	90.00	32.00	181.00	84.00	25.00	48.00	124.34	174.00	255.00	109.00	1122.34
Expenditure		527.95	0.00	740.15	343.51	126.91	91.13	77.42	140.17		2047.24

Statement-II*Towns Covered under IDSMT Scheme from Orissa State during 8th and 9th Plan*

Sl.No.	Town	Year
1	2	3
1.	Jajapur	1992-93
2.	Basudebpur	1992-93
3.	Athagad	1992-93
4.	Jharsuguda	1992-93
5.	Digapahandi	1993-94
6.	Bhanjanagar	1994-95
7.	Titlagarh	1994-95
8.	Umarkote	1994-95
9.	Choudwar	1994-95
10.	Tarbha	1994-95
11.	Chhatrapur	1994-95
12.	Parlakhemundi	1994-95
13.	Kamakshyanagar	1994-95
14.	Nabarangapur	1994-95
15.	Brahmapur	1995-96
16.	Konark	1995-96
17.	Puri	1995-96

1	2	3
18.	Nilgiri	1996-97
19.	Athamallik	1996-97
20.	Pattamundai	1998-99
21.	Anandpur	1999-2000
22.	Soro	1999-2000
23.	Barpali	1999-2000
24.	Balasore	1999-2000
25.	Aska	2000-2001
26.	Banki	2000-2001
27.	Karanjia	2001-2002
28.	Kesinga	2001-2002
29.	Balugaon	2001-2002
30.	Rajgangpur	2001-2002

Involvement of Private Sector in Development of Wasteland and construction of houses for poor

2340. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY :

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to involve private sector in development of wasteland and construction of houses for poor section of the society;

(b) if so, the norms prescribed in this regard;

(c) whether private sector has been invited to participate in the said programmes;

(d) if so, the response of private sector thereto; and

(e) the States where such houses constructed and wasteland developed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a Central Sector Investment Promotional Scheme (IPS) for mobilizing resources from financial institutions, banks, corporate bodies and other entrepreneurs for the development of non-forest wastelands belonging to Central & State Governments, Panchayats, village communities, private farmers etc. The Scheme has provision for central promotion grant/subsidy to all categories of beneficiaries. For effective participation of beneficiaries, promoter's contribution has also been envisaged. The details of subsidy are given in the enclosed statement. Upto the end of March, 2001, 26 projects have been sanctioned under this Scheme in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

There is no proposal to involve private sector in construction of houses for poor section of the society in the rural areas.

Statement

The Details of Central Promotional Grant/Subsidy and Promoters' Contribution under Investment Promotional Scheme (IPS)

The details of subsidy

(i) General Category (Individual/Group)	25% of on-farm development activities or Rs.25 lakhs, whichever is less.
(ii) Small farmers (Individual/Group)	30% of on-farm development activities or Rs.25 lakhs, whichever is less.
(iii) (a) Marginal farmers (Individual/Group)	50% of on-farm development activities or Rs.25 lakhs, whichever is less.

(b) SC/ST Farmers Same as (iii) (a) above. without any limit in the area of holdings (Individual/ Group)

For the purpose of calculating subsidy, the total cost for on farm development activities shall not exceed Rs. 20,000/- per hectare.

Funds to Technical Education

2341. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY :

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY :

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) the total funds allocated for technical education during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the agencies through which these funds have been disbursed, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) out of the total funds the percentage of funds disbursed through AICTE;

(d) whether there is multiplicity in funding technical education for similar schemes in the Government; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove this multiplicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the details is enclosed.

(c) Funds disbursed during the financial years 1997-98 to 2000-2001 through AICTE constitutes 16.13% of the total funds for all the schemes of Technical Education at Central level.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission, while making allocation to schemes, ensures avoidance of multiplicity of funding by not making provision to schemes with identical aims & objectives.

Statement

Details of 9th Plan Allocation, Actual Expenditure During the Financial Years 1997-98 to 2000-01 and BE 2001-2002 Under Plan in various Schemes of Technical Education at Central Level

Scheme/Programme	IX Plan Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure in 1997-98 (Rs. in lakh)	Actual Expenditure in 1998-99 (Rs. in lakh)	Actual Expenditure in 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakh)	Actual Expenditure in 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh)	Total Actual Expenditure during 1997-98 to 2000-01 (Rs. in lakh)	BE 2001-02 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All India Council for Technical Education	400.46	6446.00	6600.00	5136.00	7049.00	25231.00	10842.00
Boards of Apprenticeship Training	10.50	100.00	100.00	105.11	123.15	428.26	135.00
Programme for Apprenticeship Training- Scholarships & Stipends	82.00	600.00	980.00	1004.36	1021.67	3606.03	1600.00
Technical Teachers Training Institutes	66.74	1749.08	1025.00	256.00	300.00	3330.08	1025.00
University Grants Commission	173.68	2968.23	2773.61	2800.00	2800.00	11341.84	1000.00
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore	90.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	6400.00	1660.00
Quality Improvement Programme Community Polytechnics	309.84	1779.00	338.99	1999.36	1395.23	5512.58	5090.00
Payment for Professional & Special Service	8.82	132.23	140.34	108.39	150.00	530.96	250.00
Technical Education III	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Polytechnics for Disabled Persons	21.00	0.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	195.00	400.00
Indian Institute of Technology	450.75	5175.00	7182.00	19918.00	17500.00	49775.00	13060.00
Regional Engineering Colleges	244.36	3790.54	3713.75	4048.54	5468.25	17021.08	6000.00
Indian Institutes of Management	102.31	1096.50	895.00	1615.00	2148.00	5754.50	3000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management Gwalior	54.43	343.00	166.00	1000.00	1500.00	3009.00	3500.00
National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	13.22	148.36	200.00	400.00	550.00	1298.36	866.00
National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	15.60	171.64	250.00	300.00	300.00	1021.64	349.00
School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	17.21	264.00	295.00	295.00	595.00	1449.00	300.00
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur	74.61	1361.00	1100.00	1300.00	1100.00	4861.00	1469.00
Engineering College Jammu	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	11.00	0.00	0.00	1050.00	1650.00	2700.00	2000.00
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	12.50	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	900.00	350.00
Research & Development	23.64	144.00	150.00	400.00	400.00	1094.00	450.00
Modernisation & Removal of Obsolescence	38.50	720.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	3120.00	900.00
Thrust Areas of Technical Education	29.10	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	2400.00	700.00
Computer Software and Service	62.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Information Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technology Development Mission	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00
Research & Information Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
Students Counselling & Development Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar	58.00	800.00	708.00	2000.00	2000.00	5508.00	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Educational Consultants India Ltd.	0.08	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	77.00	2.00
National Programme for HRD in IT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Sub Sector Development Programme in Technical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Total	2373.51	29988.58	29917.69	47307.76	49400.30	156614.33	57500.00

*[Translation]***Inclusion of Environment as Subject in Syllabi**

2342. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subject of environment is being included in various syllabi from the point of view of environmental protection;

(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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Environmental Education has been included in the syllabi from primary stage upto senior secondary stage. It includes documentation of biological resources such as trees, the story of life on land and sea, ways of living of birds and human beings, man and his environment, wild life and forest conservation, species and population, etc. Knowledge about these topics is imparted in the form of textual materials.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Action Plan for Water Supply by KUWSDB**

2343. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) has chalked out an action plan of Rs.1,033 crore to ensure water supply to all towns/cities, besides underground drainage scheme in all the towns at a cost of Rs.2,973 crore;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have agreed to provide funds for implementing the scheme; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Union Government is likely to provide funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) No, Sir, this Ministry is not aware whether the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board has chalked out an action plan of Rs.1,033 crore to ensure water supply to all towns/cities, besides undertaking underground drainage scheme in all the towns at a cost of Rs.2973 crore. However, the HUDCO has informed that it has sanctioned 29 water supply schemes in Karnataka at a project cost of Rs.428.18 crores involving HUDCO loan of Rs.277.92 crores.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Performance Appraisal of ARWSP

2344. DR. N.VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of performance appraisal of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the current year;

(b) the States in which the Programme is being undertaken, districts-wise;

(c) whether the districts of Andhra Pradesh have been included under the Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) The details of performance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the current financial year (as on 16.11.2001) are as under :

Physical : Coverage of habitations (NC and PC) and rural schools with drinking water for 2001-2002 is as follows:

	Not Covered (NC)	Partially Covered (PC)	Total number of rural habitations covered	Number of rural schools
Target	8143	37383	45526	39356
Achieved	1177	15330	16507	5088

Financial

Outlay - Rs.2010.00 crore

Released - Rs.1137.60 crore

Sector Reform Projects

Out of 63 districts in 26 States, selected for institutionalising community participation in the Rural Water Supply Programme, the projects sanctioned and funds released to the districts during 2001-2002 are as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

District	State	Sanctioned Project Cost	GOI Share	First Instalment
1	2	3	4	5

Projects Sanctioned during 2001-2002 and funds released

Ganjam	Orissa	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00

1	2	3	4	5
Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.110	907.010	272.103
Projects sanctioned earlier and funds released during 2001-02				
Kollam	Kerala	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
North 24 Parganas		4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
Vaishali	Bihar	4000.00	3740.00	1096.00
Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.00	3740.00	1096.00

In addition to the above, Haridwar district in Uttaranchal has been sanctioned during 2001-2002 with a project cost of Rs.4000.00 lakh.

(b) to (e) Drinking water supply being a State subject, the schemes for supply of drinking water to the rural habitations of the country are being implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana - Rural Drinking Water component. The powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural water supply schemes have been delegated to the State Governments.

Out of 63 Sector Reform Project districts, five districts have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh and the details in respect of these five Sector Reform Projects are as given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the District	Amount Sanctioned	Govt. of India Share	Amount released
1.	Chittor	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
2.	Khammam	3753.00	3509.00	1052.70
3.	Nalgonda	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
4.	Prakasham	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00
5.	Nellore	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00

**Progress Report of Karnataka on Rural
Development Schemes**

2345. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has asked the Karnataka State to send reports on the progress of implementation of various rural development programmes as the State has not sent the necessary documents to get funds released for these schemes despite a severe drought hitting the State;

(b) if so, whether under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the State has spent only Rs. 3.71 crore out of Rs. 139.53;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) All the State Governments and Union Territories, including Karnataka, are required to furnish reports on the progress of implementation of all the Rural Development Programmes, as a pre-requisite to get subsequent instalments of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has

released an amount of Rs. 62.07 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme against the allocation of Rs. 124.14 crore to the Government of Karnataka during the current year. As per reports available, an amount of Rs. 33.40 crore has already been utilised by the State.

[Translation]

Implementation of project by CAPART in Bihar

2346. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects received/sanctioned and implemented by CAPART in Bihar during the current year;

(b) the funds allocated to NGOs during the said period, NGO-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals of the State pending for clearance before CAPART, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) CAPART has received 127 projects in Bihar during the current year, out of which 24 projects have been sanctioned. The NGO-wise details of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and amount released during the said period are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The number of proposals of the State pending in CAPART as on date are 147.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the VO.	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arthick Atmanirbharta Samajik Vikas Abhikaran.	*ORP	64,000	30,000
2.	Balmiki Development Society of India	**PC	8,01,450	4,05,725
3.	Berojgar Sangh	PC	6,84,972	261,540
4.	Bihar Seva Sansthan	PC	7,14,261	3,59,131
5.	Gram Swaraj Seva Sansthan	PC	3,39,433	1,57,248
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Shishu Yuwa Seva Mandal	PC	5,81,537	2,97,032

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Lobha Jai Prakash Khadi Gramodyog Manav Vikas Sanstha.	PC	8,15,100	4,12,150
8.	Lok Swarajya Sangh	PC	15,52,467	7,85,833
9.	Mahila Bal Jyoti Kendra	ORP	64,000	30,000
10.	Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan	PC	7,49,557	3,72,511
11.	Manav Kalyan Samiti	PC	15,71,310	7,85,655
12.	Mukti Niketan	ORP	1,00,000	1,00,000
13.	Parivartan	ORP	64,000	30,000
14.	Samagra Vikas Antyodaya Seva Kendra	PC	11,97,919	3,85,294
15.	Savitri Katai, Bunai Avam Mahila Vikas Kendra	ORP	1,51,000	70,500
16.	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Samiti	PC	4,96,800	Yet to be released.
17.	Mukti Niketan	PC	9,28,421	-do-
18.	Sahyogi Samaj Kalyan Kendra	ORP	64,000	-do-
19.	Vikalp Mahila Vikas Sangh	PC	10,35,468	-do-
20.	Takaulia Area Small Farmers and Resourceless Peoples' Association	PC	3,50,130	-do-
21.	Bhartiya Jana Uthan Parishad, Qumruddin Ganj, Nalanda, Bihar	Watershed	68,95,360	-do-
22.	Bihar Nav Jeevan Jyoti Pratisthan, Lakhi Sarai Road, Jamui	-do-	2,00,000	2,00,000
23.	Bihar Institute of Economic Studies, Patna	-do-	2,00,000	Yet to be released
24.	Samajik Kalyan Sanstha, Dhanbad	-do-	2,00,000	-do-

Abbreviations :- *O.R.P. - Organisation of Rural Poor

**P.C. - Public Cooperation

Deemed University Status IIIT, Hyderabad

(b) if so, the details thereof;

2347. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(c) whether the said institute has attained a very high level of excellence in academic, research and technology;

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to accord to the status of deemed university to Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Hyderabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have considered the request of the State Government and

accord deemed university status to IIIT, Hyderabad; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (f) A proposal for granting Deemed to be University status to International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which has been approved and necessary notification issued on 21st August 2001.

New Medicine for Asthma

2348. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected by the Government as assured in USQ No.1433 dated 31.7.2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The available information in regard to assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1433 dated 31.7.2001 is as under :

The Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a plant based Ayurvedic medicine with the trade name "ASMON" for the treatment of Asthma. Ayurvedic drugs are presently not subjected to price control. Based on the research of CSIR, the Drug Licensing Authority, West Bangal has registered the Drug as a Patent Proprietary Ayurvedic Medicine. All the ingredients of "ASMON" are taken from the authentic books of Ayurveda listed in the first schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the license has been issued in consonance with the rules and procedures laid down for registering a Patent Proprietary Ayurvedic Medicine.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

Scientific Manpower

2349. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present scientific manpower in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that scientific manpower in India is much lower than the other countries in the World; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase scientific manpower in the country?

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) According to an estimate made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), the country's stock of Scientific and Technical (S&T) manpower at the beginning of 1999 was 7.2 million. International comparison of S&T manpower 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. Government have initiated several steps for strengthening S&T manpower in the country such as - increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in Five Year Plans, creation of new scientific departments/ organisations, setting up of more centres of excellence/ advanced studies in universities and academic institutions, S&T based training for entrepreneurial development, manpower development training/re-training programmes through Associateships/Fellowships, summer schools, fast track proposals for young scientists, BOYSCAST Fellowships for visiting international laboratories and institutions, Swarnajayanti Fellowships, Integrated Science Olympiad Programme to enable Indian students participation in international olympiad, Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana to encourage students of basic sciences, engineering and medicine to take up research as career.

Externally Aided Projects in Maharashtra

2350. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some externally aided projects encompassing urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sectors are being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the quantum of external aid received and the projects on which the aid was utilised;

(c) whether some more projects with external aid are likely to be undertaken in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[Translation]

Hizbul Offer for Talk with Government

2351. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hizbul Mujahiddin has offered for talks with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) No such proposal has been received from Hizbul Mujahidin by the Government.

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

Permission to Foreign Tourists to Visit North-Eastern Region

2352. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have permitted the foreign tourists to visit North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Authority designated for granting such permission, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure security to the tourists to these States?

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

and (b) Yes, Sir. Certain places of tourist interest in North-Eastern States can be visited by foreigners after obtaining necessary permits from the competent authority, viz. Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chief Immigration Officer, Chennai and Indian Missions abroad.

(c) Providing security to the tourists during their visits to North-East States is the concern of the State Governments.

[English]

Human Rights Violation by Security Forces

2353. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

SHRI AMBAREESHA :

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Human Rights violation by security force personnel are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of cases reported during the last three years, till date, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to deal with the cases of Human Rights violation by security force personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of complaints received against the armed forces/para-military forces from different States/UTs during the period 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 is enclosed.

(c) Whenever cases of human rights violation by security forces are reported to the National Human Rights Commission, the Commission proceeds under Section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and after getting a report from the Central Government on the alleged violation, makes suitable recommendations. Government is also sensitizing the security forces on Human Rights through proper training programmes.

Statement*Complaints Received Against the Armed Forces and Para-Military Forces
for Last Three Years, State-wise, Year-wise*

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	02	06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--
3.	Assam	07	11	31
4.	Bihar	--	05	18
5.	Goa	--	--	--
6.	Gujarat	--	--	04
7.	Haryana	--	--	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01	--	07
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	16	109
10.	Karnataka	--	--	04
11.	Kerala	--	--	09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	--	02	18
13.	Maharashtra	02	--	11
14.	Manipur	04	06	11
15.	Meghalaya	--	02	02
16.	Mizoram	--	--	02
17.	Nagaland	01	--	--
18.	Orissa	--	--	04
19.	Punjab	--	--	35
20.	Rajasthan	03	02	22
21.	Sikkim	--	--	--
22.	Tamil Nadu	02	--	03
23.	Tripura	--	--	06
24.	Uttar Pradesh	05	05	48

1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Begal	06	06	31
26.	A&N Islands	--	01	--
27.	Chandigarh	--	--	02
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	--	--	--
29.	Daman & Diu	--	--	--
30.	Delhi	02	03	84
31.	Lakshadweep	--	--	--
32.	Pondicherry	--	--	--
33.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--
34.	Jharkhand	--	--	01
35.	Uttaranchal	--	--	07
	Total	69	61	486

[Translation]

Sale of Land by DDA to Institutions

2354. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any land has been sold by the Delhi Development Authority to the cultural, social, commercial and educational institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the land sold to each of such organisations and institutions during the said period alongwith the value thereof;

(c) whether the said land has been sold at much lower rate than the market rate of the land; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of procedure adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the allotment of institutional land is made in accordance with the DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazal Land) Rules, 1981 to such societies/institutions which are non profit making

character. The commercial plots are disposed of by DDA through auction.

(b) The details of allotment made to various Social, Cultural and Educational institutions during the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the Rule 5 of the said Nazal Rules DDA allots land to various institutions at the premium and the ground rents as the Central Government determine from time to time.

The Society/Institution fulfilling the following conditions is eligible for institutional allotment :

- (i) It directly serves the interest of the population of Delhi.
- (ii) It is a society registered under the Societies Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or such institution is owned and run by the Government of any local authority or is constituted or established under any law for the time being in force.
- (iii) It is of non-profit making character.
- (iv) It is in possession of sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and the construction of buildings for its use;

- (v) Allotment to such institution is sponsored or recommended by a Department of the Delhi Administration or a Ministry of the Central Government. On completion of the required formalities, the land to be allotted is identified and placed before the Institutional Allotment Committee (IAC) of DDA. On the basis of the recommendation of IAC, the allotment of land to the institutions are considered.

Statement

Details of Allotment made to various Social, Cultural and Educational Institutions during the year 1998-99 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Sl.No.	Name of the Society/Institution	Area Allotted	Cost of Land
1	2	3	4
1998-99			
1.	Nutan Vidya Mandir Society	900 Sq. Mtr.	Rs. 1712379/-
2.	All India Sidarth International Educational Society	1000 Sq. Mtr.	Rs 1461576/-
3.	East Point Educational Society	1.6 Hect.	Rs. 93354112/-
4.	M.L. Sethi Charitable Trust	4 Acres	Rs 13520217/-
5.	International Charitable Society	1.67 Acres	Rs. 5644691/-
6.	Baba Noronha Memorial Educational & Social Welfare Society	4200 Sqm.	Rs. 7016100/-
7.	Arihant Civic Services Society	1.6 Hec.	Rs. 13362985/-
8.	Rohini Education Society	1.6 Hec.	Rs. 13362985/-
9.	Titiksha Academic Society	4 Acrs	Rs. 13520217/-
10.	Lovely Bal Shiksha Parishad	2.47 Acrs	Rs. 9513220/-
11.	Modern Charitable Foundation	4 Acrs	Rs. 17600000/-
12.	New Vivek Educational Society	1.45 Acrs	Rs. 5583554/-
13.	Gugan Solanki Educational Society	1.6 Acres	Rs. 9636900/-
14.	Modern Charitable Foundation	4.6 Acres	Rs. 17600001/-
15.	Child Education Socieity	4 Acres	Rs. 17395840/-
16.	Gulshan Education Society	2000 Sqm.	Rs. 2718100/-
17.	Delhi Public School	3.90 Hec.	Rs. 19026700/- (for Bldg.) Rs. 14640000/- (for hostel)
18.	New Star Educational Society	4000 Sqm.	Rs. 5436200/-

1	2	3	4
19.	Lagan Kala Upram	4 Acrs	Rs. 17600241/-
20.	J.K. Saraswati Memorial Edu. Society	6460 Sqm.	Rs. 8779735/-
21.	Naari Drishti a Women point of view	800 Sqm.	Rs. 1670373/-
22.	Gujarat Coop. Milk Mkt. Federation Ltd.	940.64 Sqm.	Rs. 1879169/-
23.	Indian Export Organisation	3200 Sqm.	Rs. 5436125/-
24.	Mai Kamliwali Jan Kalyan Charitable Trust	59.50 Sqm.	Rs. 24234/-
25.	Society for Employment and Career (Regd.)	1000 Sqm.	Rs. 3440746/-
26.	Prayas Society Trust	510 Sqm.	Rs. 138621/-
27.	Uttarakhand Jan Sahyog Samiti	468 Sqm.	Rs. 1112698/-
28.	Central Revenue CHBS	487.98 Sqm.	Re. 1/-
29.	Bahawal Pur Samaj Delhi	1000 Sqm.	Rs. 2165313/-
30.	Radha Govind Samiti	662.31 Sqm.	Rs. 2768000/-
31.	Vaish Foundation	894 Sqm.	Rs. 1913128/-
32.	Modern Delhi Welfare Society	494 Sqm.	Rs. 1057242
33.	Nizamuddin West	309 Sqm.	Rs. 3218006/-

1999-2000

1.	Arvind Sonika Educational Society	614.90 Sqm.	Rs.1671337/-
2.	Bloom Field Educational Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.152212/-
3.	Sabkalpa Educational & Welfare Society	810 Sqm.	Rs.2201631/-
4.	Parbhas Educational & Welfare Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174480/-
5.	Bina Educational Society	778.40 Sqm.	Rs.3479120/-
6.	Harvard India Society	1000 Sqm.	Rs.1902644/-
7.	Vashundha Educational Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174480/-
8.	Jan Jagrity Educational Society	1216 Sqm.	Rs.3305164/-
9.	Golden Heritage Edu. & Welfare Society	919 Sqm.	Rs.2497900/-
10.	Yamuna Vihar Educational Society	1000 Sqm.	Rs.1902644/-
11.	Seth Polharmal Educational Society	602 Sqm.	Rs.1636274/-
12.	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Sewa Sangh	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174480/-

1	2	3	4
13.	Sudhiksha Association Education Advancement & Dissemination	800.14 Sqm.	Rs.2174831/-
14.	Shri Delhi Gujarati Kunthi Nath Trust	801.60 Sqm.	Rs.217879/-
15.	Vaish Aggarwal Educational Society	927.84 Sqm.	Rs.2421927/-
16.	Krishan Dharmarth Society	804 Sqm.	Rs.2185322/-
17.	Satguru Educational Society	787.60 Sqm.	Rs.2147270/-
18.	DAV College Management	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
19.	Gagan Educational Society	4 Acr.	Rs.9466742/-
20.	Akhil Bhartiya Samiti	10339 Sqm.	Rs.11240974/-
21.	Mohan Memorial Educational Society	0.712 Hec.	Rs.7741149/-
22.	Lakmi Chand Charitable Society	1.6 Hec.	Rs.17395602/-
23.	Mohini Chandani Charitable Trust	1.6 Hec.	Rs.17395840/-
24.	Vasundhara Educational Foundation	1.6 Hec.	Rs.17395840/-
25.	Adi Chun Chun Giri Shiksha	1.6 Hec.	Rs.17395840/-
26.	S. Kirpal Educational Society	1.756 Acr.	Rs.9658000/-
27.	Rising Sar Academy Educational Society	1.712 Acr.	Rs.9416000/-
28.	Lord Krishna Educational Society	4 Acr.	Rs.17600000/-
29.	Sai Memorial Educational Society	3190 Sqm.	Rs.3034717/-
30.	Jindal Charitable Society	1.6 Hec.	Rs.15692202/-
31.	Sri Vanketeshwar Educational Society	1.6 Hec.	Rs.17395602/-
32.	Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee	18,912 Sqm.	Rs.9346/-
33.	Sai Memorial Educational Society	3900 Sqm.	Rs.3710156/-
34.	Shishu Nav Nirman Educational Society	4 Acr.	Rs.17600241/-
35.	Shishu Shiksha Samiti	1.5 Acr.	Rs.12375170/-
36.	Arya Samaj Model Town	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
37.	Mount Carmel Educational Society	2 Acr.	Rs.5600226/-
38.	Nutan Vidya Mandir	4000 Sqm.	Rs.3865288/-
39.	Bharti Education Society	0.8961 Hec.	Rs.11550000/-

1	2	3	4
40.	Sky Land Education Society	4005.00 Sqm.	Rs.5444080/-
41.	Helm Jerwood Memorial Educational Society	2 Acr.	Rs.176500000/-
42.	Diamond Educational Welfare Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
43.	DAV College Management Committee	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
44.	Lala Sher Singh Memorial Jeevan Vigyan	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
45.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	750 Sqm.	Rs.3261675/-
46.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	830 Sqm.	Rs.902397/-
47.	I.S.I.D. Vasant Kunj	1.5 Hec.	Rs.4077094/-
48.	Voluntary action network India	500 Sqm.	Rs.1359031/-
49.	Subros Educational Society	992.50 Sqm.	Rs.4316284/-
50.	Bhartiya Vidya Peeth	14862.35 Sqm.	Rs.22218260/-
51.	Centre for Media Studies	238 Sqm.	Rs.1035033/-
52.	Janakpuri Club	4671 Sqm.	Rs.19044107/-
53.	Shalimar Social Cultural Society	3450 Sqm.	Rs.14065925/-
54.	Sanjay Club Nave Sansad Vihar CHBS	10152 Sqm.	Rs.12354831/-
55.	Rajyoga Edu. & Research Foundation	273.5 Sqm.	Rs.743390/-
56.	Seth Pokhar Mal Edu. Society	1375 Sqm.	Rs.3737336/-
57.	Shri Sri Jagadguru Sankaracharya Mahasansthan Sringeri Math	2 Acr.	Rs.2320073/-
58.	Manushi Sangathan at Sarita	475 Sqm.	Rs.387324/-
59.	National Fed. of Cop. Sugar Factory Ltd.	700 Sqm.	Rs.3044230/-
60.	The Lepra India Trust Jaipur Estate Nizamuddin East.	768 Sqm.	Rs.3330956/-
61.	Handicapped Welfare Federation	3200 Sqm.	Rs.2690882/-
62.	Delhi Bhart Vikas Foundation	0.26 Acr.	Rs.858000/-
2000-2001			
1.	Shakuntalam Edu. Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.1522120/-
2.	Shanti Janak Sachdeva Edu. Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.1522120/-
3.	Mamta Educational & Cultural Society	1001 Sqm.	Rs.1904547/-

1	2	3	4
4.	Gulshan Education Society	1000 Sqm.	Rs.2718063/-
5.	Bright Education Soceity	1000 Sqm.	Rs.2718063/-
6.	Education Society for Weaker Sections	917.84 Sqm.	Rs.1764323/-
7.	Ch. Bhim Singh Memorial Edu. Society	809.37 Sqm.	Rs.2199456/-
8.	Saraswati Education Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
9.	Rai Education Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
10.	Pran Nath Edu. & Medical Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
11.	Delhi Public School Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
12.	Shivam Educational Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
13.	Jagdish Educational Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2201630/-
14.	Prince Educational Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
15.	South Delhi Education Society	903.68 Sqm.	Rs.2456259/-
16.	Sevti Welfare Society	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
17.	Krishna Dharmarth Samiti	800 Sqm.	Rs.2174450/-
18.	Mayur Vihar Sports Association	2000 Sqm.	Rs.5707932/-
19.	EPRRR Housing Bldg. Coop. Society	440.56 Sq. Yar.	Re1/-
20.	City Welfare Society	1150 Sqm.	Rs.4586731/-
21.	The Great Gatsway Club of India	6237 Sqm.	Rs.19580408/-
22.	I.A.U. Trust	3724 Sqm.	Rs.16701488/-
23.	Sarita Vihar Club	877.50 Sqm.	Rs.6296062/-
24.	Young Sports and Cultural Society	0.77 Hec.	Rs.552780/-
25.	Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee	1.8 Hec.	Rs.59797381/-
26.	Chandan Shiksha Samiti	0.6 Hec.	Rs.5707932/-
27.	Lucky Education Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
28.	Vijay Shree Edu. Cultural & Social Welfare Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-

1	2	3	4
29.	Nav Jagriti Niketan Edu. Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
30.	Great Harsh Edu. Wel. & Ch. Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16308377/-
31.	Babson (PSB) Edu. Society	2 Acr.	Rs.5081976/-
32.	Kailash Memorial Society	2 Acr.	Rs.16500000/-
33.	Shiv Shakti Education Society	4068 Sqm.	Rs.5528540-
34.	Bhagwati Devi Foundation	8390.86 Sqm.	Rs.16308377/-
35.	Rai Bahadur Raghurib Singh	1 Acr.	Rs.8800000/-
36.	P.P. Charitable Trust	2 Acr.	Rs.16308377/-
37.	The Good Samaritan	2 Acr.	Rs.26093403/-
38.	Prince Public School Society	4000 Sqm.	Rs.5436126/-
39.	Rock Field Educational Society	4000 Sqm.	Rs.5416124/-
40.	Gardeshiya Bharta Mandal	5000 Sqm.	Rs.975105/-
41.	Rajpriya Welfare Society	1010 Sqm.	Rs.2954860/-
42.	Janakpuri Bengali Association	566 Sqm.	Rs.1576930/-
43.	E.P.D.P. Association	250 Sqm.	Rs.1118151/-
44.	Delhi Yarn Merchant Charitable	500 Sqm.	Rs.1393052/-
45.	Indraprastha Vistar C.H. Society Mahasangh	1000 Sqm.	Rs.195025/-
46.	Narsing Das Jan Sewa Samiti	520 Sqm.	Rs.2173136/-
47.	S.S. Jain Sabha	700 Sqm.	Rs.2925360/-
48.	Maharani Bagh C.H.B. Society	1150 Sqm.	Re.1/-
49.	Sri Aggarwal Sabha	464 Sqm.	Rs.1932760/-
50.	Vishwa Jagriti Mission	560 Sqm.	Rs.2340297/-
51.	Food Research & Analysis Centre Federation House	2001 Sqm.	Rs.5438843/-
52.	Aditya Institute of Technology	8061.35 Sqm.	Rs.21910670/-
53.	Educational Society of Professional and Vocational	3000 Sqm.	Rs.8154188/-
54.	Rohini Star Foundation	423 Sqm.	Rs.804818/-
55.	HELP	2000 Sqm.	Rs.3805288/-
56.	Bandhuwa Mukti Morcha	300 Sqm.	Rs.815419/-

[English]

Teachers' Day

2355. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) the details of functions organized by Government to observe the Teachers' Day this year and the awards given on this occasion; and

(b) the details of schemes and programmes initiated to promote values of morality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Under the Scheme of National Awards to Teachers, Teachers of outstanding merit are awarded each year on Teacher's Day i.e. 5th September the birth anniversary of Shri Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. During this year 279 teachers from all over the country were awarded by the Hon'ble Vice President in Vigyan Bhawan, which included 66 lady teachers and 2 visually impaired teachers. The award carries a Silver Medal, a Certificate of merit and Award Money of Rs. 25,000/-.

(b) No specific schemes or programmes have been initiated on Teachers Day to promote values of morality.

[Translation]

Annual Action Plan for EAS

2356. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any Annual Action Plan for the Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in respect of Maharashtra;

(c) whether any new guidelines have been issued to States under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the date on which the first instalment of

funds for the year 2001-2002 was released to States under the scheme, particularly in respect of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) According to the Guidelines of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the responsibility of preparation of the Annual Action Plan of the works to be taken up is that of the Zila Parishad. Such details are not available at the Central level.

(c) and (d) The EAS & the JGSY have been merged with the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which was launched on September 25, 2001. However, the EAS and the JGSY will continue as a part of the SGRY for the current year. Under the new Scheme of the SGRY, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 5000 crores (at economic cost) will be provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5000 crores) will be utilized, to meet the cash component of wages and the 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 crores mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY. The instructions for the current year have already been issued.

(e) The 1st instalment under the EAS is normally released to the eligible districts as soon as the funds become available under the Scheme. In case of Maharashtra, funds were released to 23 eligible districts on 30th April 2001 and to 5 districts on submission of proposals by 17.9.2001. For Ratnagiri District, on receipt of fresh proposal recently from the district, the matter is under consideration.

[English]

Disinvestment of Public Sector Companies

2357. SHRI ARUN KUMAR : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to states :

(a) the member of public sector companies put up under disinvestment process in last three years and names of such companies, year-wise;

(b) the details of disinvestment shares, in rupees, and as percentage of paid up share capital during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise; and

(c) the details of amount of shares sold to employees, in rupees, and as percentage of paid up

share capital during the said period, year-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) The names of the public sector undertakings in which disinvestment has taken place during the years 1998-99 to 2000-01 are as follows :

1998-99	—	(i) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
		(ii) Videsh Sanchar Nigam limited (VSNL)
		(iii) Container Corporation of India Ltd.(CONCOR)
		(iv) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC)
		(v) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)
1999-2000	—	(i) Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)
		(ii) Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)
		(iii) Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.(MFIL)
		(iv) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) - Financial Restructuring
2000-2001	—	(i) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)
		(ii) Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL)
		(iii) Chennai Refineries Ltd. (CRL)
		(iv) Kochi Refineries Ltd. (KRL)

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Growth Rate in Enrolment of Students in Tamil Nadu

2358. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU :

SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN :

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

- (a) whether the growth rate in enrolment of students has shown negative trend in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total amount spent so far under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in various districts of Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce drop out rate in the State and improve the growth rate in enrolment?

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

(b) Decline of the child population in the target group and the increase in the share of private unaided schools in the enrolment are the major reasons for the reported decline in enrolment in the State.

(c) Under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), an amount of Rs.185.47 crore has been spent upto 30.9.2001. The district-wise break-up (Rs. in crore) is: Dharmapuri- Rs. 42.00; Thiruvannamalai - Rs.31.32; South Arcot (Cuddalore & Villupuram) - Rs.54.40; Perambalur - Rs.14.28; Pudukkottai - Rs.16.81; Ramanathapuram - Rs.13.77 and State Component Plan - Rs: 12.89.

(d) The State have initiated multi-pronged strategies to reduce drop out rate and to increase enrolment. This includes i) improving quality of education and school facilities; ii) mobilizing community for improving enrolment and retention; iii) setting up new schools and alternative schools and iv) providing incentives in terms of free noon meal, free supply of textbooks, uniforms, slates etc. to children.

Agreement Between Union Government and AIFU & C

2359. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all points of Agreement signed between the Government and All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations on 5.9.98 have been implemented;

(b) if not, the details of points which have not been implemented by the Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The Government, in a meeting held with the representatives of All Indian Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations (AIFUCTO) on 5.9.1998, had discussed a charter of demands relating to revision of pay scales and other conditions of service of University and College teachers. Most of the demands have already been settled. Some of the demands like formulation of Scheme to recognise and reward meritorious teachers who may not have M.Phil or Ph.D. but who have made outstanding contribution to teaching and research, Readers (MPS), Coaches, Accompanists, etc. are being considered in consultation with UGC.

[Translation]

Special Rights to Panchayats for Welfare of Tribals

2360. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special rights have been given to the Panchayats for the welfare of tribals in tribal dominated States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (c) The provisions of the Constitution 73rd Amendment act 1992 on the Panchayats, exempts from its operation, the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, areas under VIth Schedule in Assam and Tripura, hill areas of Manipur and Darjeeling district of West Bengal. In these States and areas the provision of either VIth Schedule of the Constitution or special provision pertaining to these areas apply. These areas/ States are governed by self management concept or autonomous councils.

* Consumption of Chemicals & Fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh

2361. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare consumption of Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphate in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the quantum of urea and other fertilizers provided to the State during 2000-2001;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) The estimated per hectare consumption of Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) in Madhya Pradesh (includes area now in Chattisgarh) during 2000-2001 is given below:

Nutrient	Kilograms/hectare
N	20
P	15
K	2
Total	37

(b) The quantity of major fertilisers i.e. Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) made available to Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh) during the year 2000-2001 are as follows:

Season	('000 MTs)		
	Urea	DAP	MOP
Kharif 2000	824.54	351.19	45.95
Rabi 2000-01	574.25	266.58	22.83

[English]

Talks with Militants

2362. SHRI. VETRISILVAN :

SHRI G. GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India is presently involved in talks with various militant outfits/Organisations in the North-Eastern States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress so far achieved through these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) Government is committed to restoration of peace in the North East and has therefore extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution.

Government has entered into ceasefire agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IM) faction (NSCN -IM) on 25th July, 1997 and the ceasefire is in operation. Negotiations between the Representative of Govt. of India and NSCN (IM) are continuing.

The Government has also entered into a ceasefire agreement with the Khaplang faction (NSCN(K) on 28th April, 2001 for a period of one year.

In Assam, the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) unilaterally suspended its operations w.e.f. July 14, 1999. The Union Home Minister made a statement in both the Houses of Parliament on March 15, 2000 about the suspension of operations by security forces against BLT. The tripartite peace talks involving the representatives of the Central Government, the Government of Assam and the BLT are continuing.

Rewriting of Text Books

2363. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether NCERT has undertaken rewriting of text books for schools; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and the details of the exercise undertaken including the subjects chosen, classes and the authors selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Curriculum Development, one of the main activities of NCERT, is an ongoing process which has to be sensitive and responsive to social changes and emerging challenges in the field of knowledge, pedagogy, scientific and technical developments. Earlier curriculum was more than twelve years old. Hence, NCERT had initiated the process of curriculum

revision for school education leading to the release of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) document in November 2000. Based on the recommendations contained therein, detailed subject-wise syllabi have been prepared and corresponding new textbooks for all subjects are being developed. In the development of the new textbooks, NCERT draws upon the inputs and expertise of academicians, including teachers and subject area experts. When the text books are finally printed, the name of the experts associated with the development of textbooks are mentioned in them.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2364. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation since 1974 with the objective of mitigating the adverse effect of drought on the production of crops and live stock, productivity of land and restoration of ecological balances;

(b) if so, the amount spent on these programmes since its inception, State-wise;

(c) the achievements made thereunder during the last three years, and the current year, State wise, especially in Rajasthan;

(d) whether the outcome is satisfactory as compared to the expenditure incurred on these programmes;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to get better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in operation since 1973-74.

(b) The Statement-I indicating the amount released by Central Government (State-wise) states for implementation of DPAP since its inception, is enclosed.

(c) During the last three years and in the current year, 8572 Projects have been sanctioned under the Programme. Out of these, 385 Projects have been sanctioned to the programme districts of Rajasthan. One project is of an average size of 500 hactare. A

Statement-II indicating the Projects Sanctioned state-wise and year-wise is enclosed.

(d) to (f) The Programme though under implementation from 1973-74 could not neutralize the adverse impact of the overall process of degradation due to various factors. A wide range of activities were taken up in the past by spreading them thinly over a widely dispersed area. This tended to defuse focus on efforts to be made for achieving the core objectives of the programme. Further, attempts at mitigating the suffering of the people were aimed at the provision of ad-hoc relief through income generating activities funded from the programme without integrating such works with other programmes for land and water conservation. A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, former Member, Planning Commission had reviewed the contents, methodology, funding pattern and institutional mechanism in the implementation of the area development programmes including DPAP and recommended suitable corrective measures. On the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Committee, the Programme is now being implemented on integrated watershed development basis under the Guidelines for Watershed Development with effect from 1.4.1995. The Guidelines envisage comprehensive measures for development of the natural resource base of the project areas. Further the responsibility of planning, implementation and management of the watershed projects have also been delegated to the watershed communities with technical and financial support from the Government and non-governmental organisations. Upto 31.3.2000, the cost norms for development under DPAP were Rs. 3000-5000 per hectare. These have now been revised to Rs. 6000 per hectare w.e.f 1.4.2000. The funding pattern was 50:50 between Centre and State Governments upto 31.3.1999. This has since been revised to 75:25 w.e.f 1.4.1999.

Statement-I

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Central Releases Since Inception of the Programme

State	Amount Released Rs. (In Crore)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	295.33
Bihar	78.01
Chhattisgarh	12.68

1	2
Gujarat	136.34
Haryana	17.19
Himachal Pradesh	9.75
Jammu & Kashmir	34.66
Jharkhand	15.69
Karnataka	167.90
Madhya Pradesh	205.37
Maharashtra	202.39
Orissa	69.00
Rajasthan	111.47
Tamil Nadu	111.39
Uttar Pradesh	188.58
Uttaranchal	7.09
West Bengal	49.22
Total	1712.06

Note :- The amount released upto 1999-2000 for the Programme districts of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal is included in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively as bifurcation of States took place only in 2000-2001.

Haryana was covered under DPAP only upto 1994-1995.

Himachal Pradesh came under DPAP coverage from 1995-1996.

Statement-II

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Central Release since Inception of the Programme

S.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned				
		98-99 Batch 4th	99-00 Batch 5th	00-01 Batch 6th	01-02 Batch 7th	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	700	587	314	166	1767
2	Bihar	0	0	28	46	74
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	197	101	298

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Gujarat	55	230	329	110	724
5	Himachal Pradesh	0	17	77	36	130
6	Jammu & Kashmir	22	0	132	44	198
7	Jharkhand	0	19	200	173	392
8	Karnataka	0	248	266	245	759
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	265	657	238	1160
10	Maharashtra	0	219	578	296	1093
11	Orissa	0	0	111	221	332
12	Rajasthan	0	18	271	96	385
13	Tamil Nadu	103	299	0	61	463
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	286	93	92	471
15	Uttaranchal	0	90	58	90	238
16	West Bengal	0	0	60	28	88
Total		880	2278	3371	2043	8572

Fertilizer Policy

2365. SHRI N. T. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accepted in totality the recommendations of Hanumantha Rao Committee on New Fertilizers Pricing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a High Powered Fertilizer Pricing Policy Review Committee (HPC) in January 1997 under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao to review the existing system of subsidization of urea and to make suggestions for correcting the deficiencies of the system and also suggest an alternative broad based, scientific and transparent methodology. HPC submitted its report in April 1998. It has inter-alia recommended that instead of unit-wise

Retention Price-cum- Subsidy Scheme (RPS), a uniform Normative Referral Price be fixed for gas based urea units with a provision of feedstock differential cost reimbursement (FDCR) for urea units based on naphtha, fuel oil/low sulphur heavy stock.

Before the Government could firm up its views on formulation of new pricing policy urea units in place of existing RPS based on recommendations of HPC, Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) also submitted a report on rationalizing fertilizer subsidies, in September 2000. The recommendations of ERC have been examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India, fertilizer industry and State Governments.

After examining all the relevant aspects and the views of the fertilizer industry and State Governments, Government expects to finalise the new pricing policy for urea units shortly.

[Translation]

Total Lecture Hours in a Week in Colleges

2366. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has directed that Delhi University and the colleges that duration of total lectures in a week should be essentially be 40 hours;

(b) whether the DUTA is opposing the said direction;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to stop politicization of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) The UGC Regulations on revision of pay scales, minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in Universities and Colleges and other measures for the maintenance of standards, inter-alia, stipulate that the work load of university/college teachers should not be less than 40 hours a week for 30 working

weeks in an academic year. Out of this, the minimum teaching workload per week is 16 hours for Lecturers, 14 hours for Readers and Professors. Further, a teacher should be available for atleast 5 hours daily in the University/College. The Universities are autonomous organisations and it is for them to evolve appropriate mechanisms to ensure that relevant regulations of UGC on the subject are implemented.

Representation of SCs/STs in Governing Bodies of IITs

2367. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken steps for ensuring at least one member compulsorily from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Community so as to improve the appointment/ promotional procedure of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the governing boards of all the Indian Institutes of Technology in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The Indian Institute of Technology where this mandatory provision has been implemented and those where it has not been implemented so far; and

(d) The reasons for its non-implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) There is no mandatory provision in the Institutes of Technology, Act 1961 governing the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe on the governing boards of IITs. However, in order to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, the Council of IITs has decided to refer SC/ST related issues including this one to the Review Committee on the IITs for in depth examination and advice.

[English]

Universalisation of Elementary Education

2368. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Government have launched Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternatives & Innovative Education to achieve the universalisation of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to States/Union Territories under the scheme during 2001-2002;

(d) the number of centres functioning under the said scheme, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the details of the achievement made thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative and Innovative Education has been launched as a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for universalisation of Elementary Education, The Scheme targets to cover all out of school children in the age group 6-14 years with following strategies :-

(i) setting up of Education Guarantee Scheme Centres in school-less habitations within a radius of 1 Km.

(ii) interventions for mainstreaming of out of school children viz, bridge courses, back to school camps, etc.

(iii) strategies for very specific, difficult groups of children who can not be mainstreamed.

(c) to (e) Separate allocations are not made for individual State/Union Territory. Release of funds is based on the proposals received from States/Union Territories. During 2001-02, the number of centres sanctioned and grant released to States/UTs so far is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
State/UT.	No. of Centres	Amount released
1	2	3
Karnataka	574	90.70
Madhya Pradesh	20378	1630.59
Maharashtra	2328	90.76
Uttar Pradesh	2179	79.00
Uttaranchal	373	27.95

[Translation]

Journey to Foreign Countries

2369. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

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

(a) whether various educational, cultural and literary delegations visited abroad during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the composition of each delegation and the countries visited during the said period;

(d) the details of the amount spent thereon; and

(e) the objectives behind the visit of each delegation abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Conference on Biotechnology - The Science and Business

2370. SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three day national conference on 'Biotechnology-The Science and Business' was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the countries that participated in the said conference;

(c) whether it is a fact that the popularity of science and technology as a career of choice among young students has been declining;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to generate interest in science and technology in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A three day national conference titled 'Biotechnology-the Science and the Business' was organized by All India Biotech Association New Delhi in association with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi from September 28 to 30.7.2001 in New Delhi. Though France had agreed to be a partner country in this conference, the French delegation could not participate in the event. The conference was aimed at setting properties for rapid growth and commercialization of Biotechnology. In this Conference, around 300 delegates participated.

(c) to (e) A trend has been noticed amongst students to pursue professional courses, keeping in view the employment opportunities. However, an increased interest has been noticed among young students for pursuing a career in areas relating to Biology and Biotechnology.

The Department of Science & Technology has started Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana to encourage students at Class X level to take up a career in science. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has initiated a scheme for creating leadership in youth in science. Besides, summer programmes in prestigious research and educational institutions are organized and preferential access to libraries, laboratories, museums is provided to the students for generating their interest in Science & Technology. For enhancing the interest in Biological Sciences and Biotechnology among youngsters the Department of Biotechnology supports popular lectures, conducts exhibitions, awards scholarships to the toppers in Biology at 10 plus 2 level conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education every year.

National Sports Development Fund

2371. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) November 12,1998;

(b) if so, the amount so far collected in the Fund;

(c) whether any amount has since been spent from the Fund for certain purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the composition of the Executive Committee of the NSDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs.5,23,20,000/- has been mobilized in the National Sports Development Fund till date. This include initial Government contribution of Rs.200 lakhs as seed money and subsequent Government contributions on matching share basis.

(c) and (d) No Sir. No amount has so far been spent out of the fund.

(e) The Executive Committee of the NSDF comprises of Secretary (YA&S) as ex-officio President, Director General, SAI, Joint Secretary (Sports) & Financial Adviser as ex-officio members and 5 members from Council to be nominated keeping in view their experience in management and fund raising. The Member Secretary of NSDF Council is the Member Secretary of the Executive Committee.

[Translation]

Illegal/Unauthorised Constructions and Encroachments in Delhi

2372. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3448 dated 14.8.2001 and state :

(a) whether the desired information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The matter is being pursued with the concerned agencies to collect the information. The information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the same is available.

[English]

Merger of Some Parts of Manipur in Nagaland

2373. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Naga Council has requested the Government to merge some parts of Manipur in the State of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Loan from Netherlands for Sanitation in Gujarat

2374. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any loan from the Government of Netherlands for provision of Sanitation facilities in the districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the action plan to utilise the loan has been prepared by the Government; 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) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

UNICEF Aided Projects

2375. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some UNICEF aided projects are being implemented in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The programmes with the assistance of UNICEF are implemented in India as per the agreement signed between Government of India and UNICEF from time to time.

(b) The present agreement was signed on 3rd May, 1999 for the period from 1999 to 2002. These programmes are being implemented through several Union Ministries and Departments and State Governments/ UT Administrations in the field of health, education, nutrition, child environment, child protection, child development, water and sanitation, communications, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

A list of UNICEF projects being implemented in India is given in the enclosed statement. These projects cover the entire country. UNICEF has 10 field officers covering 16 States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The India Country Office of UNICEF in Delhi covers the remaining 13 States and 6 Union Territories.

Statement

Health

1. Immunization :
 - (a) Polio eradication: social mobilisation, process evaluation and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) procurement
 - (b) Support to routine immunization
 - (c) Urban Measles control activities in 70 towns and selected districts
 - (d) Neonatal tetanus control efforts in selected districts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal
 - (e) UNICEF along with the Government of India, is a member of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) initiative
2. Inter-State Border District Cluster Strategy (ISBDCS): Health system strengthening project for improving national Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme in 50 selected districts: safe motherhood sub-centre revitalization, community advisory boards.
3. HIV/AIDS : Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Nutrition

4. Promoting Early Child Care (ECC) and Survival.

Growth and Development (SGD) and community based approaches to prevent malnutrition and promote child development

5. Supporting Vitamin A drive in 14 states
6. Implementing Adolescent Girls Anemia project in 10 states
7. Support NIDDCP to Improve availability of iodised salt, advocacy, IEC and monitoring
8. Strengthening ICDS centres

Child Environment

9. Improvement of water and sanitation
10. School sanitation
11. Promotion of health and hygienic education
12. Water quality improvement
13. Water resources management

Education

14. Expand coverage of Support for Primary Education Renewal (SUPER): micro planning, joyful learning and teacher training.
15. Extend efforts in Bihar under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
16. Intensify advocacy for Universalization of Primary Education UPE)
17. Schooling for the urban Poor

Child Protection

18. Child Labour projects.
19. Accelerating CRC implementation
20. Collective action to eliminate child trafficking and prostitution
21. City level actions for street children and juvenile justice Communications

Communications

22. Creating constituencies around the CRC through alliances and networks
23. Establish a special constituency for the Girl Child

24. Promoting the rights of specially disadvantaged children
25. HIV/AIDS prevention and control among adolescent children

development projects are implemented over a period of 4 to 5 years and funds are released in 7 instalments on project to project basis. First instalment is released at the time of sanction and each subsequent instalment is released after utilisation of more than 50% funds of the last instalment released. The total sum utilised is calculated after the completion of the projects. However, the release procedure ensures utilisation of funds released to the States for the projects under the Programme.

Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

26. Strategic Planning
27. Monitoring
28. Evaluation

Reclamation of Wasteland

2376. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in each State & Territory where the wasteland is available;

(b) the funds allocated to those States/Union Territories during each of the last three years and the current year for reclamation of wasteland; State-wise;

(c) whether the funds provided to those States & Territories have since been utilised;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India, 2000 brought out by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad employing Satellite Remote Sensing Technology, the number of Districts in each State and Union Territory having wastelands is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Department of Land Resources is implementing an "Integrated Wastelands Development Programme" (IWDP) for development of wastelands/ degraded lands on watershed basis. No State-wise allocation is made under this Programme. The details of funds released (State-wise) under the Programme during the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed statement-II. The watershed

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	No. of mapped Districts where wastelands is available
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar *	55
5.	Goa	02
6.	Gujarat	25
7.	Haryana	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
10.	Karnataka	27
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh **	62
13.	Maharashtra	32
14.	Manipur	09
15.	Meghalaya	07
16.	Mizoram	03
17.	Nagaland	07
18.	Orissa	30
19.	Punjab	17

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	32
21.	Sikkim	04
22.	Tamil Nadu	29
23.	Tripura	04
24.	Uttar Pradesh ***	83
25.	West Bengal	18
26.	Union Territories	20
Total		584

* Including Jharkhand

** Including Chattisgarh

*** Including Uttaranchal Pradesh

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (upto 3.11.01)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	981.21	949.08	2181.93	2192.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	24.52	197.69	520.01	514.28
4	Chhattisgarh	48.10	79.98	322.01	194.51
5	Gujarat	546.17	491.73	758.14	398.56
6	Haryana	90.52	43.78	51.23	19.21
7	Himachal Pradesh	188.42	684.16	818.65	609.60
8	Jammu & Kashmir	136.40	100.00	272.06	94.38
9	Jharkhand	0.00	37.63	74.21	27.84
10	Karnataka	513.41	707.33	432.11	195.50
11	Kerala	78.55	0.00	120.39	20.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Madhya Pradesh	210.53	931.14	763.48	1551.63
13	Maharashtra	242.53	347.93	345.45	600.49
14	Manipur	285.52	167.56	329.56	142.23
15	Meghalaya	0.00	65.09	142.28	53.37
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	451.32	416.62
17	Nagaland	465.81	264.42	992.00	704.21
18	Orissa	263.19	536.39	573.00	361.93
19	Punjab	6.60	7.70	74.61	117.36
20	Rajasthan	292.55	487.17	971.86	653.51
21	Sikkim	176.10	261.56	203.00	159.03
22	Tamil Nadu	176.26	484.93	769.87	455.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	1464.51	1462.15	1483.77	486.99
24	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	327.03	104.38
Grand Total		6199.90	8307.42	12977.97	10213.67

[Translation]

Grants to NGOs under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

2377. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Voluntary Organisations are being given grants under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM);

(b) if so, the details of grants given to these organisations during each of the last three years and the current year, state-wise and organisation-wise;

(c) whether the working of these organisations have been reviewed;

(d) if so, the details and out come thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details of grants given to NGOs during last three years, and the current year, organisation-wise, State-wise is enclosed.

Investigators of the R&D projects where the project duration ranging from six months to three months are reviewed by the Research Advisory Committee. All other programmes are reviewed at the Mission level.

(c) to (e) The progress made by the Principal

Statement

Research And Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the State	Name of the Voluntary/ Organisation/ Non Governmental Organisation	Amount Released				Total Amount released in the last four years
			1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Natural Resources Development Co-operative Society Limited, Ongole		13.5	-	-	1.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	0.40	-	-	0.40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34
4.	Andhra Pradesh	People Research Organisation For Grass Root Environmental Scientific Services (PROGRESS), Hyderabad	-	-	0.462	-	0.462
5.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	-	0.24	-	0.24
6.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	-	5.132	-	5.132
7.	Andhra Pradesh	-do-	-	-	-	1.4863	1.4863
8.	Delhi	Centre for Integrated Development, New Delhi	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
9.	Delhi	Rahul Multi Disciplinary Research Centre, Delhi	3.00	-	3.00	-	6.00
10.	Gujarat	Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute, Vallabh Vidyanagar	2.00	-	-	-	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum	2.71	-	-	-	2.71
12.	Kerala	PEERMADE Development Society Idukki District	-	-	0.474	-	0.474
13.	Kerala	-do-	-	-	0.63011	-	0.63011
14.	Pondicherry	Centre for Integrated Rural Development Pondicherry.	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
15.	Rajasthan	Society Affiliated to Research & Improvement of Tribal Areas (SARITA), Udaipur	-	0.585	-	-	0.585
16.	Rajasthan	-do-	-	3.68	-	-	3.68
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Durga Sewa Sadan, Bulandshahr	-	0.715	-	-	0.715
18.	West Bengal	Centre for Study of Man & Environment, Calcutta	-	0.59630	-	-	0.59630
19.	West Bengal	-do-	-	-	-	6.836	6.836
20.	West Bengal	Delco Laboratories, District 24 Parganas (South)	-	-	2.936	-	2.936
21.	Tamil Nadu	Sri Amman Educational & Social Welfare Trust, Erode	-	-	0.47	-	0.47
22.	Jharkhand	Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi	-	-	0.21258	-	0.21258
<i>National Human Resource Development Programme</i>							
1.	Gujarat	Environmental Sanitation Institute, Ahmedabad	-	7.01	10.23	06.30	23.54
2.	West Bengal	Rama Krishna Mission, Kolkata	-	12.19	-	-	12.19
<i>Sub-Mission Programme</i>							
1.	Rajasthan	Sanitation Water and Community Health Project (SWACH), Udaipur	-	-	151.96	-	151.96

[English]

**Backlog/ Carried forward Vacancies
Reserved for SCs/STs & OBCs**

2378. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether backlog/carried forward vacancies reserved for SCs/STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a 'separate and distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) B of the Constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year;

(b) if so, the 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt.(Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of SCs, STs and OBCs in group A, B, C and D categories of service as on 29th August 1997, in his Ministry when Special Recruitment Drives etc. for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) the backlog vacancies filled during the last four years and those which remain unfilled, year-wise; and

(d) the fresh vacancies/posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of post during the last four years as per 'post based rosters'?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) The information has been collected from the Department of Personnel and Training. They have stated that ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies would apply only on the reserved vacancies which arise in the current year and the backlog/carried forward reserved vacancies for SCs/STs of earlier years would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling. However, they have also clarified that the provisions do not apply to the vacancies reserved for OBCs.

(b) That Department has also clarified that para 5 of their O.M. dated 02.07.1997 is regarding initial operation of the post-based roster and identifying the excess/shortfall in respective categories in the cadre and not about backlog/carried forward vacancies. However, this Ministry came into existence during October, 1999 and as such the required information may be treated as nil.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nano Filtration Devices

2379. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have developed the Bacteria and virus-free water filtering devices for all in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have launched any scheme to distribute such "Nano Filtration Devices";

(c) whether said Nano Filtration Devices can be used in areas having brackish water;

(d) if so, the time likely to be taken to supply such machines in the coastal areas; and

(e) the cost and capacity of such machines?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) CSIR through its National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune has developed the ultrapore filtration membrane technology for water purification. Using this membrane, water can be purified free of pathogenic species like viruses, bacteria cysts, spores, etc. The mechanically operated prototype unit using this membrane and hand pump assembly has been prepared and around 50 such units were distributed in the cyclone affected areas in Orissa in 1999 and to a few NGOs in different parts of the country for field testing and demonstration. The know-how for the membrane and the device has been transferred to a company, which is being supported by the Technology Development Board, for commercial manufacture.

(c) This membrane is not suited for removing salt from brackish water. Reverse Osmosis membranes and ED stacks developed by CS&MCRI, Bhavnagar, another constituent unit of CSIR, are useful for this purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The cost of a hand pump operated device of 100 litre/hour capacity is around Rs. 12,000.

Review of Employment Assurance Scheme

2380. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to modify the Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) whether a review of the EAS has been done of 257 districts where this scheme is in force;

(c) if so, the findings of this review;

(d) whether the scheme has not generated the expected employment;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the details of the basic outlines of the proposed revamped Employment Assurance Scheme; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a), (f) and (g) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched w.e.f. September 25, 2001. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) & the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) will get fully merged with the new Scheme. However, the EAS and the JGSY will continue as a part of the new Scheme for the current year. Under the SGRY, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 5000 crores (at economic cost) will be provided every year, free of cost to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The remaining funds (Rs. 5000 crores) will 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 Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly. About 100 crores mandays of employment are envisaged to be generated every year to the rural areas through the SGRY.

(b) and (c) The Employment Assurance Scheme is being implemented in all the districts. The Ministry

has evolved a comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Programmes including the EAS. The important instruments of the monitoring mechanism are as follows:

- i. Through periodical Progress Reports and returns.
- ii. Through Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports submitted at the time of release of the 2nd instalment under the scheme.
- iii. Visit of designated Area Officers to the States from time to time.
- iv. Review of the Performance by Performance Review Committee set up under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD).
- v. Conduct of studies from time to time with the help of reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organisations etc.

(d) and (e) During 2000-2001, the target for employment generation under the EAS was 2594.47 lakh mandays, against which 2183.92 (84%) lakh mandays of employment was generated as per the reports received from the State Governments.

Expenditure Incurred on Navodaya Vidyalayas

2381. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.3439 on 14.8.2001 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The requisite information has been received recently and is given in the enclosed statement. The assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 3439 dated 14.8.2001 is also being fulfilled separately.

Statement

The State-wise Details of Recurring And Non-Recurring Expenditure on Navodaya Vidyalayas for the Year 1998-99 to 2000-2001

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Recurring	Non-Recurring Including Works	Recurring	Non-Recurring Including Works	Recurring	Non-Recurring Including Works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A&N Islands	0.86	0.04	1.19	1.38	1.07	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.16	4.70	15.69	6.83	17.15	3.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.84	2.68	3.37	4.81	3.27	3.65
4.	Assam	4.65	10.00	6.22	18.56	7.37	25.15
5.	Bihar	21.92	13.52	24.34	14.63	19.19	8.96
6.	Chandigarh	0.21	0.90	0.40	0.03	0.21	0.32
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.61	3.97
8.	D & N Haveli	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.12	0.35	0.06
9.	Daman & Diu	0.66	0.31	0.65	0.17	0.63	0.37
10.	Delhi	2.36	1.61	1.35	0.28	1.31	0.15
11.	Goa	0.95	0.51	1.07	0.52	1.13	1.93
12.	Gujarat	5.03	7.05	5.99	8.91	6.51	6.36
13.	Haryana	5.43	4.97	8.13	5.68	8.75	6.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.65	9.89	5.73	5.44	6.26	4.07
15.	J & K	5.50	0.90	6.36	2.25	6.67	2.96
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.65	5.40
17.	Karnataka	11.64	8.84	13.24	7.16	14.55	6.93
18.	Kerala	7.90	5.29	8.80	4.50	9.36	3.68
19.	Lakshadweep	0.40	2.16	0.43	1.01	0.45	1.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21.74	25.63	26.01	18.11	23.59	18.51
21.	Maharashtra	13.29	15.62	15.76	14.28	16.96	11.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Manipur	3.94	2.45	4.74	3.95	4.78	3.07
23.	Meghalaya	2.33	0.28	2.56	1.11	2.55	2.30
24.	Mizoram	0.60	-0.44	0.45	0.00	0.43	0.02
25.	Nagaland	0.95	0.23	1.07	1.43	0.99	0.83
26.	Orissa	8.59	15.27	8.89	1.71	9.38	3.73
27.	Pondicherry	1.77	1.91	1.93	2.93	1.93	2.23
28.	Punjab	6.46	5.34	7.54	5.11	8.57	4.55
29.	Rajasthan	15.91	12.12	15.86	8.55	17.60	14.06
30.	Sikkim	0.96	0.53	1.08	0.35	1.06	0.32
31.	Tripura	1.27	4.22	1.36	3.91	1.32	3.75
32.	Uttar Pradesh	24.97	17.88	28.83	21.29	27.80	25.42
33.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91	3.59
Total		193.27	174.63	219.40	165.01	236.36	179.48

Declaration of Colleges as Autonomous Colleges

2382. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colleges in Orissa declared as autonomous colleges;

(b) the norms fixed for declaring the colleges as autonomous colleges;

(c) whether the norms for declaring these colleges as autonomous colleges have been strictly observed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Eleven colleges in Orissa have so far been given autonomous status under the scheme of autonomous colleges.

(b) to (d) Autonomous status is given to the colleges taking into consideration their academic reputation, attainments of the faculty, physical facilities, institutional management, financial resources, responsiveness of

the administrative structure and involvement of faculty, etc. The conferment of autonomy is, however, subject to review and autonomous status of a college may be revoked in the event of the availability of evidence confirming declining standards in an autonomous college.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2383. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of States where Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented at present;

(b) the funds allocated for implementation of the programme during each of the last three years and the current-year, State-wise;

(c) the funds spent by each State under the programme during the said period; and

(d) the details of work done by each State under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in operation in 16 State. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

(b) to (d) The funds are not allocated State-wise under the programme, but are released to the programme districts on project to project basis. A watershed development project taken up under the programme takes 4-5 years to complete and funds are released in seven instalments. The first instalment is released alongwith the sanction of the project. Thereafter, each subsequent instalment is released on receipt of specific proposal from the District concerned subject to the condition that at least 50% of the last instalment released has been utilised. Thus, utilisation of funds is ensured at the time of release of subsequent instalments. Statement indicating the funds released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed.

Following main activities are taken up under the programme :-

- Soil & moisture conservation measures like terracing, bunding, trenching, vegetative barriers etc.
- Planting & sowing of multi-purpose trees, shrubs, grasses, legumes and pasture land development
- Encouraging natural regeneration
- Promotion of agro-forestry and horticulture
- Wood substitution and fuel-wood conservation measures
- Measures needed to disseminate technology.
- Training, extension and creation of a greater degree of awareness among the participants
- Encouraging people's participation.

Statement

Amount Released (Rupees in Crores)

State	98-99	99-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 As on 3.12.01
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	22.91	26.71	47.60	10.58
Bihar	2.38	2.30	1.00	2.42
Chhattisgarh	included in Madhya Pradesh		6.81	5.87
Gujarat	7.77	8.79	14.27	8.98
Himachal Pradesh	0.52	0.90	2.47	2.56
Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	2.20	3.69	2.97
Jharkhand	included in Bihar		6.87	8.82
Karnataka	9.08	8.02	14.26	15.57
Madhya Pradesh	8.83	14.02	24.96	41.43
Maharashtra	5.52	6.45	18.99	18.36
Orissa	2.75	0.46	6.82	9.10

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1.74	3.86	9.81	9.32
Tamil Nadu	2.73	8.27	9.09	7.29
Uttar Pradesh	8.39	10.93	18.38	5.56
Uttaranchal	included in Uttar Pradesh		3.24	3.85
West Bengal	0.00	2.09	1.35	1.62
Total	73.00	94.99	189.58	154.29

Cut in the Retention Prices

2384. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned "Naye retention mulyon se urea ke sankat mai Urvarak Udyog" in the Dainik Jagaran dated 8.11.2001 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued a notification on 5.11.2001 according to which has been brought about a cut in the retention prices in respect of 13 fertiliser producing industries vis-a-vis reduction in the production of urea to the extent of 8 lakh tonnes as has been brought out in the said news; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to contain the outflow of subsidy and fix the consumption norms at the realistic level, Government has revised the consumption norms of the urea units on interim basis w.e.f. 1.4.2000. These consumption norms are based on the actual levels achieved in 1999-2000, or the existing level, whichever is lower. The retention prices have also been revised correspondingly, ad interim. This revision has led to reduction in retention prices in respect of some units. Such revision is, however, only an interim arrangement and is subject to the decision of the Government on the policy parameters for VII and VIII pricing periods which will include consumption norms also, and will be effective from 1.7.1997. Government does not expect any significant fall in production of

urea on account of interim revision of consumption norms. However, Government is monitoring the availability vis-a-vis demand of urea and will take suitable steps to ensure that there is no significant gap between the demand and supply of urea.

[Translation]

Higher Education in Bihar

2385. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether project proposals have been received for establishing centre of excellence in higher education in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and details regarding assistance sought for these projects; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far and the time by which these projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has received the following proposals from the Universities in Bihar under the Scheme of identification of universities with potential for excellence :-

- (i) Patna University, Patna
- (ii) K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga
- (iii) T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

These proposals will be considered by UGC along-with proposals received from other Universities in due course.

[English]

**Infrastructural Development in the
Mega Cities Scheme**

2386. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the centrally-sponsored scheme "Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities" was launched by the Government with a view of promoting investment for sustained development of infrastructure in the Mega Cities;

(b) if so, the details of investment received by the Government under the Scheme since its inception and the manner in which the investment was distributed to the Mega Cities including Mumbai;

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme failed to mobilise adequate resources from Institutional finance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government are contemplating some alternative strategy in this respect; and

(f) 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 budgetary allocation for the Mega City Scheme are distributed among the five cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore in accordance with a formula agreed upon by all the cities. The formula give weightage to such factors as population, population growth, geographical growth area, internal resources mobilisation, external resource mobilisation, metropolitan development strategy, policy reforms, formulation of independent corporate Special Purpose Vehicle and project mix ratio.

The details of funds allocated to five cities under the scheme since its inception in 1993-94 are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In fact that five cities have mobilised a sum of Rs.929.02 crore from the Financial Institutions since 1993-94.

(e) and (f) Tenth Five Year Plan has not been

finalised. Changes/modifications in the Scheme will be made only after the 10th Five Year Plan has been approved.

Statement

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme For Infrastructure
Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme)*

Release of Central Share as on 31.10.2001

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Mega City	Year	Central Share Released
1	2	3
Mumbai	93-94	20.10
	94-95	16.10
	95-96	18.08
	96-97	13.08
	97-98	17.73
	98-99	17.39
	99-2000	19.40
	2000-01	20.08
	2001-02	Not Yet Released
	Total	141.96
Kolkata	93-94	20.10
	94-95	16.10
	95-96	18.08
	96-97	13.58
	97-98	14.89
	98-99	16.23
	99-2000	16.78
	2000-01	19.09
	2001-02	20.02
	Total	154.87

1	2	3
Chennai	93-94	15.10
	94-95	11.10
	95-96	17.08
	96-97	11.98
	97-98	12.81
	98-99	13.78
	99-2000	14.15
	2000-01	16.10
	2001-02	16.90
	Total	129.00
Hyderabad	93-94	15.10
	94-95	11.10
	95-96	15.58
	96-97	11.71
	97-98	12.22
	98-99	13.90
	99-2000	15.66
	2000-01	16.22
	2001-02	9.39
	Total	120.87
Bangalore	93-94	00.10
	94-95	20.10
	95-96	15.08
	96-97	10.55
	97-98	11.25
	98-99	13.55
	99-2000	13.91
	2000-01	13.68
	2001-02	16.62
	Total	115.58
	Grand Total	662.28

Development of Integrated Townships

2387. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

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

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development to draw up guidelines to develop integrated townships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are likely to allow only specialist townships and infrastructure developers with a specified minimum networth to develop integrated townships with upto 100 per cent FDI participation;

(d) if so, whether these companies would also be required to adhere to minimum capitalisation norms and undertake to develop a certain minimum contiguous area;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the time by which the committee is likely to complete the norms; and

(g) the extent to which these norms have been acceptable by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g) The details of the guidelines are still being worked out.

Construction of Metro Rail

2388. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has raised some objections for construction of underground metro rail near Jantar Mantar, Parliament House and Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the DMRC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Archaeological Survey of India had raised objection to the construction of underground metro rail corridor near Jantar Mantar monument but not near Parliament House or Central Secretariat.

(b) As the underground corridor is to pass nearby the Jantar Mantar monument, it was apprehended by the Archaeological Survey of India that vibrations caused due to its construction and later during the operation of metro services on the Corridor may have an adverse effect on the safety of this monument.

(c)

- (i) Alignment of Underground metro corridor which was to be at a distance of 8.5 m from the Jantar Mantar monument has been shifted and now it will be at a distance of 22.5 m from it.
- (ii) National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi was commissioned to conduct studies regarding the effect of vibrations on the Jantar Mantar monument caused due to construction of the underground corridor and later operation of metro services on it. Results of the studies have confirmed that the safety of the monument will not be adversely affected in either of these two situations.
- (iii) Adequate measures like grouting of soil to increase its strength have been incorporated in the construction plan for this corridor.
- (iv) To reduce the level of vibrations during the construction of the underground corridor, it is proposed to use sophisticated tunnel boring machines.
- (v) To further reduce the vibration level, elastic track fittings with resilient rubber pads under the rail seat have been incorporated in the track design.
- (vi) State-of-the-art rolling stock which generates minimal level of vibrations is being procured for metro train services.

[Translation]

Target for Construction of Houses

2389. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any annual target for the construction of houses in the urban areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number of houses constructed in the country, particularly in Maharashtra during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The Government of India through the National Agenda for Governance have declared 'Housing for All' as a priority area. Towards this and the Agenda sets a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in Urban areas and 13 lakh in Rural areas) every year.

(b) As housing is a State subject, Government of India's role is an enabler rather than builder. However, Housing & Urban development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), a Public Sector enterprise under this Ministry provides financial support to State Government agencies for this housing programme on a demand driven basis. State-wise and Year-wise performance of HUDCO financed urban dwelling units under 2 MHP is given in enclosed statement.

In Maharashtra, details of houses constructed under 2 MHP is given below :

Year	No. of Houses
1998-99	0
1999-2000	447
2000-2001	1810

Statement

State-wise & Year-wise performance of HUDCO financed Urban Dwelling Units under Two Million Housing Programme

(Number of Dwelling Units Completed)

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4161	29196
2.	Assam	0	0	410
3.	Bihar	0	45	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	280	5300

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	220
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Kerala	0	56630	27553
10.	Karnataka	1451	30684	3453
11.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	0	447	1810
13.	Manipur	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0
17.	Orissa	0	0	75050
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	15723	19287
22.	Tripura	0	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	4300	0
24.	West Bengal	10000	0	0
25.	A&N Islands	0	0	0
26.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	0	0	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
30.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
31.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0
32.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
Total		11451	112270	162279

*[English]***More Power to States**

2390. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :

SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Union Government are taking to give more powers to States;

(b) the time by which the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission for giving more power to the States are likely to be implemented; and

(c) the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) The Government of India had constituted the Sarkaria Commission in order to review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States with regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and to recommend such changes or measures as may be necessary with a view to developing harmonious Centre-State relations. The Commission's recommendations covered all aspects of Centre-State relations including Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations, Reservation of Bills, Emergency Provisions, Deployment of Union Armed Forces in State, All India Services, Financial Relations, Forests, etc. The recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission are considered by the Inter-State Council which has Chief Ministers of the States, Administrators of Union Territories and some Union Ministers as members.

The Sarkaria Commission made 247 recommendations in all upto the 6th meeting held till the year 2000, the Inter-State Council had taken a view on 171 recommendations. In its 7th meeting held on 16th November, 2001, the Council took a view in principle on another 59 recommendations. Thus, a view has been taken by the Inter-State Council on 230 out of 247 recommendations. Out of these, 108 recommendations have been implemented in phases, 87 are in the process of implementation and 35 recommendations have not been accepted. The remaining 17 recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are yet to be considered by the Inter-State Council.

Incentive Scheme for SC/ST Students

2391. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any incentive scheme for imparting education to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched several schemes in which incentives have been given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. Prominent among these schemes are the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy Campaign, Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Assistance to NGO's for strengthening hostel facilities for girls, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education and Community Polytechnics. Area specific schemes such as the Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Projects in Rajasthan also focus on these communities.

[Translation]

Legal Protection to Personnel of Security Forces

2392. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :

PROF. I.G. SANADI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to provide legal protection and relief to the personnel of security forces facing prosecution for alleged excesses during anti- insurgency operations; and

(b) if so, the details of measures being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) Protection is already available to the personnel of security forces under Law.

[English]

Selection of SCs/STs on Merit Basis

2393. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as provided under para 11 of Explanatory note to DOPT O.M. No.36012/2/96-Estt (Res.) dated 02.07.1997 persons belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs selected on merit are not required to be shown against the quota of vacancies/posts reserved for their communities;

(b) if so, the number of persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs selected/recruited/promoted on merit to different categories of services and not counted against the 'reserved quota of vacancies/posts' for their communities during the last five years under his Department; and

(c) the instances in which the candidates belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs selected on merit during the said period shown/adjusted against vacancies/posts reserved for their communities with 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) This relates to the policy decision of the Government. As per para 5 of the DOPT's O.M. No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2.7.1997 at the initial operation of roster for adjusting existing appointments in the roster, appointments of candidates belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs which were made on merit (and not due to reservation) are not to be counted towards reservation so far as direct recruitment is concerned and they are to be treated as general category appointment. As per Para 11 to the Explanatory Note to this O.M. while operating the roster, persons belonging to communities for whom reservation has been made, but who were appointed on merit and not owing to reservation, should not be shown against reserved points. They will be occupying the unreserved points. In the Department of Ocean Development - a small Scientific Department, the Scientific/Technical posts are filled by direct recruitment/deputation/promotion including under Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS). Appointments are generally made against two or three vacancies at a time and reserved posts are filled up only from available reserved candidates. No separate differential criteria is prescribed. Reservation Scheme is not applicable to posts filled by Deputation/ absorption

or from under FCS which is not post based. Due consideration has been given for SC/ST/OBC candidates and though reservation orders apply in "Scientific and Technical" posts only upto and including the lowest grade of Group 'A' in the respective services, the Department had made direct recruitment to the Senior Scientific posts of Scientists 'F' & Scientist 'C' of persons belonging to SC/ST category. Appointment to the Secretariat posts are made by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language and Ministry of Finance.

Contingency Plan for Security Agencies

2394. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to overhaul its outdated contingency plan;

(b) if so, whether recently the Government had called the meeting of Intelligence Bureau, Civil Aviation Ministry, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, Home Ministry, Defence Ministry, Civil Defence and the Delhi Police;

(c) if so, whether in the meeting it was decided to overhaul the existing plan to prepare the security agencies to meet the kind of situation the US has come to face;

(d) whether any concrete measures in this regard have been worked out;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (f) The Contingency Plan is under review.

Private Participation in Education

2395. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose a greater private participation initiative in the education sector;

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

(c) whether this may lead to commercialisation of education; 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) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE) while encouraging non-governmental and voluntary efforts including social activists groups in the field of education, calls for steps to prevent commercialisation of education. In accordance with the Policy, private initiatives are encouraged to supplement governmental efforts in the education sector. The State Governments have their own regulatory laws to regulate different aspects of education at various levels including matters like admissions, fee structure, recruitment of teachers, management of institutions, transaction of curriculum setting up of new institutions etc. At the Central level, University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have been set up as statutory bodies to ensure proper maintenance of norms and standards in Higher Education, technical and management education and teacher education respectively. All these organisations have laid down detailed norms, rules and regulations for their respective field of education.

Setting Up of Urban Academy

2396. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have since taken a final decision for setting up of an Urban Academy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the functions and responsibilities likely to be assigned to the Urban Academy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Drop Out Rate of Tribal Students

2397. SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drop out tribal students from class I to Class VIII was 86.5 per cent during the year 1994 in Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith the present drop-out tribal student of these classes; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the drop-out rate in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The gross drop out rate of Tribal Students during the year 1994-95 for classes I-VIII in Orissa was 84.42 per cent.

(b) The gross drop out rate of Scheduled Tribe Boys & Girls in Orissa during the year 1994-95 were 82.20 and 87.81 per cent respectively. The gross drop out rate for Scheduled Tribe Students during the year 1999-2000 (provisional) is 62.81 %.

(c) Several measures have been taken to reduce dropout rates among Scheduled Tribes particularly at elementary stage. These include micro-planning, Community mobilization, improvement of school infrastructure through Operation Blackboard Scheme, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meals), various incentive schemes such as scholarships, free textbooks, uniforms, construction of hostels and residential schools for Scheduled Tribe students etc. Besides this, a scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has also been launched to achieve universalisation of elementary education in a holistic and convergent manner which has a special focus on disadvantaged groups including Scheduled Tribes.

Backlog of Reserved Vacancies

2398. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'backlog/ carried forward vacancies' reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs are required to be treated as a 'separate and distinct group' as provided under Article 16(4) of the constitution to overcome 50% ceiling limit on vacancies to be reserved in a year;

(b) if so, indicate 'backlog/carried forward vacancies' ascertained as per para 5 of the DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt(Res.) dated 2nd July 1997 in respect of SCs, STs and OBCs in Group A, B, C and D categories of services as on 29th August 1997 in the Ministry of Human Resource Development when Special Recruitment Drives etc. for filling such vacancies were stopped;

(c) the details regarding filling up of such carried forward vacancies during the last four years and those which remain unfilled year-wise; and

(d) the fresh vacancies/ posts accrued to reserved classes in all categories of posts during the last four years as per 'post based rosters'?

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

Friendly Coke Ovens

2399. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CSIR has developed energy efficient and environment Friendly Coke Ovens for the rural areas;

(b) if so, the purpose and utility of such coke ovens;

(c) the cost of development of these energy efficient coke ovens;

(d) the number of such ovens presently in use;

(e) whether their commercial viability has been assessed; and

(f) 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) and (b) Yes Sir, the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad of CSIR has developed

designs of small capacity energy efficient, environment friendly, non-recovery type of ovens for producing soft coke used as domestic fuel.

(c) The cost of setting up a battery of ovens to produce 50 tonnes of Coke per day is about Rs.12-15 lakh.

(d) Around 50 soft coke plants using CFRI designs are presently in operation.

(e) and (f) The commercial viability has been assessed. It depends predominantly on the quality and the cost of the input coal. The pay back period is approximately two years.

Security Lapses at Railway Stations

2400. SHRI Y. S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry committee revealed that the attack on Railway Station in Jammu was due to non-implementation of security measures;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified the persons responsible for this lapse;

(c) if so, action taken against those held responsible; and

(d) the steps being considered to strengthen the security at all the railway stations in the country, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, as such, the detection and prevention of crimes on Railway Stations and appropriate security measures there is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government Railway police (GRP), functions under the control of the respective State Governments. The Central Government has advised the State Government regarding the threats posed by terrorist outfits operating in Jammu and Kashmir and

the North-East, who have identified Railways as an important target.

The Central Government, in consultation with State Government and Railway Authority, have suggested various measures in general which include, inter-alia, patrolling of tracks, improvement in co-ordination between the Police escort and the Railway staff etc.

As reported by the State Government of J&K, various measures have been taken for security and safety of passengers as well as the railway stations in J&K which include :-

- (i) Round the clock vigil in and around Railway Station;
- (ii) Extensive patrolling of the area by SFs/J&K police;
- (iii) Proper frisking of passengers and their luggage at Railway Station;
- (iv) Frequent checking of vehicles to and fro to Railway Station;
- (v) Infrastructural support related to security of Railway Station.
- (vi) A number of meeting to increase coordination of security efforts with regard to railway stations in J&K.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses in Rural Areas

2401. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions made for the development of infrastructure of rural housing during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) whether the Union Government have fixed

any annual target for the construction of houses in the rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which the target has been achieved, State-wise; and

(e) the number of houses constructed in the country, particularly in Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) :
(a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana a provision of Rs.2500 per dwelling unit for providing infrastructure and common facilities has been kept. Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awaas (PMGY:GA) a provision for internal roads, drainage, drinking water, plantation, improvement

of habitat etc. has been made subject to the condition that the maximum amount for these items, will not exceed 10% of the cost. However, no specific budget provision is made for this purpose.

(b) to (d) The targets fixed and the number of houses constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana and Rural Housing Credit-Cum-Subsidy Scheme during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are given at Statement-I. No specific targets are fixed by the Government of India for the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana - Gramin Awaas.

(e) The number of houses constructed during the last three years and the current financial year under Indira Awaas Yojana, Rural Housing Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana - Gramin Awaas is placed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Houses Targeted and Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Credit Subsidy Scheme (CCSS) During 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

Unit in Nos

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)				Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)			
		2000-2001		2001-2002**		2000-2001		2001-2002**	
		Target	Nos. of Houses Constructed	Target	Nos. of Houses Constructed	Target	Nos. of Houses Constructed	Target	Nos. of Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	88288	83912	94356	14711	7711	NR	3643	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4246	4515	4440	1156	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	Assam	98856	65089	99913	1609	11006	16	5191	3
4	Bihar	238664	161199	256310	57591	20857	188	9896	50
5	Chhattisgarh	16364	17777	16135	8211	1415	182	622	63
6	Goa	544	368	610	229	48	NR	24	NR
7	Gujarat	25944	28192	27117	8371	2259	NR	1047	NR
8	Haryana	9368	13309	9169	3564	810	312	354	59
9	Himachal Pradesh	3870	3716	4056	712	356	300	156	53
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4644	4082	4852	2974	427	NR	187	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Jharkhand	70120	56233	75306	16192	6128	9	2907	NR
12	Karnataka	47184	42675	48807	18944	4104	581	1883	NR
13	Kerala	28416	19092	30245	10006	2481	NR	1168	101
14	Madhya Pradesh	57100	61773	56307	20606	4936	1857	2172	350
15	Maharashtra	84680	81111	86598	21187	7355	194	3341	NR
16	Manipur	5062	552	5294	NR	487	NR	275	NR
17	Meghalaya	6726	4368	7034	523	NR	NR	NR	NR
18	Mizoram	1615	2290	1689	576	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	Nagaland	4342	4906	4541	3862	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	Orissa	73232	139561	75960	65308	6371	13601	2931	876
21	Punjab	5960	6606	6074	2434	517	73	234	6
22	Rajasthan	25864	41766	25586	12585	2237	250	987	309
23	Sikkim	1164	1539	1217	887	NR	NR	NR	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	46768	49914	47383	2703	4057	1350	1828	1755
25	Tripura	9821	11640	10271	NR	1006	NR	534	NR
26	Uttar Pradesh	170781	159680	172761	50049	14811	NR	6665	NR
27	Uttaranchal	16848	13775	17944	2248	1539	211	692	104
28	West Bengal	96127	90783	101835	19713	8415	NR	3931	NR
29	A&N Islands	727	52	861	39	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	D&N Haveli	414	NR	452	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Daman & Diu	162	1	187	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Lakshadweep	17	22	15	5	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	Pondicherry	402	428	427	59	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		1244320	1170926	1293753	347054	109333	19124	50667	3729

** Provisional

NR- Not Reported/ Not Implemented

Statement-II

State-wise number of Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana, Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana during 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)				Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme ##PMGY - GAS				
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002#	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2002#	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	61430	89823	83912	14711	7628	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	470	3210	4515	1156	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	Assam	20937	20412	65089	1609	NR	16	NR	NR	NR
4	Bihar	125082	165892	161199	57591	NR	188	50	NR	NR
5	Chhattisgarh*	NR	NR	17777	8211	NR	182	63	NR	NR
6	Delhi NCT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	Goa	482	333	368	229	NR	NR	NR	11	13
8	Gujarat	21820	26351	28192	8371	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	Haryana	10043	9843	13309	3564	NR	312	59	454	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	3874	3711	3716	712	NR	300	53	NR	257
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5400	5830	4082	2974	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	Jharkhand*	NR	NR	56233	16192	NR	9	NR	NR	NR
13	Karnataka	37369	39398	42675	18944	40	581	NR	NR	NR
14	Kerala	9452	20716	19092	10006	NR	NR	101	NR	NR
15	Madhya Pradesh	102901	77886	61773	20606	526	1857	350	NR	NR
16	Maharashtra	54532	71958	81111	21187	NR	194	NR	NR	NR
17	Manipur	1125	199	552	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
18	Meghalaya	734	356	4368	523	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	Mizoram	519	1795	2290	576	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	Nagaland	2290	7706	4906	3862	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
21	Orissa	50671	53328	139561	65308	14981	13601	876	368	1860
22	Punjab	3831	4154	6606	2434	54	73	6	615	522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	Rajasthan	32955	37440	41766	12585	NR	250	309	NR	4205
24	Sikkim	543	752	1539	887	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25	Tamil Nadu	68207	54935	49914	2703	NR	1350	1755	NR	6263
26	Tripura	3235	11229	11640	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	Uttar Pradesh	181274	155248	159680	50049	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Uttaranchal*	NR	NR	13775	2248	NR	211	104	NR	NR
29	West Bengal	36246	62653	90783	19713	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	A&N Islands	12	6	52	39	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	D&N Haveli	6	52	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	Daman & Diu	NR	3	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34	Lakshadweep	40	34	22	5	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35	Pondicherry	290	426	428	59	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		835770	925679	1170926	347054	23229	19124	3729	1448	13247

Provisional

Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme was launched during 1999-2000.

* Newly created State during 2000-2001

\$ Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana : Gramin Awaas was launched during 2000-2001.

NR - Not Reported/ Not Implemented

*[English]***Starvation Deaths**

2402. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Adivasi Youth to go on the offensive" appearing in 'The Hindu' dated September 3, 2001 regarding starvation deaths in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Adivasis who constitute one percent of the Kerala population are the worst hit section of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The matter reported is about the allegedly negligent attitude of the State Government regarding the reported starvation deaths in the State.

A Central Sector Scheme for setting up of village grain banks in tribal villages was launched in 1996-97 in selected areas out of the areas identified by Central Planning Committee (CPC) for preventive measures against death of tribal people by providing a safeguard against fall in nutritional standards. The Scheme provides that villagers in identified areas can form a committee and set up grain banks in villages. This Ministry provides one time 100% grant for setting up grain banks @ 100 Kg of locally consumed food grains per family. The members can borrow from this bank in time of need and repay after harvest or getting income as wages. Under the scheme, funds are released to the State Governments through Tribal Cooperative Marketing

Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED). 16 Blocks of 5 districts in Kerala have been identified by CPC. However, the list is only indicative and not exhaustive.

Funds released by TRIFED to the State Government of Kerala for the targets specified and the number of the Grain Banks established since 1996-97 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year	No. Sanctioned	No. of families to be benefited	Amount Released	No. set up
Kerala	1996-97	2	200	1.28	2
	1997-98	3	300	1.92	3
	2000-01	3	1674	10.16	Report yet to be received
Total		8	2174	13.36	5

Foreign Tourists Visited to North East

2403. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV :

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether various North-Eastern States have urged the Government to allow foreigners a free access to these States in order to boost tourism;

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

(c) the estimated number of foreign tourists that visited various States of North-East during each of the last three years;

(d) the total revenue earned as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Various states in North East Region have requested Central Government to withdraw the restricted/protected area regime and to allow foreigners free access to these states for development of tourism. Their requests were examined and appropriate decision were taken. Restricted area regimes from Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura were withdrawn on the requests of the State Governments. In a recent review of the Protected Area Permit (PAP) Regime further relaxation were made and foreigners were allowed to visit four additional districts in Nagaland.

(c) Estimated foreign tourist visitors to North Eastern states are as under :

	1998	1999	2000
Arunachal Pradesh	124	48	2750
Assam	631	596	5554
Manipur	261	277	429
Mizoram	126	216	235
Meghalaya	1055	1971	2327
Nagaland	116	119	124
Tripura	596	335	348

(d) The information will be collected from the North Eastern states and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The steps taken/proposed to be taken for attracting more tourists include publicity and promotion in overseas market through Government of India tourist offices abroad. Booths were provided in India Pavilion in World Trade Market, London and International Tourismus Borse, Berlin free of cost for participation of North Eastern States. In addition, restricted/Protected area regime is reviewed from time to time and relaxations are made keeping in view security aspects. A number of places of tourists' interest can be visited by foreigners after obtaining permits from the competent authorities.

[Translation]

Disinvestment Commission

2404. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government had decided two years back to wind up the Disinvestment Commission, set up few years ago;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the names of the members of the new Disinvestment Commission?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) The earlier Disinvestment Commission was constituted on 23.08.1996 for a period of three years. The term of the Commission was extended up to 30.11.1999. The Commission completed its term on 30.11.1999.

(c) The names of the Members of the new Disinvestment Commission are as under :

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Dr. R.H. Patil | - | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri N.V. Iyer | - | Member |
| 3. | Shri T.L. Shankar | - | Member |
| 4. | Dr. V.V. Desai | - | Member |
| 5. | Prof. K.S.R. Murthy | - | Member |

Development of North Eastern Region

2405. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether under development is the root cause of origin and expansion of militancy in the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated during each of the last three years for the over-all development of North-Eastern Region, State-wise;
- (c) the details of funds utilized and lapsed during the said period; State-wise, scheme-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for under-utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) Less than desired levels

of development may be one of the factors contributing towards spread of militancy in North Eastern Region.

(b) Details of the funds allocated to the North Eastern States during the last three financial years under Additional Central Assistance are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Releases from North Eastern Council are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The question of lapse of funds does not arise. Plan funds are transferred to the States from the Government of India as Central Assistance to State Plans. Similarly, initial instalments of funds are released under Central Pool of Resources and North Eastern Council Schemes after examination of proposals/detailed Project reports. Subsequent instalments are released only after receipt and due scrutiny of the utilization certificate furnished by State Government/implementing Agency.

(d) Major reasons for under utilization of funds are :-

- (i) Poor financial condition of the States.
- (ii) Utilization of Plan funds for administrative expenditure by States.
- (iii) Inadequate capacity to execute projects.

Statement-I

Additional Central Assistance Approved for the Annual Plans of North Eastern States during the last three financial years

States	Rs. in crores		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Arunachal Pradesh	534.82	574.17	609.50
Assam	1443.13	1816.11	1586.56
Manipur	156.27	506.08	565.86
Meghalaya	376.31	421.77	393.61
Mizoram	335.56	384.67	401.26
Nagaland	347.40	394.76	424.59
Sikkim	251.52	329.92	263.51
Tripura	598.75	656.12	533.70

Statement-II**State-wise/ Year-wise release of funds from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources**

(Rs. in crores)

States	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	19.65	43.96
Assam	28.81	105.86	69.31
Manipur	20.34	121.67	23.85

	1	2	3	4
Meghalaya		8.79	3.00	32.63
Mizoram		9.00	62.15	27.06
Nagaland		20.01	44.08	15.91
Sikkim		10.00	32.01	23.78
Tripura		10.00	22.50	67.08
Common to North Eastern States and Sikkim		--	9.00	9.46
Total		121.95	419.92	313.04

Statement-III**Details of Funds allocated by the North Eastern Council during the last three financial years to the North Eastern States**

Rs. in lakhs

States	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released
Arunachal Pradesh	1692.00	1087.40	1308.00	1449.50	1447.95	1401.90
Assam	1641.00	1689.90	2264.00	2109.76	3354.91	3401.91
Manipur	280.00	247.67	233.65	152.72	506.16	490.01
Meghalaya	612.50	555.66	683.00	625.34	1095.30	1088.85
Mizoram	1370.67	1161.27	1174.00	1375.97	847.78	871.53
Nagaland	635.00	299.20	690.00	1022.70	1503.30	1492.30
Tripura	756.33	841.28	840.00	1020.70	2014.99	2014.30

*[English]***Functioning of Polluting Units in Delhi**

2406. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 4420 dated April 17, 2001 and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A statement is enclosed.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that following the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, polluting industries out of the list of 'F' category industries prepared

by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) on the basis of survey conducted in 1996, have been closed in residential and non-conforming areas of Delhi. There is possibility of certain polluting units still operating in residential/non-conforming areas mainly for the reason that their names do not figure in the survey list prepared by the DPCC in 1996. No data is available in respect of such units.

(c) and (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that no such information is available with the Industries Department.

(e) As per the DPCC survey conducted in 1996, a total of about 38,936 units were falling under 'F' category of industries as per Master Plan of Delhi 2001. In the 1st phase of action plan, which was limited to 27 types of industries mentioned in 'F' category, 18,972 units were inspected. Out of these, 2,773 units were sealed (863 units had been sealed earlier). In the 2nd phase, a total of 16,026 industries were inspected as on 3.3.2001, out of which 756 industries were sealed. The details of units inspected/sealed is at Annexure I&II.

(f) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi had been instructed to strictly implement the orders/directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court from time to time and to conduct surprise inspection of the closed industrial units so that they do not again operate in violation of the Hon'ble Court's orders.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi reviewed the progress of the implementation of

orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and guidelines were laid down for surprise checks to detect operation of polluting industries which were sealed. Surprise checks have been made by various agencies of GNCTD. As per the report received from the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi, areas S.D.Ms and Deputy Commissioners have carried out surprise checks of 1,253 sealed units. 7 units were found to have re-started their activities. Prosecutions have been launched. In addition, one seal was found broken by the mob. Complaint regarding the broken seal has been lodged with the police and the units were sealed again. Special checking were done in respect of the units in Vishwas Nagar. During the surprise checks 8 industrial units were found to be engaged in polluting activities. These units were sealed by the concerned SDMs. Some of these units were earlier found to be vacant or under residential use, while the name of some of the units were shown in the list of 'F' category units.

The Delhi Vidyut Board carried out surprise checks in 160 cases. During the surprise checks, one sealed unit was found to be functioning as it was taking electric supply from the neighbouring unit.

26 complaints pertaining to 283 units were received through Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Inspections were carried out in all the cases and it was found that only 43 units were engaged in 'F' category industries. All these units have been sealed. In addition, 410 inspections have been carried out by the DPCC during which 74 units were identified in the 'F' category and all these units have since been sealed.

Annexure - I

Action Taken Report M.C. Mehta Vs. U.O.I (1st Phase F(27) Categories)

Distt.	Sealed	Already Sealed	No. Industrial Activities	Change of Trade	Residential Vacant	Not in the List of 'F' 27	Existence/ Non Traceable	Misc Recorded	Grand Total (Inspected)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	181	73	79	155	358	204	152	11	1213
N. Delhi	0	0	0	2	2	11	1	0	16
East	549	147	182	223	1266	365	570	0	3302
N-East	257	120	131	219	1027	285	635	1	2675
North	287	100	225	283	800	341	264	29	2329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N-West	1070	243	460	297	1377	854	1040	101	5442
South	56	29	54	53	195	59	93	0	539
West	276	100	203	195	1241	351	382	0	2748
S-West	97	51	71	37	204	71	177	0	708
Total	2773	863	1405	1464	6470	2541	3314	142	18972

Annexure-II

*Action Taken Report : Closure/ Sealing of Industrial Units in Govt. of NCT
of Delhi upto 3.3.2001 in M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India*

Date	Sealed	Already Sealed	No. Industrial Activity	Change of Trade	Not in Existence/ Non-Traceable	Resident/ Vacant	Law & Orders Problem	Not in the list of (F33) Categories	Grand Total (Inspected)	Lack of Jurisdiction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.2.2001	112	29	63	68	103	149	0	219	744	1	N/W Distt.
15.2.2001	73	102	57	136	92	299	0	350	1110	1	-do-
16.2.2001	95	69	59	82	236	407	0	194	1147	5	-do-
17.2.2001	1	7	0	6	12	13	0	20	60	01	-do-
1-3.3.2001	16	24	16	10	55	23	0	43	295	108	-do-
Total	297	231	195	302	498	891	0	826	3356	116	-do-
17.2.2001	34	12	71	109	137	401	0	51	839	24	West Distt.
18.2.2001	40	34	64	135	387	449	0	148	1271	14	-do-
19.2.2001	14	5	16	67	94	248	0	37	481	0	-do-
3.3.2001	1	0	0	3	5	5	0	10	31	7	-do-
Total	89	51	151	314	623	1103	0	246	2622	45	-do-
17.2.2001	23	07	11	35	44	55	0	36	216	05	S/W Distt.
18.2.2001	14	6	10	31	58	54	0	45	218	0	-do-
Total	37	13	21	66	102	109	0	81	434	5	-do-
19.2.2001	10	6	34	38	26	47	0	91	252	0	North Distt.
20.2.2001	34	18	79	154	56	143	0	405	889	0	-do-
22.2.2001	19	16	64	183	74	108	1	307	772	0	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.2.2001	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	5	0	-do-
3.3.2001	22	6	10	5	3	24	0	21	99	8	-do-
Total	85	46	188	380	160	323	1	826	2017	8	-do-
19.2.2001	9	10	36	137	66	108	0	270	636	0	Central Distt.
20.2.2001	11	11	53	115	53	72	0	216	531	0	-do-
2.3.2001	1	6	0	15	9	27	0	40	98	0	-do-
Total	21	27	89	267	128	207	0	526	1265	0	-do-
22.2.2001	30	8	14	109	73	161	0	49	444	0	South Distt.
23.2.2001	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	-do-
Total	31	8	14	110	73	161	0	50	447	-	-do-
23.2.2001	77	141	95	166	231	551	0	373	1635	1	East Distt.
24.2.2001	30	30	68	145	122	278	0	574	1247	0	-do-
Total	107	171	163	311	353	829	0	947	2882	1	-do-
26.2.2001	54	53	83	135	278	397	0	524	1538	14*	N/E Distt
28.2.2001	34	53	68	141	264	382	0	471	1428	15*	-do-
1.3.2001	1	1	0	1	7	3	0	2	15	0	-do-
Total	89	107	151	277	549	782	0	997	2981	298	-do-
27.2.2001	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	18	22	0	New Delhi Distt.
Total	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	18	22	0	-do-
Grand Total	756	654	972	2030	2487	4405	1	4517	16026	204	

* Lack of jurisdiction being in conforming areas/same units. Information on left over units and on units of doubtful identity is yet to be received from Districts.

[Translation]

Promotion and Development of Indian Language

2407. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted various agencies for the promotion and development of various Indian languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of languages for which such

agencies have not been constituted so far;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to develop/promote the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule;

(f) the details of allocation made by the Government during the current five year plan for the development of these languages; and

(g) the success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (g) The Government has constituted different Institutions to promote and develop the Languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. These Institutions are :

- i) Central Hindi Directorate and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra for the promotion of Hindi.
- ii) National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, and the Maulana Azad National Urdu University for the development of Urdu,
- iii) National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, for the promotion of Sindhi,
- iv) Central Institute of Indian Languages for research and development in all Indian Languages,
- v) Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology for the development of Technical and Scientific terms in different Indian Languages and

- vi) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith and Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith for Sanskrit.

In general, the language institutions provide grants to voluntary organizations, publish dictionaries, books and journals, conduct seminars, workshops and correspondence courses, train teachers, give awards and prizes, etc.

Besides, the promotion and development of languages is also the responsibility of the different concerned State Governments.

In addition, the Government has also recently set up the National Council for Promotion of Indian Languages under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. This apex advisory body of scholars and specialists will advise the Government on the promotion and development of all Indian languages.

The details of budget allocation and expenditure of the above Institutions in the current five-year Plan are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of budget allocation and expenditure of Institutions engaged in Promotion and Development of language in current Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Hindi Directorate	BE	460.00	460.00	400.00	500.00	450.00
		Exp.	267.00	380.37	393.88	487.00	129.55
2.	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	BE	200.00	200.00	200.00	350.00	425.00
		Exp.	192.00	150.00	226.00	385.00	206.25
3.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	BE	227.00	300.00	410.00	500.00	800.00
		Exp.	224.00	290.00	435.00	550.00	550.00
4.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	BE	100.00	200.00	400.00	400.00	700.00
		Exp. The Plan expenditure incurred up to 31.10.2001 is Rs. 10.81 crores.					
5.	National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language	BE	80.00	80.00	80.00	40.00	40.00
		Exp.	8.00	26.00	34.67	10.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Central Institute of Indian Languages (including RLCs)	BE	125.00	130.00	130.00	400.00	500.00
		Exp.	101.01	124.87	183.42	391.84	171.46
7.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	BE	65.00	65.00	70.00	150.00	180.00
		Exp.	59.00	59.00	71.57	157.26	32.99
8.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	BE	1123.00	895.00	900.00	900.00	1257.00
		Exp.	432.00	537.39	900.00	900.00	864.25
9.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyalaya	BE	196.00	257.00	360.00	472.00	481.00
		Exp.	184.00	325.00	340.00	390.00	290.00
10.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	BE	88.41	240.27	260.78	225.53	245.33
		Exp.	120.00	196.63	290.84	209.13	158.00

[English]

SCs/STs and OBCs in Services

2408. SHRI BRIJ LAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts in Class I, II and equivalent categories under his Department; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to General, SC/ST and OBC categories among them including their respective percentage to such posts as ascertained in view of instructions as contained in para 5 of DOPT O.M. No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated July 2, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) Class I and II classifications does not exist.

(b) Question does not arise.

Disinvestment of BPCL and HPCL

2409. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :

SHRI BAHADUR SINGH :

SHRI Y.V. RAO :

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has drafted a proposal for sale of Government stake in two oil PSU's Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum;

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

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken for their disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (c) Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process. As a part of the process, Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various public sector enterprises from time to time. The proposals are considered through Inter-Ministerial consultations and final decisions are taken. No decision has been taken in respect of disinvestment of Government held equity in HPCL and BPCL and in view of above no time-frame can be indicated.

Representation of SCs/STs under CPSE

2410. SHRI BRIJ LAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representation of SCs and STs in Class-I stood only at 10.68% (SCs-08.41% and STs-2.27%) and in Class-II services only at 13.20% (SCs-9.68% and STs-3.52%) as against 22.5% Quota prescribed for them (15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs) as on 1.1.1996 under the Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the total number of posts of Class-I and Class-II categories and equivalents in all Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises, Statutory Organisations/Corporations, Autonomous Organisations, Attached/Subordinate offices of his Ministry; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to General, SCs, STs, and OBCs working against such posts and their respective percentage to such total posts as identified, as per instructions under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 2nd July, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF 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.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2000-2001.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4520/2001]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates

Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4521/2001]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 83 of the Lakshadweep Panchayats Regulations, 1994 :-

- (1) The Lakshadweep Panchayats (Grant in Aid) Amendment Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. F.No.4/4/95-DOP in the Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 14th September, 2000.
- (2) The Lakshadweep Panchayats Business (Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. F.No 5/7/95-DOP in Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 26th August, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4522/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4523/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Dowry Prohibition Rules, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ADM/SWD/MS/DA/97/626 in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gazette dated 30th June, 2001 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4524/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4525/2001]

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 Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4526/2001]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1999-2000.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1999-2000.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4527/2001]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4528/2001]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1999-2000.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, for the year 1999-2000.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4529/2001]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions 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 3rd December, 2001, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2001."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2001."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Repealing Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2001."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions 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 3rd December, 2001, agreed without any amendment to the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis (Amendment) Bill, 2001, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 2001."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Bill, 2001 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2001."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table three Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 2001 :

- (i) The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2001;
- (ii) The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Repealing Bill, 2001; and
- (iii) The St John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Bill, 2001.

[Translation]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Twenty Fifth Report

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (NAINITAL) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on "Case of M/s PILCOM".

[English]

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

Ninety-second to Ninety-fifth Reports

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK (MATHURAPUR): 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) Ninety-second Report on Action Taken by the Department of Space on the recommendations/Observations contained in the Ninety-first Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Space.
- (2) Ninety-third Report on Action Taken by the Department of Bio-technology on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) of the Department of Bio-technology.
- (3) Ninety-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2001-2002) on the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.
- (4) Ninety-fifth Report on the Biological Diversity Bill, 2000.

12.05 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Suraj Mohan Sire and others of Mumbai regarding provision of passenger amenities at Govandi Railway Station, Mumbai.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention will be followed by Zero Hour.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJIHARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an important issue. I have given the Adjournment notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down, please. It is not Zero Hour yet. We will take your issue after Calling Attention.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI SADAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had said that you'd call me.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take Zero Hour later on.

[English]

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION

Influx of religious minorities from Bangladesh to India

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of influx of religious minorities from Bangladesh to India and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, elections to the Parliament in Bangladesh were held in October 2001. The Bangladesh National Party (BNP Alliance) led by Begum Khalida Zia was voted to office in these elections.

After the formation of the new Government in Bangladesh there have been reports (as available with the Ministry of External Affairs through the Indian High Commission in Dhaka, with the Cabinet Secretariat as well as reports in the media in Bangladesh) about incidents of harassment of members of the minority community in Bangladesh, particularly by the supporters/ cadres of the BNP or the Jamaat-e-Islami (JEI). Such incidents were in particular noticed during the Durga Puja festival when cases of physical assault on members of the minority community, damage to temples and puja pandals, disruption of festivities, vandalising of idols etc., were reported. These incidents, particularly those involving physical assault and molestation, bred a sense of insecurity amongst the minority community in that country. Subsequent reports of migration of members of the minority community from Bangladesh to India have been received through various sources.

While so far no large scale migration from Bangladesh on this account has been noticed, the State Governments of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam have reported that after the formation of the new Government in Bangladesh, about 1000 persons of the minority community have crossed over into India because of such persecution.

The Government of India would like to express its serious concern about these reports of violence against

[Shri L.K. Advani]

persons of the minority community in the last few months. The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India who visited Dhaka on 26th/27th of October, 2001 raised this issue with the Bangladesh Government and also with the Bangladesh Prime Minister. The Indian High Commissioner in Bangladesh has also raised this matter with his counterpart in Dhaka Government.

During such interaction, Government of Bangladesh has affirmed its commitment to the security and safety of all minorities and has categorically stated that firm action would be taken to protect them and to punish the perpetrators of violence against them. It attributed such incidents to the handiwork of criminal elements. The Bangladesh Prime Minister had instructed her Cabinet colleagues to participate in the Durga *Puja* festival, visit *Puja pandals*, etc. to show the Government's support to the minority community. The Bangladesh Government has also set up a special committee headed by the Principal Secretary to their Prime Minister to inquire into these attacks.

The Government of India is constantly monitoring the situation. All efforts would be made through official diplomatic channels to ensure that Bangladesh carries out its assurances. As far as the persons of minority community who have crossed over to India are concerned, the Government of India, keeping in view the circumstances in which they have migrated, would deal with them with all the compassion and understanding they deserve.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, it is a very important issue that has been agitating the minds of the Members of the House, cutting across party lines, for the last few days. This matter has been widely reported in the media and concerns have also been expressed by the Chief Ministers of the States that are bordering Bangladesh.

Sir, we have a unique relation and bondage between these two nations – India and Bangladesh. Both these nations consider the two great poets, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam, as the idols of secularism. Fortunately enough, in the history of the world, our two nations sing the same National Anthem composed by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. In such a background, the over-whelming population of Bangladesh, who are wedded to secularism – through their liberation struggle, come what may – are looking forward to us, as we are looking forward to them, to have a stable neighbourhood relation.

Sir, it is unfortunate that such incidents have

taken place on two occasions. Once in 1992 and again now. We have observed that whenever there has been a change of guard in Bangladesh, there has been a recurrence of such incidents. It is not a new thing. In the statement of the hon. Minister, the hon. Minister has stated that according to the reports available in the Cabinet Secretariat, in the High Commission in Dhaka and other reports, the incidents of harassment of members of the minority community in Bangladesh has been done particularly by the supporters and cadres of the BNP and *Jamaat-e-Islami*. Whereas, during the interaction with the Bangladesh Government, it has been reported that it attributed that such incidents are the handiwork of criminal elements. I am not going to argue on this point now. But the Government of India should have reported to the Parliament today elaborately on the following point. If it was the act of the criminals, then did the Bangladesh Government take cognisance of that to prevent such incidents, to arrest them, to apprehend them and to try them? Why I am saying so is because the hon. Home Minister must be aware that a great Muslim intellect, Shahyar Kabir, who had defended the Hindu minorities in Bangladesh and also took part in the liberation struggle of Bangladesh, had raised this issue of harassment of the Hindu minorities in Bangladesh. The very next day he was imprisoned. In protest of that no less a person than the former Vice-Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati, Dr. Amlan Dutta held a Press Conference and expressed concern saying that if a Human Rights activist like Shahyar Kabir – who had been supporting the cause of the minorities – could be detained in the custody, then how could the relations between these two nations be strengthened?

Sir, I would like to put forward a few questions to the hon. Home Minister. It is not an issue of any party. The people of India demonstrated their will in 1971 when the Yahya Khan regime of Pakistan had been persecuting the fighters of the Bangladesh liberation movement. Be it Hindu or Muslim, not one, but ten million people became victims in the hands of Yahya Khan. When the late Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, many people crossed over to India and people of all shades of opinion in India, cutting across party lines, stood by those people who came as victims of the Yahya Khan regime. A few of them went back to Bangladesh and a few of them settled in India. Our country was liberal enough to accommodate every one of them. Though, unfortunately, a few people here and there are still being persecuted in the name of being Bangladeshis, I would not like to bring that issue here today. My questions are straight and specific.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask only one specific question.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, please do not confine this issue on technical grounds. You would appreciate that this issue has wider ramifications. The other day, during the 'Zero Hour', our distinguished Chief Whip of the BJP and a Member of the Ruling Party, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat narrated certain incidents. For various reasons I would not like to refer to those things now. The statement of the hon. Minister carried that only one thousand people crossed over and harassment has been reported. But he did not give the details about the kind of harassment. It appears that what has been reported by us in the House is not correct and that the version of the Government is correct. I take it that way. My question is very simple.

My question is very simple. Is the Minister aware that, after Shri Mishra's visit to Dhaka on 26-27 October, in Rajshahi bordering District Malda, Thakurgah bordering District Uttar Dinajpur, and Chittagong, seven temples have been ransacked in the day time and police could not register a single complaint? In spite of that, the Government is giving assurances! Will the Minister, therefore, - instead of leaving it in the hands of the Principal Advisor to Prime Minister Shri Mishra - assure the Parliament that none less than the Prime Minister of India will take up this issue with the head of Government of Bangladesh to see that no further incidents of this nature take place, that congenial atmosphere is built between the two nations; and that the tension caused at the border because of this is reduced?

Secondly, will the Home Minister brief the BSF jawans to act in restraint? In District Uttar Dinajpur, in a village called Gohore which borders my constituency, while a family consisting of a child a mother, a father and a brother, was running away from the border at 9:30 in the night, without alerting them and without arresting them the BSF jawans shot them. One of them died on the spot and another one, whose condition was serious, died later. It created tension in the area. I am thankful to the State Government agencies. The Divisional Magistrate of the District, who is a Muslim, volunteered all his efforts to create a congenial atmosphere and bring calm there. I must say that it is the Muslim people of that village in India who looked after the people who crossed the border. Even now they are not reported to the hospital. This is a unique thing that can only happen in India. This is the strength of India's secularism. However, if things continue in this manner and if BSF jawans go on dealing with them in this

rough manner, it will not be proper and appropriate. They need to be given a comprehensive briefing by the Government.

Therefore, will the Home Minister brief the BSF jawans properly in this regard and convey to the Prime Minister to take this issue up with Her Excellency Khaleda Zia in Bangladesh Government? He should ensure that till the people who have already come here do not feel protected, they are not compelled to go back. The Minister, in consultation with the State Government, see as to how they can be settled here in India.

I hope the Home Minister gives the highest importance to this issue not only in order to protect the minorities of Bangladesh but also to ensure that the secular fabric of our country is protected and no provocation is encouraged in this regard. Will the Home Minister also consider sending a goodwill delegation to Dhaka to, if not to pressurise, to persuade the Government of Bangladesh to ensure that such things should not be tolerated. On the one hand you say Jamat-e-Islami. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dasmunsi, you are not allowing other Members to speak. What is this? You are a senior Member. You should follow the rules.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, therefore, I request the Home Minister to give the highest importance to this matter and answer my questions.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL) : Sir, the statement made by the hon. Home Minister clearly vindicates that he is under-playing the gravity of the situation. Everybody knows that the recently held elections in Bangladesh have brought about a sweeping change in the political spectrum of that country. Three salient features have emerged in the wake of elections. Firstly, the fundamentalist forces are gathering impetus and fresh stimulus in carrying out their persecution against Awami-League activists and religious minorities. Secondly, army, including BDR, has started assuming an assertive role. Thirdly, the North-Eastern insurgents are being encouraged to set up camps along the international border.

Jamat-e-Islami and Islamic Aikyo Jot, the two most notorious fanatic groups which happen to be the constituents of the BNP-led Government, have already communalised the political arena of that country as a result of which minority communities are bearing the brunt.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chowdhary, you have to seek clarifications.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Wanton killings, violent attacks, depredation of all sorts, let alone rape, are being perpetrated.

Therefore, may I ask the Government of India whether those religious minorities who are entering into this country out of fear and desperation will be treated as infiltrators or refugees.

Sir, the number of refugees which has been stated here is at variance with the figures produced by the BSF officer Shri Katati So, what is the exact number of refugees? A few days ago, in reply to a Question, the hon. Minister had stated that only 652 refugees had so far entered into. The State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government both are playing reticent as to what the exact number of refugees have already entered into.

Sir, it is regrettable to say that those hapless religious minorities who are forced to run away from their country are shuttling between devil and deep sea.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, they are shuttling between devil and deep sea.

On the one hand, they are being tormented by the fundamentalist elements and on the other hand along the Indo-Bangladesh border, BSF personnel have become a nightmare. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chowdhary, this is not a debate. Please ask the question.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, those refugees who have sneaked into India incognito are staying with their relatives and friends. May I ask the Government of India as to whether the Government of West Bengal has asked for any Central help as to how to provide the shelter and further rehabilitation to those refugees?

Further, whether the Government of India has so far asked for the refugees to disclose their identities. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? You have to ask clarification only.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, please let me cut short.

I would like to know whether any diplomatic offensive is being considered by the Government of India?

These are my clarifications I sought for. I would request the Government of India to clarify them in detail.

MR. SPEAKER : Since the matter is important.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask hon. Minister to tell us that Hindu women were harassed and raped in Bangladesh about which their court has given the verdict. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Since the matter is important, though the rule does not permit, as a special case, I allow a few Members to ask clarification only on this.

Now Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAGMANI (CHATRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Zero Hour will be started? I have an important issue to discuss relating to Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER : Zero Hour will begin after Calling Attention.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR) : Sir, I have to make a very humble submission. This is a very specific device provided in the rules, and we would certainly like to hear Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra because he makes very good points. But if we use this device in a manner which is not allowed by the rules, then there would be other Members asking from this side and that side for that.

So, I would request that in future if anybody is wanting to ask an explanation, he has to sign the slip.

Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee would also want to ask clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shivraj V. Patil, I am allowing a few Members, that too, as a special case only. I had received the signature slips also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A few Members have given the signature slips. That is why I told that only a few Members can ask clarification as a special case.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, may I make a humble submission? I would not like to contradict you and you can allow anybody to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing a few Members only that too as a special case.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Since the matter is important, as a special case, I am allowing a few Members to just ask for small clarifications.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : But only a person who has signed the slip can ask the clarification. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have received two-three slips. That is why I am allowing them.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is why I submit that only those should be allowed who have signed the slip. Otherwise, it gets diluted. Then Members do not get the opportunity. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is only as a special case that I am allowing a few Members. They had given the slips also. I am calling them only to ask for small clarifications.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY) : Sir, Calling Attention is a particular device. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called Dr. Malhotra. Later on, you may also ask for clarification.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the Government of Bangladesh said, hon'ble Home Minister has mentioned the same. I

would like to ask the hon'ble Home Minister whether he has got the information through his own Intelligence Agency as to how many women were raped there? Does he know that there are 8 years to 80 years old among the victims of rape? He says that 1,000 refugees came to India while people say that over 1 lakh refugees have sneaked into India. Does he know it? Whether there is some probability that they might not be sent back and that is why they are not telling the correct figures? Whether there is some probability that they might not be sent back and that is why they are not telling the correct figures? Whether Government of India propose to assist Government of West Bengal for setting up transit camps of refugee camp? Whether hon'ble Home Minister will ask the Government of Bangladesh to repeal, Enemy Act under which property of people has been seized? Whether he will direct Border Security Force (BSF) to make clear differentiation between infiltrators and refugees full protection should be ensured to refugees? People have been critically harassed in Bangladesh. Whether the Government are contemplating to raise the issue in the International Fora and on some other fronts and with the Government of Bangladesh so that more stringent action can be taken?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR) : Sir, I have lost my voice. I am suffering from throat infection.

MR. SPEAKER : So, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, now.

It should be only clarification.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : Sir, we had a good relation with Bangladesh. A few days ago also we had raised this issue on the floor of the House. Some incidents have taken place after the Bangladesh National party has come to power in Bangladesh. We had demanded that the Government of India should take the initiative to hold dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh so that the relation between the two countries do not get disturbed.

I would like to know from the Government of India as to what steps they have taken so that the good neighbourly relations between the two countries should not be disturbed. Has any initiative been taken by the Government of India to take up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh at the highest level?

Sir, I would also like to know whether the Deputy High Commissioner in Kolkatta has assured to take

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]
back those who have come.

These are the two points on which I would like to have the clarifications.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST) : Sir, after the change of Government in Bangladesh, the minorities there are being compelled to leave Bangladesh. I would like to know whether they are being treated as refugees or as evacuees.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Women have been raped there. Court too has given its verdict...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down, please.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Hindu women have been raped there. To say, minorities word is being used....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except the speech of the Hon. Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are reports that minorities viz. Hindus are harassed in Bangladesh during the last few months in the way that it can move one's heart and therefore the Government associate itself with the pain and anguish expressed by the people of the country and the hon. Members, who have expressed their views through the Calling Attention Motion.

Therefore, I said that

[English]

it expresses serious concern over these reports.

[Translation]

Priya Ranjan Dasmunsiji has asked some specific questions. He has made two suggestions – first a Goodwill Delegation should be sent to Dhaka and second Hon'ble Prime Minister should talk to Prime Minister of Bangladesh as it would be taken at the highest level, though his Principal Secretary has talked to Prime Minister of Bangladesh in person. The Government will think over these suggestions.

Regarding BSF, I assure you that the situation prevailing today is quite different from what was six months ago to a year ago. There was a time when BSF personnel were deployed at border to check the consistent

illegal migration. Nowadays, when people are migrating due to torture and harassment, there should be absolutely different attitude. Sometimes excesses have been committed due to the mistakes, there can be no defence of it. Action has been taken against them at some places. There were incidents of shooting, but that was in darkness of night and they couldn't recognize them. I won't go in technicality. Whether they are migrants on refugee but as I have said at the end of the speech that :

[English]

"The Government of India, keeping in view the circumstances in which they have migrated, will deal with them with all the compassion and understanding they deserve."

[Translation]

and it applies to all the officers of the Government including BSF.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : I beg to differ with you. Still, the BSF is resorting to fire. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Even day before yesterday, in one of the districts, one person has been killed by the BSF. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : This is not a matter on which we have any differences. This is one matter on which the whole House is one.

[Translation]

You should know it that being in the Government, it is but natural that we do not expect from Bangladesh to behave in the manner in which our neighbour in the west has behaved. We have to make efforts to stop such harassment, such fomentation. Simultaneously, we have to maintain our friendly relationship with Bangladesh. Because of this attitude, I cannot say what you can say, journalists and political parties can say. At times, I am surprised to see that if it would have some other issue, so many people had said so many things all over the country. What I feel is that whatever has been written by journalists and in the magazines of Bangladesh is something that we do not find in our country. We miss that in our journalism. It should not be taken as communalism. It is not a issue of being a Hindu and a Muslim. However, this is also a fact that the then East Pakistan was transformed into Bangladesh with the assistance and cooperation of India.

* Not recorded

Bangladesh declared herself a secular state then. The scenario changed. Every country has a right to have her own constitution. But we should understand the purpose behind it. Then, there was a little more change. We maintained our friendly relationship with the previous Government. Now, the new Government have been formed. We still want to keep our friendship intact. You must have seen that even after Government's claims that it was criminal act, we have not said anything like that in our statement behind it. Then, there was a little more change. On the basis of the information I had said in first paragraph of my statement that it seems that main partners of Alliance in Government are guilty. That is why I have named BMP and Jamaat-e-Islami. The Government of India do not want to hide it. Expressing deep sorrow and anguish, I hope that the people who have come here forcibly and in compulsion, can return to Bangladesh and feel safe and live with honour. We would also like that the traditional relationship of friendship between India and Bangladesh may remain intact.

12.36 hrs.

RE: PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY FARMERS IN
THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN BIHAR DUE
TO NON-PROCUREMENT OF PADDY

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving the floor to Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav because he has given a notice for the Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJIHARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you. You gave ruling that I can raise this issue in Zero Hour. Under rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of business in the House, I have given an adjournment notice which is very much important, and urgent public interest. The hon. Speaker has the right to give his consent or non-consent regarding rule 56 under Rule 60A.

My subject relates to the problem of non-procurement of paddy from lakhs of farmers in Bihar which results in discontentment among them and they are against the FCI. The farmers are compelled for distress sale of their paddy. They are compelled to sale their paddy at Rs.200, Rs.250 and Rs.300 per quintal. Thus they are not getting even their cost. The farming has been given the status of a business of loss. During last year a total of 110 lac metric tonne of paddy was produced. Out of this only 7 thousand, 636 tonne paddy was purchased. This was procured at lower price. The farmers of Bihar could not get the benefit of MSP during the last year also. The farmers are not getting minimum

support prices of common and special grade 'A' paddy fixed at Rs.530 and Rs.560 per quintal respectively for this year also. The total procurement in the entire country till October is 3150449 tonnes. In Punjab only 97 lacs, 31 thousand and 248 tonnes of paddy was procured on MSP till 30 November. I do not like to mention any state but I would like to say that why double policy and double standard are being adopted? Why the Government of India have dicriminatory attitude against Bihar? Lakhs of farmers in Bihar are suffering from severe cold. Their children cannot buy books. The farmers cannot buy essential commodities from market. The only means to buy things from market is paddy for them. There is hue and cry among the farmers of Bihar and there is SOS call from them; keeping in view such situation a double policy and double standard should be averted for Bihar. The Government also gives some relaxation for procurement of farmers products but it was also not given there. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to mention the places where procurement has not been made.

The Kharif crops of 2001-2002 is ready but it has not been procured so far in Bihar. The procurement in West Bengal and Orissa is also nil. ...*(Interruptions)* In Orissa only 27066 tonnes of rice was procured till 28 November and the procurement of coarse grains in Karnataka, Rajashtan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar is nil. Maduwa is a major crop of Bihar like Maize and Millet in Rajasthan – not even a single coarse grain of Bihar has been procured. ...*(Interruptions)*. So keeping in view the justification of my proposal, permission for adjournment motion under rule 56 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business may be granted. If you reject it then please explain the reasons thereof because you have all rights. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, last week the Business Advisory Committee decided to discuss the procurement policy also. So, we are going to discuss this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI SADAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the order of the Supreme Court.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except the statement of Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

...*(Interruptions)*^{*}

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the order of Supreme Court under the scheme to withdraw diesel buses in Delhi, about 9000 diesel buses are to be withdrawn till 31st January, 2002. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a fleet of 12,000 buses in Delhi and out of which 9000 buses will be withdrawn till 31st January, 2002 from roads in Delhi. The Delhi Transport Department and Delhi police are bent upon to implement the order of Supreme court strictly. ...*(Interruptions)* Even they do not bother about hardships of public and school children in Delhi. The Supreme Court is overlooking the ground realities in passing such orders. For example, the Union Minister of Petroleum Shri Ram Naik has given in writing that he can provide CNG for only 150 extra buses in one month, if 9000 extra buses will start till 1 January, 2002 which is totally impossible, wherefrom CNG will be provided for them?

The Minister of Petroleum Shri Ram Naik has given an affidavit in the Supreme court that the Government can provide CNG gas only for 4500 buses till March, 2002*(Interruptions)* In the status report given by the Government of Delhi in the Supreme Court on 20 November, 2001 it has been informed that 4788 CNG buses have already reached in Delhi. Now, there is no scope of more CNG buses till March, 2002. Therefore, it is a compulsion for bus owners to run their diesel buses. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have to say with regret that the orders of the Supreme Court either it is regarding transporters or small scale industries – all are far distant from ground realities. ...*(Interruptions)* For example, the Supreme Court earlier ordered that all vehicles in Delhi will have to be run by CNG. Out of about 50 thousand three wheelers and taxis 30 thousands three -wheelers and taxis have been converted into CNG by their owners. But the Supreme Court said that its order was not for three-wheelers and taxis.

During the last year about 25 thousand small scale and cottage industries were sealed or closed down and as a result of this almost two and half lakh workers became jobless. The owners of the factories which were sealed during the last year are ready to submit affidavit that they would change their vocation but their factories are not being desealed. About 2.5 to 3 lakh families have been ruined. ...*(Interruptions)* while sealing the factories last year factory owners were assured that they will be shifted to Bawana by developing an industrial area there by October, 2001. Not to speak of development of Bawana Industrial Area, power, water

and sewer lines have not been provided there till now and allotment is not possible at all yet.

Till what time Delhites will suffer on account of the order of Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)* In the last week of the last session of Lok Sabha all MPs from Delhi met Shri Lal Krishna Advani, Minister of Home Affairs and after discussion it was decided that on the next date if the Supreme Court does not make any amendment to these orders then Government will bring an ordinance in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* After that meeting Shri Ram Naik, Union Minister of Petroleum indirectly announced before Press. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. There are other important notices also. Today more than forty hon. Members have given important notices. You are not allowing other Members to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Four Minutes
Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

**RE: PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY FARMERS
IN THE COUNTRY PARTICULARLY IN BIHAR
DUE TO NON-PROCUREMENT
OF PADDY-CONTD.**

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, BIHAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that during 3000 hour hon. Devendra Prasad had given a notice of an issue about which we met in your chamber and submitted before you. I want to say this much only that this question pertains to Bihar. Shri Devendra Prasad jee discussed about the grievances of farmers of Bihar and as per rule we put the motion before you. Mr.

Speaker, Sir, we would like to request you to hold a discussion on our motion after it's acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER : O.K. we should hold the discussion.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit about the adjournment motion, which we have given. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJIHARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should respond on it. This is a serious issue.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when discussion took place on agriculture, many hon. Members felt that the purchase of paddy is an important issue from the view point of farmers, and therefore the discussion should also take place on Paddy. But unfortunately, the Minister of Agriculture could not answer it separately. Therefore, many hon. Members that day also demanded that there should be a separate discussion on the purchase of paddy. Today, the Government have no hesitation in discussing the points raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavjee and other hon. Members. If you permit and the House agrees, we can discuss over it on coming Monday itself in which the Minister may reply after discussion.

14.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to ensure remunerative price to the BT. Cotton growers of Gujarat**

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (JAMNAGAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a controversy on B. T. Cotton in Gujarat have come up as a result of which great loss is incurring to farmers. To hold discussion in this regard and to solve the problems of farmers a team from Central

Government came to Gujarat but without any talk and without taking any decision that central team went back from Gujarat. In large quantity this B. T. Cotton has flooded the market and no purchase could now be done, from the side of Gujarat and M.P. The move of purchase of this B. T. Cotton has failed.

Pesticides companies want the closure of B. T. cotton because very few pesticides are required in it.

I would urge and demand from the Government that this B.T. cotton should be purchased and the farmers should get remunerative price for it.

- (ii) **Need for early completion of construction work of national highway between Dhulla and Surat in Gujarat.**

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (MANDAVI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir work is in progress on Dhulia-Bajipur-Kodadara-Surat highway. There is heavy traffic on this natural highway resulting into frequent traffic jam. There are so many industrial centres situated on this route and the vehicles going from North India to South-India take this route. There is so much of importance of this highway from the view point of trade.

I urge upon the Union Government to expedite the construction of Dhulia- Surat highway.

- (iii) **Need to ensure benefits of Central schemes to eligible persons in rural areas of the country**

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (BILASPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the survey list of the people living below poverty line has been considered the base line for the welfare of poor labourers and farmers all over India. The people in the list are getting the benefit of the said scheme. But due to non-inclusion of their names in the list of poverty line has precluded them from taking the advantage of economic development and for self-reliance. At times they have to run from pillar to post and survey list has become defective because many a time teachers are deputed for the survey work. Whatever people suggested they wrote likewise and a result of which really poor have been left out. Survey list should be prepared as per the records of Patwari with a view to minimise errors.

I, therefore, submit that due to migration of people in search of employment and due to non-inclusion of people of the opposite camps in the list of people living

below the poverty line by elected representatives of village Panchayats. People are sad and helpless. It is requested that the survey list of people living below poverty line should be amended and order for re-survey for the inclusion of those left out should be issued.

(iv) Need for early commissioning of F.M. channel facility at Jaipur, Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is submitted that five years back F.M. channel was inaugurated in Jaipur which has not till now commenced its operation while F.M. channel is broadcasting programme in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Mumbai and Kanpur. Due to non-availability of the channel, people of Rajasthan are deprived of devotional songs and news.

I request the Union Government that F.M. channel should commence its broadcast so that people of Rajasthan may get its benefit.

[English]

(v) Need to withdraw the reported move to disinvest Hotel Ashok, Bangalore

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR) : Sir, the reported move by the Centre to lay off the non-viable units of ITDC is ill conceived. To be specific, I am much disturbed over the inclusion of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore in this list of disinvestments. No doubt the recent incidents of global terrorism predict a declining trend in tourist traffic affecting the viability of hotel industry. But Bangalore has enough potential to sustain hotel establishments. Located in a prime commercial area with all infrastructure and regular clients, Hotel Ashok, Bangalore needs better management and marketing, and disinvestment is no answer. More than jeopardising the livelihood of the workmen and their families, this questionable attempt by the Centre will expose the incompetence on the part of the ITDC to run a hotel like many others do successfully in private sector. It is reported that bids have been received from private hoteliers for Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, and this itself indicates the intentions of the bidders to revive the Hotel and make it commercially viable.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Centre to abandon this ill-conceived move to disinvest its stock in Hotel Ashok at Bangalore and its other units.

(vi) Need to convert Mariani-Mokokchung-Tuensang road in Nagaland into a double-lane road for all-round development of the region

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (NAGALAND) : Sir, an important and strategic single-lane road in the eastern most region, which passes through Mokokchung, Tuensang and Zunebhuto districts of Nagaland State, serves as a life-line of communication for the people of this region. This road is of great significance for the people of these hilly areas as it connects these districts with the plains of Assam. This road, having an overall length of 185 kms, originates from NH-37 at Jorhat in Assam to Tuensang via Mariani-Mokokchung-Chare. This road was originally constructed by the Border Roads Organisation to single-lane specifications during the year 1973. But over a period, the traffic intensity on this road has increased manifold. This road, however, poses severe problems in the movement of heavy vehicles due to single-lane road width, hill section, limited radius of curvature and increased traffic intensity/volume. Problems in movement of heavy vehicles is affecting the overall economic development of these districts severely due to increased cost of transportation and limited load carrying capacity of the road.

I would request the Government of India to improve the Mariani- Mokokchung- Tuensang road by converting it into a double-lane which would play a vital role in socio-economic development of this area and all round prosperity of the people.

(vii) Need to waive the condition requiring registered agreement for schools/registered societies being constructed with the aid of MPs Local Area Development Fund

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (PHULPUR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of whole House and the Government towards the registered agreement with regard to the financial assistance given for the construction of schools and registered societies from MP fund. Every school or registered societies will have to spend 10 to 15 thousand rupees per lakh on stamp papers and getting the agreement which is a heavy burden on these institutions which do not get any assistance because such institutions are financially weak. That is why for construction work money is given from MP fund.

I wrote a letter to District Collector, Allahabad

regarding the one lakh rupees to be given to no assistance getting, recognised schools and institutions of my Phulpur, parliamentary constituency of Allahabad but the district collector has sent the notice of purchase of Stamp papers worth 62 rupees 50 paise per thousand and to get registered agreement done by each school as a result of which constructive activities are not being undertaken in schools. In this connection, it has come to notice that Department/Ministry of law is pressurising them for registered agreement.

I demand from you and the Government that conditionalities of getting registered agreement should be lifted and construction work in schools and institutions should be started as early as possible by a token stamp paper or affidavits.

(viii) Need to take steps for revival of fertilizers factory at Gorakhpur, U.P.

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (GHOSI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government towards fertiliser factory at Gorakhpur (U.P.) which is closed for the last 10 years and on the recommendation of BIFR, Government wants to close it. If the factory would be closed the future of employees will be gloomy. The employees and their families would become a victim of starvation. The employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were appointed in the said factory after 1980 due to late implementation of reservation policy in it. In such circumstances it would be inhuman to give them compulsory or voluntary retirement on short service.

For the last few years employees, public and public representatives are demanding that in public interest the only important factory of Poorvanchal should not be allowed to close in the light of which various honourable ex-Prime Ministers and present honourable Prime Minister had announced to restart it on the basis of new technique.

So, as announced by previous and present Government, I would request the Government to start fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur on the basis of new technique for the welfare of employees, development of Poorvanchal and in the public interest.

[English]

(ix) Need to expedite construction of over-bridges at railway level crossings in Karur Parliamentary constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI M. CHINNASAMY (KARUR) : Sir, the function

for laying foundation stones was held for the construction of three road over-bridges namely Lalapet, Karur Town and Karur bypass road at railway level crossings in my Karur Parliamentary Constituency. Out of three, the work has not yet started even after two years on two of them, namely Lalapet and Karur Town. The work for Karur NH- 7, is also not in progress. In spite of repeated representations to the Government, no action seems to have been taken so far. Vehicular traffic is increasing day-by-day. The passengers have to wait for more than an hour during the closure of railway gates. Karur, being a big business and export and import city, lot of business people are suffering a lot without proper facilities by non-construction of railway over-bridges. School going children as well as patients are facing problems during the closure of railway gates. I request the Government to take note of this problem and allocate sufficient funds for early completion of the above said railway over-bridges to facilitate the people of Karur Constituency.

(x) Need to set up industries in backward districts of Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (ARRAH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhojpur, Kamoor, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jahanabad of Bihar State and Dulhin Bajar, Paliganj of Paliganj subdivision of Patna district and Masori block are affected by extremism. Reason being that there are no industries in that area. There are thousands of educated unemployed youths in these districts. They are facing the problem of starvation. Agricultural labourers also have no work. They are compelled to depart from main stream and are associating with anti-social elements. The condition of agriculture is also bad.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the Government to set up industries in these districts as soon as possible so that these helpless people could get employment and could lead normal life.

[English]

(xi) Need to create more cold storage for fruits and vegetables in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu

SHRI V. VETRISLVAN (KRISHNAGIRI) : Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency in Dharmapuri district has got very high potential for the growing of Mangoes, Guava, Grapes and other fruits, fresh Greens and

Vegetables, Tamarind and flowers. All of them grow excessively during seasons and very scarcely during off-seasons. Without proper storage facilities, the farmers and agro-making agents were unable to store these agro produces for a long time as they are fast perishable. As a result of huge production during the seasonal times, the prices of these agro-produces fall very steeply and the farmers, marketing people invariably incur heavy losses. During the off-season the production of agro-products are very less and due to scarcity, the prices shoot up and common public suffer a lot. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to create more cold-storage facilities in my Parliamentary constituency, Krishnagiri, for the benefit of farmers, agro-marketing agencies and common public as a whole.

(xii) Need to review the decision to categorise certain Gram Panchayats as 'Urban' in Kerala by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (BADAGARA) : Recently, the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) Authorities have classified certain Grama Panchayats as 'Urban' in an indiscriminate manner and raised the rent from Rs. 220 to Rs. 360 bimonthly and brought down the number of free calls to 150 from 250. These Grama Panchayats which are identified as urban by the BSNL authorities are having neither the advantages nor the developments of Urban centres. For all purposes, they are under the Control of Panchayat Raj Institutions and not under Nagarapalika Act. Several Panchayats in my constituency, Badagara are now termed as 'Urban' and people are put to great disadvantage. There is no justification in this new classification since certain other Panchayats within the same Telephone Exchange are retained as 'Rural'. Moreover, there is no improvement in the Service rendered by the BSNL authorities after this new classification. It is also very difficult to understand the yardstick by which BSNL has made the new classification. I request the hon. Minister for Telecommunications to examine the matter and give necessary directions to bring down the rent to Rs. 220 and raise the free calls to 250.

14.23 hrs.

**EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up item no. 15. Prof. Pramanik, you can continue your speech now.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK (MATHURAPUR) : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, in continuation of my incomplete speech on the 29th November on the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2001, I rise to conclude it.

Sir, as I told at that time and still I tell now that the explosive substances and the special category of explosive substance have not been properly defined.

The definition is incomplete, improper and not precise. So, it should be correctly and precisely defined. In law, everything should be precise, pointed and clear because the implications are very important and grave. So, it should be properly defined.

Now, there is nothing as special category of explosive. Explosive substances are either conventional or non-conventional. The conventional explosive substances are defined under four categories. One is the blast category such as dynamite which is used for construction in mines and tunnels. The second one is primary explosives which are being used as detonators such as Leadazide and Mercury Fulminate. The third one is the lethal explosives which are included here as special category of substances. It is actually the military explosives such as RDX, PETN, etc.

There are so many military explosive substances. And the fourth one is a propellant explosive which is used to give acceleration to the ballistic missiles or to the rockets, such as black powder or nitro-cellulose mixed with Ethyl Ether and Ethyl Alcohol. But here special category of explosives is meaningless. It should be correctly, properly and scientifically defined. It cannot be defined according to one's own desire. Scientifically, it has got a specific meaning.

The second thing I wanted to include is non-conventional explosive substance, that is, the nuclear substances like Uranium-235 and Plutonium. Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps, you have seen in the newspapers that small atom bomb and trashcan atom bombs are the realities.

1426 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

The sub-critical mass of this nuclear substance can be rendered critical by suitable configuration and compression. Only one kilogram of Uranium-235 or Plutonium can be used to make a small atom bomb which is called as 'dirty atom bomb or suitcase atom bomb or trashcan atom bomb. So, it is the reality. One

bomb with one kilogram of Uranium-235 or Plutonium is equivalent to 300 metric tonnes of TNT. I know trashcan atom bomb is a very peculiar type of bomb. Just explosive is to be put inside. If a conventional one is blasted, its radioactive fragments will pollute the whole atmosphere. It will pollute immediately whatever our big cities are there, such as New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata. Later on, thousands will die of cancer and the whole population will have to be evacuated from this city because of radiation. So, it is a very dangerous explosive. This should be included here.

Non-conventional explosive substances should be included in this Bill. Only one kilogram will be sufficient enough to destroy the city. That bomb can easily be constructed. Now, it is in the newspaper that suitcase atom bombs are in the hands of the Talibans. Perhaps, you have seen it in the newspaper. According to scientists, this is the reality.

Another one that I tried most is not to introduce the capital punishment. Civilised people are of the opinion that capital punishment should be abolished. I have told this previously. Again I will tell you this. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, God alone can take life because he alone can give it. We have no right to take the life of the others. One should be very particular about that. You are making a law. I do not know what do you mean by ordinary explosive. What do you mean by special category of explosive? It is meaningless to me because it should be scientifically defined. An explosion is there. No human life is lost. No property is lost. Still there is a capital punishment, that is, life imprisonment for the explosive and capital punishment for the special category of explosive. It is very strange. The consequences are being the same but the punishments are different. I told you this. If a man is killed by a pipe gun or a revolver, what is the difference? The consequence is that the man is dead. But one is killed by a pipe gun and the other by a revolver. So, why will the punishment be different? Explosion is done by the explosive. If an explosion is done by the special category of explosives, according to your term, the punishment is capital punishment.

I would request you to withdraw the provision for capital punishment. You may give as rigorous a punishment as possible like rigorous life imprisonment but not capital punishment. In this connection, hon. Chairman, I would like to remind our hon. Minister who has brought in this Bill of what happened to Robes Sphere. He introduced the guillotine during the French Revolution and that very guillotine fell on his neck. So, lawmakers

should remember that history. One should be very cautious before introducing capital punishment. ...
(Interruptions)

I think, my time is short.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please conclude within one or two minutes.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I will not take much time. I am very precise. I am a student of mathematics. I would conclude within one or two minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when it comes to Military explosives, the use of the expression 'special category of explosives' is meaningless. The hon. Minister should understand his or he must consult his advisors. Military explosives include TNT, RDX, cyclotrimethylene PETN, trinitronitramine, cyclotol, pentolite, etc., which are not included in the Bill. I mention all this because military explosives include many such substances that are high explosives but in the Bill all the substances are not included. What will happen when this Bill is enacted and applied to other chemicals and explosives that are not included here? So, there should be a provision for military explosives.
...*(Interruptions)*

Anthrax is not an explosive. It is a biological weapon.

Trash atom bomb is a reality now according to nuclear scientists of the world. I am mentioning this so that the hon. Minister might please include this also.

A provision has been put in here that the District Magistrate would decide the matter. My amendment is that it should be by a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class. A District Magistrate deals only with development activities, etc. So, this should be decided by a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class; not even of the Second Class.

I have given notice for amendments. If you permit, when I move my amendments, I would be allowed to speak again for a few minutes on those amendments.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (BERHAMPUR, ORISSA) : I rise to support the amending provisions of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, as being amended now.

Before I go into the main provisions of the amending Act itself, I would like to go into the genesis of this Act. Let us start with the Explosives Act of 1884. The definition of the Explosives Act would clarify certain

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

matters that have been raised by Prof. R.R. Pramanik.

In the Explosives Act, 1884, an 'explosive substance' has been defined as 'gun powder, TNT, fulminate of mercury etc.', as he was mentioning, 'manufactured to produce a practical effect of explosion or pyrotechnic effect'. From that, we have to come to the Explosive Substances Act.

I am not going into the Explosives Act. What he said about the military hardware and other explosives would be covered by the Explosives Act, 1884. In the aftermath of the partition of Bengal and all those difficulties the then Government had faced, this Explosive Substances Act came into force. For making explosives certain items are necessary. Those items might look innocuous.

Those items may look innocent to start with, but taken together, they may go into pyro-technique effect or explosive effect. I give instances of nitro glycerine, which is being used; different types of articles are being taken into consideration for preparing nitro glycerine.

Sir, only a few days back, I suppose, there has been an explosion in Itarsi. So far as preparation of nitro-glycerine is concerned, merely potash, camphor, sulphur and such type of things ordinarily could not create any problem, but when they are sensitised they explode, and explode with a view to create a devastation among the people who have been living in that area or in the society at large. That is why, the Explosive Substances Act was enacted in those days and because of technological advances and sadistic behaviour of human beings and the vicarious pleasure that some groups of people may get in killing persons mercilessly, as if they are killing flies. That is why, the Explosive Substances Act had to be amended from time to time. For this purpose only, this amending provision has come.

Sir, I would beg to differ with Prof. Pramanik when he said that capital punishment should not be there. May I say let an individual suffer, but let the nation not grieve. That should be the cardinal principle. Whenever you are thinking of enacting a provision, it is necessary if death occurs or there is an intention to cause death, a person who has been creating this type of effect should be terminated from this world. That should be the cardinal principle whenever we think of jurisprudence. That is why, I beg to differ with him.

Now, I give another instance. He has indicated about TNT -tri nitro-toluene. If benzene and nitrogen

are compounded together, a formulation is prepared by which TNT comes up. Now, that formulation can be different with different ingredients. In preparing a formulation, a scientist of great intellect can make some other things, not to look like TNT but to look like something else and create devastation in society. That is why, it has been very clearly indicated in this amending provision.

Sir, I would invite the attention of 'all of us to Section 2(b), and the last sentence itself :

"causing explosion and any other substance and a combination thereof which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for the purposes of this Act."

So, it is an unending process by which the Central Government by notification can say as to what are the combinations that explode in a given point of time or in a given situation. That is why, it is an elastic provision which should not be having any difficulty to understand. He had indicated about atomic fusion and fission. That is why, as he is a Physicist, I cannot explain those things to him. But I, being a police man go by the Act itself.

Sir, the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 says :

"Atomic energy means energy released from atomic nuclei as a result of any process including any fission and fusion processes."

Fission is not in the Explosive Substances Act; it is only fusion that is being taken into account. If my knowledge is correct, as I said I am not a Physicist, so what I would like to say is. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a difference between a scientist and a police officer. He is a Scientist.

SHRI ANADI SAHU : Sir, I, being a Police Officer, am not going into the realities of facts. We have an Atomic Energy Act itself where penal provisions are there. In case it is necessary, as he has indicated about Taliban and that we should take action against them, it can come within the purview of the Explosive Substances Act. There will be no difficulty at all. But it would require the amendment of the Atomic Energy Act itself to bring all these provisions into the purview of the Explosive Substances Act.

Sir, so far as the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill is concerned, it has three stages.

One is that there must be explosive substances; there must be special category explosive substances. As I have indicated earlier, technological advances have made rapid strides. There is Research Development Explosive (RDX), Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and there are many other things which have very high plasticity and total destruction which cannot be ordinarily detected by metal detectors, by sniffer dogs or by human eyes themselves. It may look like a liquid. As you have seen in *The Mahabharata*, Maya Dava had prepared a pond which looked as if there was nothing but only stone. It was so transparent and there was some other thing which looked transparent but stone was there. So, the human-beings may be misled because of the high technical advances which have been made by persons who would like to destroy this world by the vicarious pleasure they take in destruction.

As I said earlier, there are two types of explosives— one is explosive substances and the second is special category explosive substances. So far as the explosive substances are concerned, stringent provisions have not been indicated. But so far as the special category explosive substances are concerned, that is the second category, stringent punishment has been indicated because that is creating or causing much devastation in the present Indian society.

I would invite your attention to POTO. Why has POTO been brought in? It is brought in because it is necessary to curb the activities of terrorists and the normal laws of the land are not adequate enough to curb these activities. That is why the special provisions have been brought in. The difference between the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act and the POTO is that the latter it is a sunset law; POTO is a sunset law whereas this is a continuous process, till it is amended. But I may inform that this amending provision is more stringent than the POTO itself.

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs, in its deliberation, made a very far-reaching remark. It is a prophetic remark. It is in para 11.2. It says :

"The Committee was of the view that the Government may bring in a comprehensive piece of legislation to deal with all kinds of terrorists, subversive activities to suit the existing situation."

This Committee was presided over by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Members from all the parties were present there, including Dr. Raghu: ansh Prasad Singh. ... (Interruptions) Why was this remark given by

the Standing Committee on Home Affairs? It was given because the existing provisions are not adequate. ... (Interruptions) Kindly allow me to speak. Kindly do not disturb me.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Recommendation is for comprehensive law and not for draconian law. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is in the list so please speak when your turn will come.

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU : Sir, I would request the hon. Member to allow me to complete my speech. He should not disturb me. I am not saying anything. I am only quoting from the remarks of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The report had been presented to both Houses of Parliament and on the basis of this the Rajya Sabha has already passed this amending provision.

That is why I said that whenever there is necessity of stringent provisions, they should come. Now POTO has come in order to ensure that those of the terrorists who are creating trouble be taken to task and put inside the prison in a proper manner. The steps indicated are not draconean.

You will kindly see that in the case of special category of explosive substances it has been clearly indicated as to what are the penal provisions that are there. They are death or rigorous imprisonment for life which have been indicated. That is why rigorous imprisonment is necessary to prevent people from manufacturing special types of explosive substances whereas in case of ordinary explosive substances the punishment is upto 10 years It has been taken into account to indicate that some sort of a coercive method has to be adopted to prevent people from manufacturing these explosive substances, special category explosive substances.

I would say that minimum punishment lies to be prescribed in any Act that is to come, including the POTO. In POTO minimum punishment of five years has been provided for. It is necessary to act as a deterrent for people who are committing crimes at their will, as they like. This is absolutely necessary. But, I am sorry to inform the hon. Minister, through the Chair, that the penal provisions which have been indicated in Clause 4 and Clause 5 are not adequate. A minimum punishment

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

should have been provided in those two clauses also. I say this because our aim is to see that people who are making explosive substances, people who are intending to make special category explosive substances, and people who have been having laboratories to make formulations to prepare special category explosive substances are taken to task.

There might be a feeling among some sections that even those who do not have any intention of making any explosive substances, or special category explosive substances, will be taken to task. No, Sir, that is not correct. I would invite your attention to Clause 5, where it has been indicated that it will be done on reasonable suspicion only. That means, *mens rea*. In the criminal jurisprudence, *mens rea* is a very important concept. But, I would suggest that as in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, the burden of proof should be put on the accused himself to prove his innocence. Here in this Act, mere possession should be punishable as in the case of forged currency notes. If we give any latitude, the courts may give their interpretation and the entire purpose of the process by which this amending provisions are brought into force will be defeated.

To come to sanction for prosecution, as a policeman I have seen that it used to take years to get sanction for prosecuting persons under Explosive Substances Act. It is absolutely necessary now that the District Magistrates be authorised to give sanction. It is being sought to be done through this amending provision. If you give it to judicial authorities, any type of judicial intervention is likely to take place and that would be time-consuming. I am sorry to say that the judiciary does not take into account the reality that is prevalent in the field. The District Magistrate is an officer of high rank. If he gives sanction for prosecution, there should be nothing wrong in that. There are many other laws under which sanction for prosecution is given by the District Magistrate. Take the case of Section 25 of the Arms Act. Powers have been delegated by the State Governments. The District Magistrates have been exercising their power in a very judicious manner. In case the power is not exercised in a judicious manner, anybody can go to the High Court and other courts to get redressal. It should not be thought that the District Magistrate is not the right authority to accord sanction.

I know of many instances in the thirty years of my police-life, in which the District Magistrates have refused to give their sanction for prosecution under Arms Act, for reasons they had indicated in their order sheets.

We should find out ways by which an expeditious step is taken to prosecute the accused persons who are going round creating lots of trouble. Take the case of LTTE which has caused devastation, and which has been causing some sort of devastation in the South; take the case of the North-East area where lots of terrorists are working; take the case of ISI personnel who have been creating problems. Take terrorists belonging to Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad and all other terrorist organisations who are sub-human characters. I would call them that, who do not bat their eyelids before killing hundreds of people. Within the last five years, something like five thousand explosions have taken place, and hundreds and thousands of people have been killed. If you do not have very stringent measures in place, it will be very difficult to curb these activities.

That is why, now you will see that the POTO and the Explosive Substances amending provisions will go together and strengthen the hands of Administration.

It is not the question of Central Government; it is not the question of any State Government. Entire India has to be taken into account to ensure that the people do not suffer and to ensure that those who are intentionally indulging in the wrong doings must be curbed in a very efficient and firm manner.

With these few words I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Explosive Substance Act presented in the House for consideration basically dates back to 1908, at that time, there was no big research. Now new Explosive Substance Bill has been presented in the House. New research is that RDX is powder like substance which causes explosion. We have not seen RDX but we have read in newspaper that one kilogram RDX was found somewhere and five kilogram RDX was found somewhere. Incidents of explosions occurred and everything ruined, the property of people destroyed. Prof. Pramanik, has defined about explosive substance. Definition should be such that everybody could understand it. The definition of explosive substance is the substance which is explosive by definition. If somebody asks about a man then such a definition should be told to him that he could recognize the man by definition. Such definition is no definition. The definition of explosive substance should be such that a substance which is solid, liquid or gas, it does reaction and it increases pressure and temperature.

The definition which has been given, according to it, if somebody burn cracker in a village then it would also come in explosive substance. During Diwali we all burn cracker, in such a situation, it would be implemented on all...(*Interruptions*). It would be a good law if definition of explosive substance would be proper. It could not be passed in Rajya Sabha, therefore, it has been brought again. But again officers are saying the same thing, there is no change. So first of all its definition should be corrected.

Secondly, there is a provision in this Bill that if somebody is in the possession of explosive substance he would be given capital punishment. It is very harsh punishment. Suppose if any mischievous person keeps such substance in the house of any innocent person then that innocent person would be punished in whose house that substance has been found. So there is a need to amend it. Innocent person should not be punished by this law. The principle of jurisprudence is that it is not so bad if any guilty person could be left without punishment but no guiltless person should be punished.

But what you are calling jurisprudence it is principle of jurisprudence. In this case there is very harsh law, the person who is not related to it could not understand it. A provision is there that if explosive substance is found with anybody he would be given capital punishment.

In case, so as to implicate someone, something is kept in his pocket and then he is apprehended, it would be said that since that particular thing was found from his pocket, he would be hanged. They should implement the law only after it is proved that the particular person had deliberately kept the thing with him; otherwise in case something is kept on the farmer's land, they will implicate him. The farmer shall be apprehended even if some explosive is put and found from his hay and fodder. Therefore, the law should be very clear in that if someone is tried to be implicated under conspiracy, he should have scope to get free from the allegation, failing which the criminal elements shall implicate the innocent which shall, further, lead to bad blood. As such, this law seeks amendments.

Sir, this explosive dates back to Alfred Nobel who had invented dynamite. Noble prizes are being given away from the earnings obtained from this invention. They are retaining the law of 1908. Now atomic and nuclear explosives are being made and as we learn and come to know through newspapers too, the criminals have also procured these explosives at places. Uranium, plutonium and radio-active materials are available to

them and I wonder, in what way and what sort of provisions they have provided to take care of this situation. They managed an atomic implosion at Pokhran leading to a lot of clamour in the world. I wonder whether they have laws pertaining to such explosive substance. None can go free in such cases if there are provisions on Government level. I have read the clause which speaks nothing about it. These laws should be properly examined. The law relating to conventional explosive materials and the recent one pertaining to modern explosives should be covered by proper definitions. In view of the atomic experiment of the Government including Phokharan explosion, it shall let the criminals go scot free. However, the laws they are framing shall pack all Government personnel to jails. There is the draconian provision of capital punishment. As Mr. Pramanik says, anthrax will not form part of the list of modern nuclear substances since it is comparatively less hazardous. The hon. Home Minister was at unease when the letter carrying the powder reached the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now, they are getting it examined. The hon. professor says that anthrax powder shall not be considered in the purview of explosive substances. There is already a lot of related scare in the world. This too should be taken care of as advancement is taking place. However, no such draconian law be formed by which the innocent may get punished. The present law under formation is very dangerous and strict as well as disruptive and it requires suitable remedial action.

They claim that this one is a law stricter than POTO. In context of POTO, the hon. Home Minister has said to have already calmed down terrorism to a great extent and now they are going to tackle terrorism without POTO. Then why is POTO needed. ...(*Interruptions*). So we will not allow them to do what they are doing and we will fervently oppose it. If they are going to amend it, we shall support it.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST) : Sir, I rise to support the Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill which has already been discussed, amended and passed in the Rajya Sabha.

Nowadays, the whole nation is afraid, frightened and panic-stricken because when and where the explosion will take place, nobody knows. I still remember the day when the then hon. President of India, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, was in Calcutta. We went to the Raj

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

Bhavan to submit some memorandum to the President, when he told us that a severe explosion had taken place in Mumbai which had caused huge damage to both the life and property of the common people and the economy of the nation as a whole. RDX was responsible for this explosion. People of this country actually became aware of the word RDX when this explosion had taken place in Mumbai.

While going through the Bill I realise that this Bill seeks to include some explosive substances, which includes RDX, High melting explosives, Tri Nitro Toluene, low temperature plastic explosives and a few others. This is not a big amending Bill. A provision regarding rigorous punishment, involving life imprisonment, is also there. We are more concerned about some serious incidents taking place, particularly in a few States like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Northeastern regions. It is always to be seen that the persons actually involved in such type of explosions should be dealt with firmly. The criminals, who are activating their actions either through explosions, detonators or remote control should not be spared at all. We have seen a number of such incidents in our country. There was an explosion in our State at NJP Railway Station. It took place through the remote control and detonators.

Those guilty of causing huge damage not only to the life and property of common individuals but also to the Indian economy should be dealt with severely. I fully agree that the punishment be extended and it should be made as the life imprisonment. It is always to be seen that such powers should not be misused. District Magistrates have been fully authorised, in place of the Central Government, to take control of this issue. Some of our colleagues have mentioned that it should be handed over to the judicial magistrates. While others suggested that District Magistrates will be sufficient to do the work. We apprehend that on many occasions political motivations may cause damages to the opponent political Party. It may be utilised for such activities. I apprehend, as mentioned by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, if somebody is carrying dynamite in some lorry for tunnel work, will he be arrested?

These are the points which are to be discussed because explosives are used for the development work also. Therefore, we have to keep this in mind. We use dynamite for the development work. So, who will actually detect? If somebody is driving a lorry carrying dynamite for some development purpose and

he gets arrested on the road, will he be saved? So, certificates are to be issued in such cases in a very proper manner.

Sir, this Bill has no restrictions. The RDX has newly been introduced. So many other explosives have been inducted in this Bill. Nobody knows if, after five years, again many other explosives may emerge. Now, anthrax is being discussed in the House. So long as terrorism at the international level is growing, these ideas have to be penetrated in the minds of the people of this country also because India is the worst sufferer of terrorism. In Jammu and Kashmir, these types of explosives are being used. So many dreaded criminals are operating from Dubai and other countries. So many notorious and anti-social criminals of the world are operating from abroad. They are sending RDX and other types of explosives.

So, on behalf of my Party, I fully support the Bill. We fully believe that this is a very timely Bill, but the Minister should be cautious that this is not misused and that these powers are properly used. The purpose of adopting this Bill should be properly put in the minds of those who would use it. They should feel that the Government is very cautious in using more and more stringent powers so that these things can be stopped.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD) . Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the Bill relating to further amendment in Explosive Substance Act 1908. This is a very old law of 1908. In between mind of the men and mood of the society changed. Science has made a number of discoveries. Many things came up because of this. This is absolutely right that science is Bane as well as Boon and that is why these things are described here. RDX, PETN, HMX, TNT, LTPE, CE, OCTOL etc. come under explosive substances.

This is right that about five thousand explosions of RDX occurred in the country. This is also right that according to investigation reports, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Sardar Beant Singh Ex-Chief Minister of Punjab were assassinated with the use of RDX. This is definitely a serious matter. This is right that it is not been produced in our country. It is made outside but Government could not stop its entry as competently as it was expected to do. To stop the entry of these explosive substances, it is necessary that the system available with the Government should be modernised.

X-Ray machines cannot detect RDX at bus-stations,

railway stations and airports. However, so as to collect the information regarding entry of explosive substances and its exit points those is bringing it in the country, investigation process should be modernised. I would like to say that amendment is being incorporated in this law to put check on terrorist activities. The Hon. State Minister for Home Affairs should not forget that when amendment is made in this type of law or this kind of law is made in the name of terrorism, then law is misused on mass scale in the country. If the Government cannot learn a lesson from the law like TADA, these can not be a greater error. In our country approx. 76 thousand cases were registered under TADA, out of it, only in 760 cases, charges were proved on these people and such persons were informed that they were found guilty under TADA.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of this law is right but the intention to implement this law is not right. I wonder as to what will be the practical outcome of the law which you are making or whatever you are doing. I like that you must define explosive substance properly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we use explosive substances in marriages, processions etc. It is also used in Diwali fairs etc. We should take care of the fact that the poor person is not hurt under this law. There is a arrangement for death or life-long imprisonment by amending the law. Imprisonment in this is enough; there is no need for death-sentence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been said in the last para 6 that the word "District Magistrate" will be replaced for "Central Government" in section 7. We expect you to keep it free from the hands of State Governments. District Magistrate is the authorised person of State Government. I feel that if you do not appoint any reliable Investigating Agency to implement this, then definitely this law will be misused. That is why, you may constitute a Committee or think about some judicial magistrate or find out any other way. My point is that in spite of all these, whatever law is being made to contain terrorism in this country, is seemingly being misused continuously. I apprehended misuse of this law. As such it will be better if this law is reviewed by a reliable institution of law.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Explosive substances (Amendment) Bill brought by the hon'ble Minister. The original Act dates back to 1993. The hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill to deal with the explosive situation arisen in India due to active terrorist organisations. It

was necessary to make it more stringent and also because terrorists destroyed property worth crores of rupees in the country and lakhs of people were killed due to this explosive substance. This legislation has been brought to bring to an end the challenges of the terrorists.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the clause-3 of this Bill provides for capital punishment or life sentence to a person. I would say that in view of the situation that has arisen in the country today and the panic created, the Indian government has thereby made an effort to wipe out terrorism from all over the world. Such type of explosive substances are not manufactured in India but in Pakistan. These substances are brought from the Pakistan border to Rajasthan and Punjab and from there they reach Gujarat and Mumbai. Revolvers and shells can be detected through metal detector, but the new chemical explosive substances which are stalking the scene now, can hardly be detected through metal detectors in any manner. I, therefore, think that hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill here only belatedly. But in view of the prevailing conditions, he has strived to bring forward the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might recollect that our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was killed through RDX in 1991. Former Chief Minister of Punjab Shri Beant Singh also died due to RDX. As much as five thousand kilos of RDX has already been used in Rajasthan destroying property worth more than two thousand crore rupees and killing as many as 1400 people. Mumbai explosions were also caused by RDX. This substance is being manufactured in Pakistan which surreptitiously transports it to India and Nepal. Therefore, it is necessary to bring this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these days a new disease Anthrax has emerged. Anthrax is a kind of powder which is put into postage etc. The Government is not sure as yet whether this powder is white, red, black or yellow or if it is scented or something else. I mean to say that the Government should give a thought to this aspect also and it would be a good thing if the hon'ble Minister tries to bring Anthrax within the ambit of this legislation, otherwise this legislation will remain incomplete. Many things can be detected through metal detectors at the Airport, railway station or other places but these substances can not be detected through them. My request is that it should be ascertained as to what are those substances seized in the border areas of Rajasthan, Punjab and North Eastern States. The hon'ble Minister will have to make sure that those things are not exported to India.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

An effort has been made through this Bill to bring amendment to the effect that those people will be punished severely and strict action will be taken against those people who are found to possess things. I support his Bill and at the same time hope that he will also pay attention to remove all the deficiencies in the Bill. With this, I support this Bill wholeheartedly, I thank him also because this Bill has been brought at a time when terrorism is widespread in the country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Mr. Chairman Sir, all the hon. Members who participated in the debate, namely, Shri Adhir Chowdhary, Prof. R.R. Pramanik, Shri Anadi Sahu, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and Shri Ramji Lal Suman gave valuable suggestions.

In the recent past, there have been a number of instances involving explosive substances starting from Jammu and Kashmir to Tamil Nadu and extending up to the North-East also. In these bomb blasts, a number of persons have been killed, hundreds of people have been rendered crippled and property worth crores of rupees have been destroyed. The area of operations of most of the terrorists are not only in Jammu and Kashmir and the North-East but are also spread almost in all the States of the country. They are establishing contacts with international terrorists and are getting explosive substances. Besides this, the countries that are hostile to India are funding and supporting them and bringing these terrorists from across the border into this country. They are equipped with sophisticated equipment and explosive substances. In this escalated crime scenario, it has become all the more necessary to have a stringent legislation to keep pace with this escalated crime scenario in this country. The Act of 1908, which is already there, has no clear definition or distinction between conventional explosives and sophisticated lethal explosives. In the changed scenario, it has become all the more necessary to bring this legislation before this august House.

This Bill was discussed thoroughly on 18.2.2000 in Home Ministry's Standing Committee. They gave a number of suggestions. They were taken into consideration by the Government. With their suggestions, it was moved in the Rajya Sabha, and Rajya Sabha passed this Bill. Now, this has been brought before this House. All the hon. Members who spoke have given valuable

suggestions. The hon. Member who spoke first wanted to know as to how much of RDX is transported to this country and used in the explosives. He wanted this information. I am having the information for two years, for 1999 and 2000. As far as Improvised Explosive Devices are concerned, they are being improved year after year. Earlier the terrorists and extremists – whether they belong to North-East or Kashmir – used to activate IEDs in the land mines, but now they are activating these IEDs with remote control.

In the year 1999, the RDX seized from different States, including Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal was 1,378.950 kgs. In the year 2000, the RDX seized was 1,958.860 kgs. In the year 2001, up to June, the RDX seized was 418.050 kgs. So, this much of RDX was seized in this country.

As far as bomb explosions are concerned, in the year 1999, the total number of explosions were 3022. Here, the States include, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and the North-East. The highest number of explosions took place in Andhra Pradesh, the number being 1881.

As far as Improvised Explosive Devices are concerned, the total number of explosives used were 263. The highest number of Devices were used in Jammu and Kashmir, the number being 246.

In the year 2000, the total number of bomb explosions took place in this country were 2198. The highest number of explosions took place again in Andhra Pradesh, the number being 815.

As far as Improvised Explosive Devices are concerned, the total number of explosives used were 2,810 for killing civilians and soldiers. The highest number of Devices were used again in Jammu and Kashmir, the number being 2,584.

In the year 2001, up to June, the total number of bomb explosions were 485. The highest number of explosions took place in Uttar Pradesh, the number being 285.

The total number of bomb explosions that took place up to June were 235. The highest number of explosions took place again in Jammu and Kashmir, the number being 233.

Like this, bombs and Improvised Explosive Devices

are being indiscriminately used in this country. The situation is also very tense. Hon. Member, Prof. R.R. Pramanik highlighted a number of points with regard to this Bill. He was also kind enough to give me a suggestion to think about the various explosives which he has mentioned in his speech. He has mentioned a number of explosive substances used by the Army, contractors and other people. He has also spoken about the atomic explosives. He raised a number of queries and suggested that if I do not have the information with me, I can get that from the officials present in the gallery or from the senior colleagues. Fortunately, most of the queries raised by the hon. Member, have already been answered by Shri Anadi Sahu who had been an excellent Police officer.

My humble submission to the hon. Member is that the answer is already there in the Bill itself. The main point raised by the hon. Member was that the definition of the Act is not sufficient. That was his main query. He was asking the Government to include many explosive substances. He has mentioned a number of explosive substances.

In this Act, the remote control devices causing explosion shall be classified as a special category of the Explosive Substances Act. A special category 2(a) has been substituted here only with a clear definition. After sending this Bill to the Standing Committee, this has been clearly defined. The suggestion was given by the Members of the Standing Committee and that has been accepted. The rest of the things are only re-casting of the words in respect of Sections 3, 4 and 5 with regard to enhancement of punishment. Instead of "life imprisonment", the word "rigorous" has been added. That is with regard to the re-casting of the wording. The important thing is only the classification of the Special Category of the Explosive Substances Act.

Coming to this, I would like to state that this has been done after taking the advice of the Standing Committee. There is an addition after the term "remote control devices causing explosion". The term "remote control devices causing explosion and any other substance and a combination thereof which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify for the purposes of this Act." So, this suggestion is sufficient. Today, we may be discussing about various explosive substances mentioned by the hon. Member and about Research and Development Explosive (RDX), Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate (PETN), High Melting Explosive (HMX), Trinitrotoluene (TNT) and Low Temperature Plastic Explosive and so on. Unfortunately, tomorrow, we may

have to say about some more deterrent explosives. We do not know about them. So, this provision has been suggested to enable the Government or the investigating authority. Whatever points suggested by the hon. Member, those can be included if the Government feels it necessary. If the Government feels it, definitely, they can be included. I need not define it. I need not define all the explosive substances which are there throughout the country and throughout the world. So, whenever it is felt necessary, definitely it will be included. There is an enabling provision which has been, suggested by the Standing Committee. That has been accepted by the Government. With this enabling provision, there is an answer available to the hon. Member.

With regard to punishment, the Sections have been clearly defined. In Clause 3, sub-clause (b), in Section (3) the word "rigorous imprisonment has been added. Previously, the word "imprisonment" was only there. After accepting the suggestion of the Committee, in Clause 3, sub-clause (b), the word "rigorous" has been added. So far as the definition is concerned, there is a clear distinction between the conventional and lethal deadly weapon and that has been described. In Section 4, sub-clause (a and b) it has been mentioned:

"... the punishment for possessing explosives or conspiring to kill anybody or even attempting to kill..."

These distinctions have been clearly mentioned. Punishments have also been clearly mentioned in this provision. When an act is committed, when a person thinks of committing the offence, that has been clearly distinguished and the wording has been recast accordingly. So, there is no ambiguity or contradiction. It is crystal clear so far as the Bill is concerned.

Regarding death penalty, we cannot discuss or we cannot remove it from the Indian Penal Code while discussing this particular Bill. For removing death penalty, that has to be decided in various forms. At this point of time, we cannot discuss about death penalty.

The other point was punishment given to the same person. It was asked that how can a person be prosecuted and punished for the same offence. It is not correct. These offences are clearly defined. Attempting to cause blasting, possessing explosives or even indulging in blasting have been clearly defined. If a person can be killed with a stick, a person can also be killed by a revolver. Definitely, the gravity of the offence changes. It is so because a person who kills another person with a revolver will be prosecuted. It is read with the Arms

[Shri CH. Vidyasagar Rao]

Act also. Like that, if a person is killed by the explosive, it is a different thing. A person is who is killed by another with a stick is a different thing. It is different from homicide. When a person is killed by the explosive, it is read with this Act. So, it is not that there are no two punishments. Definitely, this depends upon the gravity of the offence that takes place.

Most of the points mentioned by the hon. Member Shri Pramanik have been highlighted. The hon. Member was definitely mentioning about the dynamites which are being used by the contractors. Like that, all other things have been mentioned. So far as the other conventional explosives and the dynamites which are used by the contractors, by the Army are concerned, all these explosive substances are dealt with by a separate Act, the Act of 1884 and the rules framed thereunder.

So, they can be prosecuted. Permission can be given to use those explosives which do not come under this provision. Only those lethal and other explosives which cannot be detected, have been included.

[Translation]

The substances which the hon'ble Member has mentioned as explosives, range from fire-crackers to Pokharan explosion and he goes on to include Anthrax also. The question of including Anthrax among explosives does not arise as it is not an explosive substance. Permission under separate Act is given for the explosive substance within crackers it is only then that the explosive is used. If some explosion takes place on account of that and someone dies due to that, then cases are booked followed by action thereon. It has got nothing to do with this Bill, which is regarding lethal weapons. I have already told about Anthrax.

[English]

therefore, I request Prof. Pramanik to withdraw those amendments. I have already mentioned that the Act is crystal clear. It has become all the more necessary in view of the escalated scenario of the country. Unless we pass this Bill, it would be very difficult to deal with the criminals and terrorists. Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members, through you, to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, 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.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 2 – Substitution of New Sections for Section 2 to 5 of Act 6 of 1908

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Pramanik, are you moving your amendments?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK (MATHURAPUR) : Sir, I beg to move.

Page 1,-

for lines 9 to 13 substitute-

"(a) the Explosive substance shall be deemed to include (i) conventional, such as solid, gas or liquid material which, when triggered, will release great amount of heat and pressure by way of a very rapid self sustaining exothermic composition and (ii) non- conventional, such as nuclear explosions critical and sub-critical, (1)

Page 2 line 6,

after "substance"

insert "which may come in future to be included in special category explosive substances list" (2)

...(Interruptions) Sir, I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The speech is not allowed at the time of moving the amendment. You have elaborately explained your point.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : After the speech of the Minister, I want to seek some clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has given his reply. What more explanation is required, Prof. Pramanik?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I want some clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What more explanation or clarification is required?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : If you permit me to speak, I would like to ask only two or three questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Members are not allowed to speak on their amendments.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I would like to seek a clarification on the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken elaborately for half-an-hour.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Only after the speech of the Minister, I want to seek some clarifications from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After when?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: As he has spoken now, I want some explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His reply is over.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I want some clarification and explanation. Please allow me. Only two minute is sufficient.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before the hon. Minister will move for passing of the Bill, you can ask two-three questions, not now.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You would be allowed at the third stage of the Bill to speak.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Prof. R.R. Pramanik to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,

after "any person who"

insert "knowingly, willfully," (3)

Page 2, lines 12 and 13,

omit "with imprisonment for life, or" (4)

Page 2, line 16,

After "endanger life"

insert "fatally" (5)

Page 2, line 16

after "or to cause"

insert "huge and" (6)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment 3,4,5 and 6 moved by Prof. R.R. Pramanik to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Punishment for attempt to cause explosion or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Pramanik, are you moving amendment Nos. 7 and 8?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, I am moving my amendments.

I beg to move :

Page 2, line 19,

after "any person who"

insert "knowingly, willfully," (7)

Page 2, lines 34 and 35, —

omit "with rigorous imprisonment for life, or" (8)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment Nos. 7 and 8 moved by Prof. R.R. Pramanik 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 – Punishment for making or possessing explosives under Suspicious Circumstances.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Pramanik, you have amendment Nos. 9,10 and 11. Are you moving?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, I am moving my amendments.

I beg to move :

Page 2, line 39,

after "give rise to a reasonable"

insert "and objective" (9)

Page 2, lines 40 to 42,

omit "unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object" (10)

Page 2, lines 45 and 46

omit "with rigorous imprisonment for life, or" (11)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment Nos. 9, 10 and 11 moved by Prof. R.R. Pramanik to vote.

The amendments were 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.

Clause 6 - Amendment of Section 7

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Pramanik, are you moving amendment No. 12?

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move :

Page 2, line 49,

for "District Magistrate"

substitute "Judicial Magistrate of the first class" (12)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 12 moved by Prof. R.R. Pramanik to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Now, Prof. R.R. Pramanik.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raised the issue of non-conventional explosives, that is, nuclear explosives, uranium-235 and plutonium. I mentioned about trash can bomb, atomic bomb and suitcase bomb. But no reply came from the Minister on that issue.

I also mentioned that 'explosive substance' has not been properly defined. Special category of explosive substance has also not been clearly defined. So, where is a difference between the two? I do not know about that. The Minister has not replied. While giving the reply, he has mentioned only about RDX, so many kilograms, so many deaths, properties lost worth so many crores of rupees only by RDX. No other explosive has been mentioned while mentioning about the loss of lives and loss of property but only RDX. So, he has

included all these high explosives and military explosives, as mentioned by me. While giving the reply, only RDX has been mentioned.

Now, I wanted a clarification. Suppose there is an explosion but there are no loss of property. The punishment is life imprisonment. When there is an explosion by special category of explosives, the punishment is death penalty, that is, capital punishment. In connection with that, I said in this House that if a man is killed by a pipegun or by a revolver, the punishment should be same.

The punishment should be the same. In his reply, he has mentioned that 'if a man is killed by a stick or if a man is killed by a revolver'. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that I never mentioned stick. I mentioned, 'if a man is killed by a pipe-gun or a revolver', whether the punishment will be different. The hon. Minister has mentioned stick. So, it is now wise. I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister, why these two. 'Explosion, no death, no loss of property – imprisonment for life' and for the special category, 'no loss of life, no loss of property – death penalty'.

I would also like to have clarification from the hon. Minister on 'conventional and non-conventional'. 'Non-conventional' does not mean 'lethal'. Non-conventional means nuclear. The hon. Minister has never spoken any word on 'Trash Can Bomb'.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, to compare the death penalty in the course of ordinary circumstances, within the Arms Act, I mentioned 'death by a stick.'

In my reply, I have already mentioned about various explosive substances. Hon. Member is having a wide knowledge and he is aware of a number of explosives which could not be contained in this reply or in the Bill also. I have not only mentioned Research and Development explosives but also Penta-erathrotal, tetra-nitrate, high-milting explosives. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : He has never mentioned about 'loss of life and loss of property' in this.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Let me complete first. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him complete, please.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, on the record it is there. I have mentioned about the number of explosives, which were mentioned in the Bill.

When this Bill was sent to the Standing Committee, all the hon. Members thoroughly discussed it. They have given a scope and provided for an enabling provision to the Government that whenever it finds new explosive substances, it can by notification, include them. Whatever the explosive substances which the hon. Member is mentioning today, they can also be included if it is felt necessary.

Regarding the difference in punishment, if a person is killed by a conventional explosive and if a person is killed by RDX or by activating an improvised explosive device by a remote control, definitely the gravity or the intention of the offence is different. Already 'life imprisonment' is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Let me complete, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him complete, please.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : What will happen when there is an explosion, there is no loss of life, no loss of property and the person is not killed? Please go through the Bill.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, by a remote control if an explosive device is activated, death may be 100 per cent and some more persons may become crippled. But over all the totality of the offence will be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What will happen if a person is not killed?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : It is different. It is clearly distinguished in Section 3 (a) & (b) and in Clause 4 (a) & (b). The punishment in the case of any explosives is ten years and shall also be liable to punishment. This is not for life but for only ten years. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, in both the cases, there is no loss of life, no loss of property!

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, it is very clear if a person is killed and if a person is found in possession of explosives or when there is an attempt with an intention to explode. There is a difference.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If a person is in possession of explosive, he wants to know whether capital punishment is provided.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, that will be decided by the court, we cannot sit over a judge and deliver our opinion here.

So far as the offences are concerned, even using the methodology of the stick, these have been clearly mentioned. Life imprisonment is already there. It is not a new thing. In the old Act, Life Imprisonment is there. It is rigorous and death penalty is added, there is nothing more. Therefore, all these clauses are very clear. It can never be misused. There is a lot of scope. The misuse point has already been discussed in the Standing Committee and after taking the opinion of the Standing Committee, these have been incorporated and these amendments have been carried out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Pramanik, you have made your point and he has also replied to it.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK: Sir, I am sorry to mention that it has not been clarified by the Minister. I am reading that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Mr. Chairman, you were kind enough to question me as to the penalty. There is no death penalty if a person made a possession of it. ... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I am not telling that. I read from clause 3 :

"Any person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by –

(a) any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be punished with imprisonment for life, ...

(b) any special category explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be punished with death, ..."

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (JAGATSINGHPUR): The intention is important as the action. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : My humble submission

is that the hon. Member is reading from clause 4 (a) and (b), where death penalty is not at all there. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : I have read out clause 3 and not clause 4. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. Let him clarify.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, he is misquoting me. I have read out clause 3 (a) and (b), and not clause 4. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : In clause 3, death penalty is mentioned. In clause 4, if a person keeps RDX or explosive substance, to attempt... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has replied to it. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, I have clearly replied to the hon. Chairman's query that mere possession of RDX or the lethal explosive, there is no death penalty. That is not there in the Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, he has clarified it.

PROF. R.R. PRAMANIK : Sir, it has not been replied. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed. "

The motion was adopted.

15.48 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS – RAILWAYS – 2001-02

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS – RAILWAYS – 1998-99

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up joint discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2001-02 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 1998-99 for which two hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

I need hardly emphasise that the scope of discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants is confined to the items constituting the Supplementary Demands.

As regards the Excess Demands for Grants it is open to the Members to comment upon the excess expenditure. Beyond that, there is no scope for general discussion.

I hope the Members would keep the above parameters in mind while participating in the combined discussion so as to enable the House to complete the discussion within the stipulated time.

Motions moved :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column

of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of the head of Demands entered in the second column thereof - Demand Nos. 14 and 16."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1999, in respect of following Demands entered in the second column thereof : -

Demand Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 13."

LOK SABHA

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2001-02 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demands	Name of Demands	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House.
(1)	(2)	(3)
14	Appropriation to Funds	400,00,00,000
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction & Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	1898,00,05,000
	Railway Funds	1400,00,15,000
	Total	3698,00,20,000

LOK SABHA

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1998-99 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demands	Name of Demands	Amount of Demands for Excess Grants submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
5	Repair & Maintenance of Motive Power	8,39,12,168
6	Repair & Maintenance of Carriage and Wagons	23,91,08,557
8	Operating Expenses - Rolling Stock & Equipment	1,00,27,165
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits.	315,39,64,774
	Total	348,70,12,664

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Sis Ram Ola - not present.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo - not present.

Shri Tilakdhari Prasad Singh - not present.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dadmuni - not present.

Shri Pravin Rashtrapal - not present.

Prof. A.K. Premajam.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (BADAGARA) : Since he has come, he can speak

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called Prof. Premajam. He was not there when I called his name.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : I have always respect for ladies and they should get the chance first.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (BADAGARA) : Respected Chairman, I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways 2001-02, and also on the Excess Grants demanded. Of course, the hon. Chairman had given us a warning that we should confine ourselves to the specific items on which these Supplementary Demands had been made. But, then, Sir, this is a routine affair every year to make Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is very difficult to confine to the very narrow limits of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I hope you will excuse me if I just trespass the directions given by the Chairman.

I need not say that the Railway is the network or the blood vessel, which carries the national integration process in the country. It has been always so and it should be so also. But at the same time I cannot but say that while the appropriations are made, the allotments are made, we forget very easily, conveniently that it has a very dominant role in taking up the national integration process. Now, this year after the hon. Minister has presented the Railway Budget, an important step has been taken and it is a commendable thing, that is, what I am mentioning or referring here is to the Special Railway Safety Fund which is non-lapsable also.

We are to understand that in the course of six fiscal years, an amount of Rs.17,000 crore would be acquired for this purpose. In this current financial year,

the amount expected is to the tune of Rs.1,400 crore. Out of that, Rs.1000 crore is to come from the Ministry of Finance and Rs.400 crore to be collected through surcharge. Of course, on Sunday, the Finance Minister while addressing the World Forum of Economy-the Indian Chapter here at Delhi, had expressed in a very optimistic manner that whatever had been expected to be carried out will be done and the economy would be very bright in the next decades to come. Why I am mentioning this is because it is stated that Rs.1000 crore of this Special Railway Safety Fund would be coming from the Ministry of Finance, but when we come down towards the facts, the national economy is presenting a very dismal picture. So, I do not know how much of this Rs.1000 crore would be coming from the Ministry of Finance.

Since the very fund is named as 'Special Railway Safety Fund, I expect the Ministry of Railways and the Government to spend this amount on safety measures.

In a written reply to my own Question, the break-up of this amount has been given. It is, for track renewal 45 per cent, for bridges ten per cent, for signalling and telecommunication works 18 per cent, for rolling stock 20 per cent and for safety enhancement seven per cent.

Regarding the safety situation and safety concerns as far as the Indian Railways is concerned, very major accidents are occurring repeatedly. Here, I hope, it would not be out of place if I mention One of the major rail tragedies that occurred on the 22nd June at Kadalundi, when the Kadalundi bridge just gave way, taking a toll of 52 innocent lives.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that the Justice Khanna Safety Committee had given a detailed report in two parts, which have been submitted to this august House. There, details have been given about safety concerns, the experiences of the Railways and also the remedial measures. One of the most important points to be taken care of is that there are a large number of bridges on the railway lines that are over a century old. The Kadalundi bridge was one of them. It was before this tragedy that the Justice Khanna Safety Committee's Report was submitted. In spite of that the Kadalundi bridge tragedy had taken place. The point is we propose a Special Railway Safety Fund but how soon would it be actually formed and how soon concrete, constructive measures to safeguard the life and property of people would be taken by the Railways?

Another important point in this connection, on which I would like to get a clarification, is how this amount would be distributed among the various States. I come from a State where we had been neglected through decades. I do not say that this Government alone has been responsible for that. That is not the point but all along Kerala has been neglected. We feel that there was some sort of – I am sorry to use this word – discrimination while getting allotments. So, I would like to know the criteria through which this Special Railway Safety Fund is going to be distributed among the various States.

This Fund is collected from the surcharge actually collected from passengers. Again, in a reply given to me for a Question, the rates have been given. I would not go into the details now for paucity of time.
(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI (AMROHA) : Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum. Nobody is there on the Treasury Benches. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Railways is here; another Minister of State is also there.

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Only the hon. Minister of Railways and the Minister of State are there but quorum is not complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you asking for quorum?

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Yes, I am pressing for quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, please take your seat.

Let the quorum bell be rung—

15.59 hrs.

(Quorum bell was rung.)

16.02 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is a quorum. Prof. A.K. Premajam may continue her speech.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : Sir, on every ticket the surcharge is levied with different rates. We would like to know the criteria by which this amount would be appropriated among the different States.

Sir, as per the Khanna Safety Committee Report, a large number of bridges in Kerala are over a century year old. In this connection, I would also like to mention that Kadalundi bridge tragedy has taken a toll of 52 lives and more than five months have elapsed since

the tragedy, but only one compensation claim has been settled so far. Sixty-eight claims are yet to be settled by the Railways. This is a highly irresponsible attitude of the railway officials. Of course, it is the Railways Claim Tribunal at Ernakulam which is to settle the railway compensation, but the Tribunal is formed for that purpose. So, they should have settled this claim, at least, now. They must take care to see that it is settled at the earliest.

Sir, in the case of various projects, in different parts of the country, even the amount allotted is not utilised in time. I would like to mention here, in this connection, one of the latest reports which has appeared in the Press and also in the electronics media.

16.05 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

It is understood that an amount of nearly Rs. 80 crore, allotted for the State of Kerala is surrendered and transferred to some other State. I am not mentioning the name of the State. I would like to know as to how this is done. When an allotment is made by the Railway authorities, it is the duty of the railway officials and the authorities at the field level to see that the project is carried out utilising the entire amount. But when it comes to the State of Kerala, somehow or the other, they surrender the amount and then they are not completing the project on time. This is my experience as far as my constituency Badagara is concerned. There is one road overbridge at Chorode which is being constructed. More than 75 per cent of the National Highway portion of the road alignment is finished. But not even 10 per cent of the railway portion, that is the bridge portion has been completed. This is the way the railways carry out its work or executes its work. I would like to know as to why this is done. The authorities should give strict instructions to the contractors or whoever is the agency entrusted with the work of carrying out the work, to do it in time. Quite often, what happens is that the contractors are actually given extension of time and then the escalation of estimate is also taking place. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take note of this and see that the work is completed within the stipulated time. Actually, the State Government has got nothing to do in this and the allotment of funds and execution of the work are the responsibilities of the Railways.

In this context, I would also like to make an earnest request to both the hon. Ministers who are present here. The preparation for the Railway Budget

[Prof. A.K. Premajam]

2002-2003 would be in the process. I would request the hon. Ministers to convene a meeting of the M.Ps. from the State of Kerala and discuss the problems. I have already mentioned some of them. Similarly the other problems and also the other projects that are to be taken up during the next Railway Budget could be discussed. This would help the State as well as the Railway authorities to carry out the projects in time and also it would help the authorities concerned to know what exactly are the requirements of the States concerned. This can be done in the case of other States also.

As far as the Konkan Railway project is concerned, when the Konkan Railway project was envisaged, we were all very happy. We the people of Kerala contributed our mite to see that it took off in time. But now, we are disappointed because the doubling process which only will bring all the benefits of the Konkan Railway project to Kerala has not been done in the manner in which we expected it to take off. It is going on at a very low pace. Even though there are funds, the progress of the work is at a very low pace. In my constituency, one of the bridges on the second line has not taken off, though the work was started two years back. This is the way it is being done in Kerala. Unless it is speeded up, the benefit of the Konkan Railway project would not be available to the people of Kerala.

I would like to bring to your notice that the Southern Railway authorities are actually not doing their job properly. For example, new station buildings at Badagara and Tellichery had been constructed; but they have been left half way. Many of the amenities which are part of the new buildings, are not actually completed by the Southern Railway authorities. There has been a detailed press report recently about the work not being completed. Actually what was written was that the hon. Minister has made many promises at the time of the inauguration of the new station building.

Those amenities which the Minister promised to provide at these railway stations have not been provided. The Minister being a very busy person may not know all these details. But it is for the railway authorities, in this case the Southern Railway authorities, to see that these promises are carried out. That is not done so far. The same is the case with Tellichery railway station also. The old Mahi railway station has been pulled down, but the new one has not been taken up as yet. Passengers who alight at this station do not have any waiting shed to take shelter in. Even toilet facilities are not there at that station. You can imagine the plight of women and children who alight at such stations. This

situation is caused due to the irresponsibility of officers who are in charge of execution of this work. I bring it to the notice of the hon. Ministers and request that these lapses be corrected.

Another point is, at some of the stations where parcel-booking arrangements were available, this facility has suddenly been stopped. For example, in Payoli station in my constituency, lot of business was going on through parcel service, but they stopped this service suddenly. It has created a lot of inconvenience to the people, especially to the farmers who actually transport their agricultural produce through railways. I just mentioned one station but there will be other stations suffering from similar problems.

All these lapses are actually on the part of the Railway authorities. I have to brought them to the notice of the Hon. Ministers so that these can be corrected, and the railway services can be made more efficient. Now surcharge is going to be exacted from passengers to make the special Railway Safety Fund. So, people would naturally expect at least slight improvement in the passenger amenities and the railway services. After all, Railways are not a business concern. They are both public service and commercial concern. So, services should be improved while the charges are increased, or the rates are increased, or surcharges are levied.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR) : Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time for speaking.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : You speak on all topics.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : When I was on the other side, you used to see my eloquence. Now Raghuvansh ji has taken my place over there. He has surpassed even me.

Hon'ble Sir, both the Ministers are present here, I request them and I request again and again that this time they will listen to me definitely and seriously and will take into account the problems faced by people in their lives while considering about the profits of the Railways.

Today, any person willing to go to Agra from Jaipur has to go there via Sawai Madhopur, traversing

a distance of 150 kms, which involves wastage of money and time and causes much inconvenience to the common man. My submission is that this is causing loss to both the Central Government and the Railway Department equally. Agra-Bandikui is the biggest project not only of Jaipur city but entire Rajasthan. It is absolutely necessary to complete this project in Rajasthan. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister that the amount of Rs. 10 crore given by him for this project is not sufficient even for paying the salaries and that amounts to spending money unnecessarily. I would like to tell you for your information that bridges have been built where they were under construction and the pending work on other roads, work of mud-laying has also been completed. If the Indian Government does not provide 150 crore rupees needed for the project in one lumpsum, then its cost will go on escalating every year. If the project is not completed during the term of both the Ministers, it will be painful to people.

Shri Musharraf also did not go there wondering how he will reach Jaipur by train. Therefore, I request that the Agra-Bandikui track should be completed on priority basis. This will result in profits to the Railways, benefit to the public, expenses will be lower and lesser time will be involved in journey. It is the highest demand ever made by Rajasthan.

The zonal office of Railways will be opened at Jaipur city. The former Prime Minister of the country Shri Deve Gowda went there to inaugurate the railway zone and also one type of railway track at Ganapatnagar. At that time also, I had told Shri Deve Gowda that as to why he came to inaugurate it. Whether he had come only to inaugurate the plank of the foundation stone or to inaugurate the railway zone in reality. Till date, no railway zone has been set-up there. That matter, eventually, has been kept in abeyance and it is not known whether it would be set-up or not. Since I belong to the ruling party, I cannot make any agitation in this regard. Hon'ble Minister, I have been requesting you with folded hands time and again that you must give a thought to it. Shri Kalmadiji and Shri Nitish Kumarji inaugurated the Agra-Bandikui track. It was told that no problem from any side will come in the way of completion of this project. But I understand that problems are being experienced. Therefore, Agra-Bandikui track should be completed and the zonal office should be set-up for which Devegowdaji had thought so that the people of Rajasthan could get the job opportunities and recruitment process could start there. It is my second request.

Thirdly, when you arrived at Jaipur City, I welcomed

you. As a part of the reception given to you by the Jaipur city, I presented a "Phenta" to you. In order to honour of that Phenta, you have introduced a train upto Assam for the present. That runs once a week and that is why it has got the track. Therefore, for the people of Jaipur city visiting to Assam, you had promised that the provision of one train for Assam would be added in this budget. I request with folded hands that the Assam track may be re-started so that the people could visit Assam from Jaipur. The people of Jaipur are very unhappy and ask as to what have been done by the Railway Department. I defend the Government and say that it is pursuing your problems slowly and steadily. A number of trains have been started. If you start a train for Assam, I shall be very grateful to you for that. If you connect the trains of Chandigarh, Mysore, which keep on standing there at Delhi, I understand that it would be an appropriate step. Similarly, I hope that you would meet the requirements of railway bridges also.

Phulera was a big railway Centre of Rajasthan and a number of important trains used to pass through this station. This railway junction has been ruined today. All the vendors and pedlars have been ruined. No train stops there now. Therefore, halt should be provided for all the trains passing through here so that Phulera could be developed the living conditions of the people of Phulera could be improved.

You have given me time to speak, I would like to thank you very much for that. I urge upon both the Rail Ministers to give a serious thought on my justful demands. They will promise to fulfil my demand in the budget session. This is my request to both of you Shri Nitish Kumarji and Shri Rajgopalji. I am tired by giving a number of memoranda. I am a member of your party, so you please show some favour to me. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, I would like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) which are being taken up together.

Before I make my submission, for my own understanding I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons technically due to which the demands for excess grants for the year 1998-99 could not be brought forward earlier and are being brought now. Normally, as I understand, such things had happened with some explanation.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

The different heads under which the additional amount has been asked for is a routine exercise of every Railway Department on every occasion of the Budget at the end of the year, and there is nothing new about it. So, we are not questioning the *bona fides* of this Excess Grant on any head.

I will speak a few things pertaining to the policy. The Railway Minister is gearing up to present the Railway Budget in the next Session of Parliament. These suggestions will help him in considering the matter and to dispel all kinds of apprehensions that are there in the minds of the people.

The first one is about the process of disinvestment that is going on throughout the country in the public sector. There is a fear that the Railway Ministry will be one of the targets. There is a fear that, by some directions of the Government, there may be a move to accelerate the process of privatisation in its workshops, in its service operations and freight terminals. I will humbly appeal to the Railway Minister - for God's sake - not to perceive this concept, that any amount of privatisation shall provide strength to the Railways.

I have my respect and faith in the ability of the Railway people, the workmen and the officials. It has the highest magnitude of operations in this vast nation, compared to other parts of the world. So, they should not be the victim of the process of privatisation that is going on now in this country. But yes, they can invite foreign investors for augmenting support and technology. They can take them even for laying of tracks. But the basic operations should always be in the hands of the Railway Ministry and it should be under the total control of the Government. That is one of the first submissions that I want to make to the Railway Minister.

The second one is about freight. The freight movement and the freight earnings give new strength to the Railway's economy. It is my opinion and the candid view of the Standing Committee also, that more we modernise the freight operations and freight terminals, more we attract freight for Railways than the road traffic. In this regard, a serious initiative should be taken by the Government of India through the Railway Ministry as to how to get more freight - freight not in terms of coal, steel, copper and cement which are the bulk freight of Railways - for other consumer items that can lead to destinations very quickly. It should also take care of the clients in the best possible way, to track the movement of the rakes, to track the movement of its arrival, to track the movement of its delivery, etc., then the Railways will

be doing a revolution in the whole country. For that, the Railways have to modernise and computerise the freight movement and should also have more freight points.

I do not know why the Railways insist on having only one or two points in one Division. There can be more terminal points. Why do the Railways not go a little beyond that? If it is not possible within the Railways jurisdiction, they can contact some local private operators and give them a kind of franchise, which is being done in other parts of Europe. They can say that if they could procure freight for the Railways, then the Railways can give them certain commission, etc. This way, they can mop up a lot of freight from the private truck operators and other operators. This is the second suggestion, which is about freight movement.

The third is about safety and security. I do agree with their view; I never blamed the Railway Minister, come what may, of any Government. I never blamed the Railway officials. I sincerely feel that we should attach great importance to this Ministry, next to the Defence Ministry, if not on par with the Defence Ministry. We should give paramount importance to the Railway Ministry and give sufficient budgetary support at least for another two Plans. Why should I say for two Plans or ten years? It is because of the growth of population of India, because of the urbanisation process that has started in the last 15 years and the kind of support that we need to lay railway infrastructure to engineer economic activities. The Railways should not be left in the lurch to augment their resources from within. I do appreciate that they would try and we shall also encourage it. But the Parliament must come out with a unified support to the Railway Ministry for augmenting safety and security aspects. Safety and security should be completely ensured by way of Government's budgetary support. The Railways can also be advised to manage themselves with their own resources.

We have been compromising it right from our Government, the Janata Dal Government. Whenever Railway Minister asked for more money for security and safety of Railways, we looked at the sky and the windows. I think on the security and safety matter whatever Khanna Committee has recommended that is to be implemented. However, because of the newer problems, it should be further more accelerated. It should form the base for the Tenth Plan. Possibly, in the next Budget the whole House should support that the security and safety of the train passengers and of the overall railway cannot be compromised for want of

money. If Defence cannot be compromised for want of money, why Railways security and safety should be compromised for want of money? I do not understand this logic. I feel on these matters, our dynamic, sincere and honest Railway Minister should persuade and the Parliament also, cutting across Party line, should ensure support to the Minister in his next Budget which he will present in the House.

I now come to the metro system. We have the Silicon Valley of Bangalore. There are the Silicon cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad. After Delhi and Calcutta, why can the Government not think of the kind of economic activity that India will generate in future with the help of this? I would say that Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad are the three important centres. We should plan from now the metro city connections, the kind of economic activity that will generate the additional infrastructure of metro system. Therefore, kindly think of it in your future proposals. I agree, it requires money.

I now come to some important issues about which you, Mr. Chairman, are also aware because you come from Bihar. These days, honest operators who want to take part in the tendering process of Railways have no chance. It is controlled by the *mafia*. *Mafia*, throughout the country are robbing the entire wealth of the Railways. There are gangs outside as well as inside. When I used to represent Howrah, I used to ask, why should *mafia* dominate the scene and why should not the law of the land prevail. Let them also quote in the tendering and let the lowest bidder get the chance. The technical evaluation may be done by the Railways and they should offer the deal to the lowest bidder. I do not want to mention the names. Sometimes, they take shelter of the political leaders and political Parties, cutting across Party line in this House. Be it in Eastern UP, Katihar or Purnia divisions the *mafia* will decide as to what will happen. Even DRMs are afraid if their views are not listened. They have to work not under the control of the Railways but under the threat of the *mafia*. Can you not ensure a transparent tendering process in Railways? You can talk to the local Superintendent of Police, fix one day and meet them in their office where the railway officials alone will be there and there will be no goon. But it has never been done. I would say if Shri Nitish Kumar is able to get rid of the *mafia* control in the tendering system of the Railways throughout the country, I would consider that you have created a revolution. I wish you good luck. You may think over it seriously. These *mafia*, by their ill-gotten wealth dominate the local politics, rig elections, control the booth with

the goons and the whole thing goes in the bad name of the Railways. They take control of copper wire, railway sleepers, railway berth, air-conditioner and even rolling stock. They take control of everything. The *Bajrang Bali* market of Howrah is famous for these things.

I would like to narrate an incident. I have told this to the Standing Committee also. I went to perform Kall *Puja* in a *pandal*. The *mafia* had organised that *puja*. When I went there, I found that it was an air-conditioned *pandal* and all the air-conditioners carried the Indian Railways label. I asked them, how is it possible.

[Translation]

It happens. Nobody will say anything here.

[English]

A few of them are sold in the market also. This is what is happening in the Railways. I hope Shri Nitish Kumar will take cognizance of these things.

I will just talk a few things about sports. I feel proud of Railways who contributed immensely to sports movement in the country. What Olympic Movement could not do alone as an Olympic body or what the sports federations could not do, I humbly confess that the Railways in fifties, sixties, and seventies brought good name to Indian sports be it football, be it kabaddi, be it volley ball, etc. Recently, both in volley ball and basket ball, the women athletes of the Railways performed excellently. I can take any names like P.K. Banerjee, Mewa Lal who was the first scorer of the Asian Games. All are from the Railways.

Unfortunately, I do not know as to why Railways developed total apathy towards sports for the last 15 years. It did not encourage even P. T. Usha. It did not encourage the Sportsmen Recruitment Programme in various branches. You revolutionise the whole system. You do not bring any Tom, Dick and Harry officer but you get somebody – even by amending rules – who is committed to the sports. He may be a retired sportsman. You appoint him as advisor and galvanise your sports sector and give something to the country. They do not ask many things from you but they want to be protected by the Railways. I know a youngster called Sangram Mukherjee. He is the future of our country. But with a great difficulty he got a job in the Railways. If the Railways make a comprehensive appeal and encourage the sports expansion programme of the country, they can help the country. Sir, why I am telling this is that,

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

they have a wonderful infrastructure. Today, I know out of ten of my experts, six are from Railways. Gurudev Singh from Kapurthala project is doing a wonderful and noteworthy job.

Sir, they all come and tell me that the kind of support Railways used to give them 15 years or 20 years back, it is not there now. So, kindly ensure that Railway sports get a momentum in your policy announcement and in your next Budget. We can come to your chamber and give you our comprehensive views. Otherwise, you can invite all the sports federations over a cup of tea to understand from them what kind of support they want from the Railways so that more number of people are recruited through the sports system.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for getting Katihar-Jogbani gauge conversion project cleared from the CCEA which was inaugurated recently. He invited me also. But I could not join as I was not in India on that day. Sir, I am also thankful to Kumari Mamata Banerjee. When she was Minister of Railways, I was arguing with her that there is a movement going on in the Northern part of Bengal. It is infested with terrorists of Assam who are trained in Bhutan, terrorists from Nepal and all kinds of terrorists. You know naxalwadis are from North Bengal. The naxalite movement started there. I am afraid now that Maoists are coming from the border of Nepal. They are being flushed out by the Army in Nepal. It is a very sensitive zone. People are very peace loving. The Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and the Muslim community of North Bengal have a biggest complaint for the last so many years. I do not deny that we are not responsible. Even we could not give attention to that area when we were in Government. It is Shri Ghani Khan who first responded to their cause. Later on when Kumari Mamata Banerjee became the Minister, she provided some money for the Eklakhi-Balurghat project which is partly completed. I can name a series of stations of this area which fall in the Scheduled Caste area. Rightly or wrongly, I am representing a part of the district and also representing another new district where the ethnic movement was started by the Scheduled Castes only on the infrastructure issues. They cannot connect Kolkata. They have to go from Malda by bus. They cannot connect Calcutta or Delhi or anywhere by broad-gauge. They have to go to Katihar or Barsoi. So, Kumari Mamata Banerjee was kind enough to admit in the House that she will convert Katihar-Jogbani project into broad gauge, with material modification programme, by Barsoi Radhikapur connection which I represent. It is an area which is inhabited by Scheduled

Castes, minorities, and displaced persons of Bangladesh. Till today, people who are crossing the border of Bangladesh are taking shelter there for which Shri Advani replied this morning.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar for giving it the top priority and taking it to the CCA to get the entire project cleared so that the material modification process can start. I would request Shri Nitish Kumar to keep in mind while doing the material modification process to give priority to Barsoi-Radhikapur in the first phase because that is the main barren area where there is no connection and in the second phase to give priority to Katihar-Barsoi. There is no smaller patch. In these two phases if you complete this project, it will be a great relief, after freedom, to the people of that zone for the direct communication network to Kolkata, Delhi and the rest of India.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly advise the Railway Board, Divisional and Zonal managers to respond to the public representatives when they bring up issues pertaining to the problems of the people. I am not talking about individual issues like getting some contracts etc. It is the practical understanding of every railway officer as to where trade is growing on a particular railway line. In the entire north Malda the only trading centre is Samsi where jute and other trade has been going on. That is the place where there is no fly-over or road over-bridge. The only train moving towards Kolkata connecting north Malda is Kanchanjunga Express. I have been crying with the DRM and GM, thinking that for a small thing I should not come to the Railway Minister, to give a stoppage of Kanchanjunga Express for at least two minutes at Samsi. As I have already said, that is the biggest trading centre. Both Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury and I myself being public representatives have been crying with these officers. But, I do not know why they do not find it convenient to allow a short stoppage of two minutes in that important trading centre under Katihar Division.

I will conclude by raising two more points. My dear colleague Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain is sitting here. He is expecting me to plead his case and I will oblige him because he cannot speak now as a Minister. He comes from my neighbouring constituency. I have to cross to my constituency through his constituency. If Bihar stops me, I cannot enter my constituency. So, I must plead something for Bihar.

Kishanganj is a place where stoppage of Rajdhani

Express is very much essential and required. It is not because of me and Syed Shahnawaz Hussain. It is the only common point from where Bengal and Bihar can operate together. Whereas Syed Shahnawaz Hussain is lucky enough to be in the Government and to get his road over-bridge project for Kishanganj cleared, I am the unfortunate one. Being in the Opposition, I have not been able to get the road over-bridge project for Dalkhola cleared. It is more important for the connection from Purnea. I gave one example in this House not once but many times that dozens of pregnant ladies had to deliver their child on this track because once four or five trains come in quick succession, for hours together the road is closed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (JUNAGARH) : Dasmunsiji, you have just joined the opposition, you were in ruling party earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Chikhaliiji, why are you dragging politics in it, you please do not drag politics in it. We are not mentioning any politics with regard to Railways, we'll mention it later on. ...*(Interruptions)* We have mentioned that we were in power. You please don't talk about politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I would request the hon. Minister to take note of these suggestions. After the Parliament Session, he may kindly come and start the Radhikapur-Barsoi project. I would also hope that the suggestions that I mooted on policy matters would be taken into consideration by him and responded to suitably.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (ANANTAPUR) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

I want to dwell particularly on the needs of my State, Andhra Pradesh. My State has demanded that an additional sum of Rs. 30 crore may be provided for gauge conversion between Mudhkhed and Nizamabad. The Budget for 2001-02 has provided only Rs. 19.97 crore for this project which is insufficient.

A request was made by the State of Andhra Pradesh for doubling and electrifying the railway line from Falaknuma to Umdanagar. This project is very crucial. The existing single line should be doubled and electrified. This project should be sanctioned by the Railway Minister at an early date.

A request was made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide a direct link from Hyderabad to Rajasthan and beyond via Abu Road so that a direct link would be available for people going to a religious place, namely, Prajapati Brahma Kumaris Vishwa Vidyalaya.

Kakinada Port was developed as a deep water port in 1996 with a loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank. This port is under-utilised. One of the constraints is lack of a railway line to the deep water port. Laying of a railway line to the deep water port at Kakinada will attract bulk cargo like cement, coal and container cargo also. This will help not only Andhra Pradesh but also South Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Chattisgarh and Maharashtra. The Government of India has been requested to accord sanction for laying of a railway line to the deep water port. This request may please be accepted.

I want to bring some points to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. In the region of Rayalaseema, there is Guntakal Railway Division. This is a most popular Division in the South Central Railway. People are facing many problems in this Division. A lot of iron ore is being transported from Hospet to Chennai Port. So, doubling between Guntakal-Hospet and Guntakal-Renigunta is necessary. This is a long-pending demand of that area. Electrification of that line is also necessary. Then, conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge between Dharmavaram to Pakala Section should also be done.

There should be a direct train facility from Anantapur to Kochi. Earlier to Konkan Railways, there were ten trains between Mumbai and Kerala via Anantapur which I represent. But after the Konkan Railways has come into existence, all the trains have been diverted to those lines. In this regard, I suggest to extend the train No. 1013 and No. 1014 running from Kurla to Coimbatore upto Cochin.

Sanction for construction of a railway over-bridge near Anantapur Railway Station was accorded in the current financial year. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to issue necessary instructions for initiating the construction work in that project immediately, without further delay.

Similarly, there is an urgency for construction of a railway under-bridge near Hindupur Railway Station, connecting Hindupur-Lepakshi Road. A railway over-bridge is necessary to be constructed at Venkateswarapuram in Nellore District. This is also a long-pending project.

[Shri Kalava Srinivasulu]

This must be included at least in the next Railway Budget.

Sanitation at railway stations, especially, in the Guntakal Division, should be looked into. Passenger trains need to be improved. The Railway authorities should pay necessary attention in this regard.

I conclude by supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways, 2001-02.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have invited me to speak in the discussion being held on the supplementary demands for grants of Railways. Today, hon'ble Nitish Kumarji has brought these supplementary demands for the safety of the Railways and perhaps when the Railway Budget was presented some days back, the actual estimate were not known to the people who prepared the Railway Budget, as a consequence he has to bring forward these supplementary demands today. You have brought these supplementary demands for taking up the safety measures. I congratulate you for this. A number of accidents occur due to the inadequate safety measures and you had to resign from the Railway Ministership in the recent past in the wake of those accidents. The demands which have been placed for the present, involve non-plan expenditure instead of plan-expenditure. You will have to pay special attention on it. The Government will have to avoid non-developmental activities. If you'll emphasise on developmental activities, the Department will definitely be more benefited from that. You have imposed a surcharge of Rs. 17 thousand crores and tried to collect the money as Security Fund. We would like to know that as to how you are going to utilize that amount of Rs. 17 thousand crores? What are those safety measures which you are going to adopt?

You definitely get a less allotment of money. The budget allotment of Railway is less as compared to the expectations of the people. You should maintain a regional balance keeping in view the expectations of the public in the scant budget. The most backward regions should be given priority. Your leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to talk of the upliftment of the most backward classes. You should definitely be having the feeling of upliftment of backward regions and backward classes in your mind even today. Therefore, you must try to give proper attention on the standard of development of most backward areas.

The Indian Railways is compared with the railways of the other countries even today. In this comparison, we definitely are not able to make justice with the Indian Railways. Indian Railways carry out the job of transporting the maximum number of passengers in the entire world. Besides safety, there is a need to pay proper attention on sanitation also. People travelling in air-conditioned classes get better facilities. There is some what better arrangement of sanitation in these classes but the condition of sanitation is worse in the sleeper and general coaches. There is need to pay proper attention in this regard. People have to face serious diseases due to the lack of sanitation.

You must be aware of the fact that piles of rubbish and waste materials can be seen at railway stations should be stopped. Gorakhpur, Anandnagar, Gonda and Anandnagar Nautanva loopline is an important loopline. This track connects Budha circuit. People go to Lumbni in Nepal via this route which is the birth place of Gautam Budha. People go to visit Kaplivastu, the capital of Gautam Budha, alongwith other heritage sites related to him by rail route. They travel up to Behraich, Shrawasti. Therefore, my submission is that efforts should be made to start work of gauge conversion of Gorakhpur, Anandnagar, Gonda and Anandnagar Nautanwa loop line on priority basis. No doubt the Government is making efforts in this direction but it should be expedited. This gauge conversion will prove to be boon for the people of that area. Although, 12 years have passed since Maharajganj district was created, even then the Maharajganj district headquarters has not been connected by the railway line. My demand is that a new rail line from Anandnagar to Maharajganj district headquarters and Maharajganj to Siswa may be laid. A railway ticket counter may be opened at Maharajganj district headquarters until it is connected by rail line so that the people of that district headquarters can get the facility of reservation and rail ticket. Mafia dominates the contract system in North-Eastern railway. It is affected up to Bihar. My submission is that Mafia may be strongly dealt with and efforts may be made to save the North Eastern railway from the clutches of mafia.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, between Jaipur and Udaypur, there is a metre gauge rail line. Both the cities are important tourist spots of the country. There is need to connect this metre gauge rail line in to broad gauge. Perhaps, token money has already been released but gauge conversion work has not started so far. I would like to urge upon the Government the Jaipur-Udaypur rail line may be converted into broad gauge.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the coolie is the weakest sector

in Railway department. I would like to draw attention of the Government towards the pitiable condition of coolies. It would be better if, coolies are declared as class IV employees. I would also like to draw your attention towards the retiring room situated at New Delhi railway station for coolies and to say that keeping the view the number of coolies the present space is not sufficient. Their problem can be solved by constructing 1st and 11nd floors. Basic facilities may also be provided in the retiring room.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Vaishali Express running between New Delhi and Barauni train is providing good service but the venders in its pantry car are working on commission basis for the last 20-25 years. They get only 20-25 percent as commission. They get only 7 to 8 hundred rupees per month while in other trains venders have been regularised as railways employees. Why the dual policy has been adopted in regard to venders working in a Vaishali Express? Their number is not more 60–70. My submission is that they may also be regularised as class IV employees.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Railways for introducing Gorakhnath Dham Express train between Gorakhpur and New Delhi. It is a bi-weekly train. My submission is that its frequency may be extended upto four in a week. Moreover, its timings may also be changed and its arrival time at New Delhi should be fixed at 9 a.m. so that the people of that area can be benefited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Railways has taken up the Supplementary demands of Rajasthan and Bihar but demands of Uttar Pradesh have been left out. Uttar Pradesh was also ignored in the last rail budget. My request is that Uttar Pradesh should not be ignored this time.

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (HINGOLI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak on the supplementary demands of rail budget. Railway is the best mode of transport and it can not be compared. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the Marathwada region. There is no exaggeration in saying that the development of a country depends upon the development of railways. In this regard, injustice has been done to the Marathwada region. I think the hon'ble Minister is aware of that fact. There was an agitation two months back. When I recently visited that region I found that people were preparing for holding an agitation. We have met the hon'ble Minister from time to time about this problem and I

think that all the MPs of TDP and Marathwada region have also met him. We have provided information to the hon'ble Minister about gauge conversion of Mudkhed-Adilabad and Mudkhed-Nizamabad rail line and made him aware of this problem.

Second thing which I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister, is that unigauge policy was formulated in 1992 and a target of about six thousand kilometre was fixed, out of which only 485 kilometre track had to be converted in Marathwada region which was not justified for that region. Out of 485 kilometre, only 162 kilometre track has been converted so far and about 167 kilometre track between Mudkhed-Adilabad has yet to be converted. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that this is a very important rail line for the development of Marathwada region. Every effort may be made to provide finance for this track. Work has been started on Mudkhed-Nizamabad track of Marathwada region but proper arrangement has not been made to provide adequate amount for that. I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister to provide amount for this track also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Purna-Khandwa route was sanctioned in the last budget. This route is very important for Marathwada region. In the last budget, only rupees ten crores were provided for this route which is insufficient. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to provide more fund so that the work on this route could be completed as early as possible. Only two fast trains run on the Mumbai to Nanded route on which the work of gauge conversion has been completed. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and there is a frequent movement of the people from Marathwada region to Maharashtra but there is only one train for them. I request the hon'ble Minister that a new train may be introduced from Nanded to Mumbai so that the people of Marathwada region may be benefited. We have called on you to make you aware of this problem. We hope that you will sympathetically consider our demands. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (RASIPURAM) : Sir, today, the 4th December, 2001, is the red-letter day in the history of the AIADMK. My leader, hon. Amma, has been acquitted in all cases, which were falsely implicated by the DMK leaders and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (CUDDALORE) : It is in no way connected with the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. SAROJA : Whatever I want to say, I will say. ...(*Interruptions*)

I rise here to speak on behalf of the AIADMK, and I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Planning Commission has presented the Tenth Five Year Plan, in which it has given some good suggestions. I would only like to read out a few lines - greater emphasis has been laid on the completion of the existing projects and proper prioritisation of all on-going projects will be made to ensure that resources are not spread too thinly across the projects.

I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that during the inaugural function of the new Salem-Karur Railway line, it was, in fact, promised by the hon. Minister that this project would be completed within a span of three years. Three years have elapsed. Through you, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about slow progress made so far in this project. The total cost is Rs.229 crore, out of which, an amount of Rs.44.20 crore has been spent. It was brought to my notice that the delay is due to the acquisition of land. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that if this is the case, may we have a State level Monitoring Committee, comprising of State Revenue Minister, Revenue Secretary and the GM of the concern Railway zone?

17.00 hrs.

It should comprise a representative of the Construction Corporation of the Railways and also the Chief Secretary of the concerned State in order to have a comprehensive progress. The difficulties can be shared. We can find out the problems. For example, for acquisition of land, it takes more than five years. Then, is it not necessary that we have a Committee that could indicate the progress about the ongoing projects through the State Government to the Government of India?

In my constituency, the work regarding station buildings has not been started at Rasipuram and Namakkal stations because of paucity of funds. My request to the hon. Minister is to allocate more funds so that the station buildings could be completed within a specified period.

The other ongoing project in my constituency is about broad-gauge conversion from Karur to Salem. The share for this project from the Government of India is 50 per cent and the State Government gives another 50 per cent. Fifty per cent of the cost for the second part of the scheme, that is, an amount of Rs. 77 crore, has been given by the State Government. But the share by the Government of India has not been given so far. May I request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds for completion of Karur-Salem project because it

connects Vridhachalam-Cuddalore and Ooty? This line is commercially viable.

I also brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister about provision of passenger amenities like toilet block, improvement of water supply and retiring rooms at Sankaridurg. An old building is already there. It can be renovated and utilised for this purpose.

There is another important project. This morning hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Chinnasamy, raised the issue of construction of three food road overbridges, namely, Lalapet, Karur town and Karur bypass road at railway level crossings. More funds could be allocated for this purpose.

There is another important project. This morning, hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Chinnasamy, raised the issue of construction of three food road overbridges, namely, Lalapet, Karur town and Karur bypass road at railway level crossings. More funds could be allocated for this purpose.

There is also a request from the All-India Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations to have a direct train from Dehradun to South India. With these few lines, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (BALAGHAT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on such an important subject. The discussion on such an important subject concerning a very important Department is the need of the hour.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I was going through the Demands for supplementary Grants of the Department of Railways, I was reminded of a statement of my late friend. I am of the belief that whenever any Budget is prepared whether it be Rail Budget or General Budget the words would still hold true - that whenever half the needs of any individual or society gets fulfilled then the problems get further compounded. Kise Vyaktiya Samaj Kee Aadhi Aoashyaktai Poori Ho Jati Hain To Uske Mushkile Dogune Ho Jaati Hain.

17.04 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

I think that since independence we should seriously ponder over the burden of Demands for Grants or Demands for Supplementary Grants pertaining to Railways.

I think I have got the opportunity to participate in the discussion pertaining to the Depart of Railways when it is passing through the third epoch. The first epoch was that when the Britishers laid the rail lines in

the country as per their requirements. They had their own needs and priorities and on that basis they developed the rail network. After the country became independent who all were firmly saddled for such a long period had their own priorities chalk up in democratic set up and influenced the policies due to which the all around development of rail lines could not take place.

Budget will come but before that discussion becomes important so that partisan interests may not cast shadow over the budget. I hail from Madhya Pradesh. I think that priorities for gauge conversion on the part of the government have not been set right. I hail from Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh which is a naxalite-infested area. Gauge conversion from Gondia to Jabalpur is a long pending demand and many violent agitations were also resorted to press the demand. Many people represented the constituency. However, the current situation which is before me is like this – earlier on the project was to be completed in two phases while right now it is to be completed in three phases. Gondia to Balaghat is first phase, Balaghat to Nainpur is second phase and Nainpur to Jabalpur is third phase. The department says that survey work for first two phases is complete and the report had also been prepared but in case of third phase till Jabalpur survey work is not over. I find to understand that when from Gondia to Jabalpur if survey work is not over, how can it be called a project. I am amazed at the pace of work. I feel that if priority has been chalked up then it should be made clear before the House. There may be economic and technical reasons for that but they should be made public. I think that nowhere such a discussion takes place. Representatives from a many an occasion Chhattisgarh discussed all these issues with the Ministry of Railways. When Hon. Mamataji was the Minister of Railways, we had held discussions. She said that the project had been freezed and she is defreezing the project. The hon. Prime Minister had intervened in the matter. Such utterances are a points to partisan interests and the manner in which these sway the Budget and functioning. That is why at the outset I submitted that the Railways have entered the third epoch free of all forms of bondage and shackles. This is not the epoch of those who remained in power for full fifty years at the Centre. We are in total disagreement with their priorities. Development did take place but it happened in heavily densely populated areas or in the areas rich in minerals merely to exploit resources. I feel the neglected areas will now get the justice. I want to submit that backward areas or backward people must get benefits.

I want to give certain suggestion to the hon. Minister of Railways. To whichever Department he went, he always formulated a policy and took hard steps. The efforts he made with regard to security and with regard to economic independence, no body before him took such pains and initiative. I submit that despite the bad condition of roads in the country the Union Government chalked on policy to construct cross subway so that distances may decrease and free flow of traffic is ensured. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Railway cannot construct a route which can reduce the distance between North and South? If you look at the map a great deal of area of Madhya Pradesh lying between Sagar, Jabalpur, Bhopal and Reewa is devoid of rail network. Such a big endscope barring North-East perhaps could not be found any where in India. Many a time it appears that the rail routes drawn by Britishers can not be redrawn.

I want that to reduce the distance railway cross should be constructed in the country. If any discussion can take place while Nitish Jee is there and byre the budget, if some successful attempts is made in this regard it would be desirable. The question regarding Railway Zone raised in the House was answered categorically by Nitishjee. From the point of view of Geography Jabalpur is the Central point of India but one can not reach there directly. If we go by Train, locomotive will be changed first in Beena and after that in Katni and only then one would reach Jabalpur. ...*(Interruptions)*

I hail from district Balaghat. South-Eastern railways broadgauge division is different and our division is different. Whenever we send any representative emphasis is laid on broad gauge and we do not get any benefit.

In the districts where there is meter gauge, there are no facilities of reservation for example in Balaghat and Seoni. These districts are neither on the main track nor do we have the facility of reservation. On the other hand, whenever Gondia-Balaghat route will be constructed and if engine fails on the meter gauge lines then it will be repaired only in Nagpur. Therefore, I submit that at there divisional centres additional facilities of reservation should be provided.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your Party has exhausted the time allotted to it. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : I was listed as the first one to make speech. I am building upto the

[Shri Prahlad Singh Patel]

tempo, it is the time of my party....(Interruptions) I think that I did not take so much time as was allotted to my party. I would not take more than two three minutes. We receive letters requesting for MPLAD funds for unnamed level crossing and for maintenance. I wrote at least six letters to the concerned D.R.M., but no reply has been received.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : According to your Party's list, there are 13 speakers from your Party.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL : I was to initiate but by mistake, my name is at second number. Despite this, the hon. Minister of Railway would pay attention to reduce the distance. I would reiterate that the matter of gauge conversion between Gondia and Jabalpur, whose first phase was targeted to be completed by 2003, will be completed within the given time frame. Without your intervention it will be difficult to remove that anomaly as doubts continue to linger on regarding the completion of project in the absence of completion of survey and it also provides an opportunity to indulge in politics. 10-15 kilos of press clippings of such politics relating to the burning of effigy of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Department of Railways can be sent to you for reference. All these forms of protest are undesirable.

With these words, I conclude and thank the hon. Minister of Railways that this action-plan will be successful.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (BANGALORE NORTH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy today to listen to the debate. It shows the vibrant spirit of the people's representatives in the overall development of the country, where they take interest and participate on the Demands, as I have been listening to the speeches, reminds the same, which I had experienced during my tenure.

Today, I think, the Railway Minister is fortunate because I represented them as a layman. Now, today, there is an Engineering Graduate as a Railway Minister who understands the problems much better than me. I must compliment the Railways' capacity and their ability to accept any challenges. If given the task, proper support and encouragement, they can deliver the goods. That is my understanding of the ability of the Railways and their efficiency and capacity.

Sir, I do not want to speak much because, as you have rightly observed that there are a lot of Members who want to speak. From our Party side, our Chief Whip has already spoken. There is no option and the House will have to continue to support any Railway Minister at any point of time. Otherwise, the lifeline of the country cannot function.

Sir, I am only offering a few suggestions to my friend. I think, he must make up his mind, and the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs and the Planning Commission, the country at large, the Government of India and the Planning Commission will have to look from the point of view of fuel economy.

Today, seeing the kind of fuel we burn on the roads, I do not know how much we are importing and how much we are spending on that. This is why, it is most important to conceive the Uni-gauge Policy which the Railways themselves gave it to the nation. There is a demand continued to be made even today for gauge conversion.

Secondly, I hope the Railways are able to carry the core sector traffic, from where the bread and butter come. If there is any difficulty in that, I think, it is for the Planning Commission and for all the core sector Ministries to ensure that the traffic does not go by road but it goes by rail so that the Railways are able to generate revenue.

Thirdly, when Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi was speaking, he spoke of the metro railways. At this point of time, I must congratulate the people of Kolkata for maintaining the underground railway. The kind of investment, the kind of care and love they have for the underground railway is unique. It may be a very difficult exercise to dream of underground railway. I am given to understand that the Konkan Railway Corporation has come out with a new concept of metro railway. I think the Minister and the Railway Board should examine the financial viability of this and the very viability of this system also. If it is good, I think, we should be able to bring it; we should be able to adopt it, because all-over the country the metro cities are getting congested. There is a problem to meet the traffic requirements of the urban areas.

I have said about the core sector traffic that takes care of the freight traffic which is the bread and butter of the Railways. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, there is usual demand for more number of trains, more number of lines and more number of other things. I

personally feel that the priority the Railway has, and the ever-increasing demand is always there. My friend, Shri Nitisi Kumar was sitting this side when I was sitting that side. Now he is sitting on the other side. He used to be very humorous and he maintains that humour even now. I compliment him for that.

I think so far as the passenger traffic is concerned, for some time, the Government took a popular view, that is, you do not charge the second class ordinary passengers. But you forgot that the bulk of your traffic is coming from that. There is a small volume of traffic in the first class, second class AC two-tier and AC three-tier. When people pay for the Railways, they do not pay for the travel alone. They pay for the development of the country also. We must have the courage and conviction to tell the people about this. If they do not pay for the development, if they take it that they are paying only for their travel, that is not the correct spirit. That is where the Railway gets the money. Therefore, in the second class, bulk of the traffic is taking place. I do not say you increase the second class fare because every ordinary common man and everybody understands this. He can afford to sacrifice a cup of tea. He can afford to sacrifice his breakfast or lunch for the development of his own area. We speak, and everybody speaks and demands for the development. But where from the money will come? We should have the courage. We should not aspire for popularity to say that somebody will pay the money, and we go on demanding. That will not happen.

I think, we should be able to think about that.

While we conceived the uni-gauge policy, a lot of metre-gauge workshops were faced with problems. Fortunately, we have been able to retain it, whether it might be the Ajmer workshop or the Hubli workshop or a workshop in any other place.

I believe, the workload is not much and the manpower is suffering. I do not advocate just keeping the manpower though with the population growth and rise in poverty we are bound to take care of unemployment. Nevertheless, sufficient workload will have to be given. As many hon. Members observed, there is a lot of deficiency in the system, in the maintenance of rolling stocks and in other things. These complaints could be avoided if sufficient workload is ensured.

So far as the safety aspect is concerned, thrust has been given to it. I am sure, there is no compromise. No Minister of Railways has ever compromised so far

as renewal and replacement is concerned. It is not a question of lack of funds. According to my understanding, at no time has anybody cut down the investment level on safety measures. I am happy that the new thrust that is required has been given here. It is very difficult to meet all the aspirations and at the same time to meet the safety requirements and yet thrust is now given to the safety aspect.

The Railway Board will have to look into the stress and strains of the working class, particularly the locomotive drivers and see whether they would have adequate rest periods. They have to see whether they would be working properly, particularly under adverse climatic conditions. Sometimes, heavy workload also leads to problems.

I do not know what we are doing in respect of electrification. If we have to avoid accidents, to achieve fuel economy and to take care of our environment and pollution, I think, rail traffic is the best. The Government of India and the Planning Commission should see that the road traffic is brought to rail traffic.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni was suggesting certain things about co-ordination. I think, the Container Corporation is doing well. Similarly, since the core sector traffic is mostly Government traffic, there should not be any problem so far as co-ordination up to the point of delivery is concerned.

I do not think, I should conclude my speech without speaking about my State. There is a feeling that I have done much to my State but still some projects, which I have not been able to take up, have remained. One of them, which I started was the Yelahanka-Bangarpet line. I could only take it up to Chikkaballapur. I could not take it up to Kolar. If the Chikkaballapur-Kolar stretch is also done, that project would be complete.

Another project is the Bijapur-Gadag line in interior Karnataka. I think, there are many more but I do not want to mention all of them. Having stood in his shoes earlier, I do not want to add to the list. I know the problems and constraints of the Minister of Railways. The Bijapur-Gadag line is in interior Karnataka and would serve and connect Karnataka to Mumbai in Maharashtra.

There is, as I said earlier, the need to ensure workload. The Hubli workshop is one of the workshops in South-Central Railway. The hon. Minister may kindly ensure that adequate work is given to this workshop so

[Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief]

that the idle manpower could be utilised without any retrenchment.

Let the work force continue to work.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I am sure, as I said before, core-sector traffic is important and utmost important is the fuel economy which the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs should bear in mind, that is, where the railway sector should get support from all sections of the House, from the Government of India and also from the Planning Commission.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude. I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (KRISHNAGIRI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, it is indeed my privilege to say that the present Chairperson was the Chairperson when I had spoken last year. I hope the Chairperson will not interfere before conclusion of my speech.

Sir, I may say that today is the black day of Tamil Nadu. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri V. Vetriselvan, you should talk about the railways and you should not talk about anything else. People in Tamil Nadu are jubilant. I may expunge that word. Everything is bright in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Sir, I would like to express my sincere thanks for providing me this opportunity for the third time to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways on behalf of my Party, the DMK.

Sir, it is also my privilege to congratulate the present hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Nitish Kumar, who became a second-time Minister of this NDA Government.

Sir, an amount of Rs.15 is being charged for season tickets for people who are living below the poverty line and who are earning less than Rs. 400 a month. The poor people are blessing the hon. Minister of Railways for this. I also join them in doing so. However, the same amount has been enhanced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. The hon. Minister of Railways has also instructed to get an income certificate from the

Tehsildar and then get it signed from the Member of Parliament. It is very difficult for the poor people to do all these things. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to reconsider this aspect.

Sir, last year, when I spoke on the Supplementary Demands, I mentioned about the Golden Rock Workshop. The importance of this workshop hardly needs to be emphasised. It is a renowned and prestigious workshop of the Southern Railway. I renew my request to the hon. Minister to look into the pressing needs of the Workshop.

Sir, as far as the Integral Coach Factory is concerned, it is the pride of Indian Railways. It is earning huge amounts of foreign exchange for the country. There is a growing demand for building coaches all-over the globe.

Sir, I request the hon. Minister to modernise and expand the Integral Coach Factory sooner so that it can meet the global demand for coach-building and earn precious foreign exchange for the country.

I now come to another important point. Most of the hon. Members mentioned last year about the wasteland. There is a lot of wasteland which is unused land available with the Railways at many places. My esteemed colleague Shri K.H. Muniyappa mentioned about this last year. It is my privilege to mention this again. In fact, several lakhs of acres of wasteland is available. It is not being utilised. In fact, there is no need of this wasteland for the Railways. Everybody knows that the Panchayats and Municipalities and the Government are in need of several acres of land for construction of schools, hospitals, markets, playgrounds etc. The Panchayats and the municipalities are willing to purchase this land. So, this land can be sold to them.

In Tamil Nadu, several main lines are still meter gauge lines. It is my earnest appeal to the hon. Minister that all those lines may be converted into broad gauge lines as soon as possible. During 1998-99 the amount provided for this purpose was Rs. 199 crore. During 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 206.14 crore was provided and during 2000-01 an amount of Rs. 225.6 crore was provided. It is a very meagre amount for Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds to Tamil Nadu.

I now come to my constituency. As far as Nagercoil Junction is concerned, an amount of Rs. 4.72 crore was sanctioned in April, 1999 for the development work at Nagercoil Junction, that is construction of pit

line with cat walk and shunting neck. This work is yet to be commenced, even though the tender was called for in December, 1999.

I would like to submit that the people from this area have some demands. They demand a night train between Nagercoil and Coimbatore via Madurai. The passenger train now running between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli may be extended upto Nagercoil to give connection to the Tuticorin - Bangalore Express. The special train running between Chennai and Nagercoil may be changed into a daily train.

Moreover, I can illustrate one more point here. The Southern Railway is scheduled to run about 600 special trains due to the Sabarimalai pilgrimage and to meet the rush of winter season. Yet, all these trains are likely to be full. Therefore, in addition to the existing trains, the Railways should consider running more trains, especially on Fridays and Saturdays for all the capitals of the States, especially to Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vetrivelvan, you are given only three minutes. I gave you eight minutes - five minutes more. Please conclude.

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN : Sir, I come to my constituency now. Kindly allow me one or two minutes more.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR) : Sir, he has mentioned about your constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, he mentioned Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN : Sir, I would like to say one thing here. The hon. Minister of Railways is here. The former Minister of Railways is also here. It is the dream of the people of my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, kindly give me one or two minutes. I will finish my speech.

It is the dream of the people of my constituency to have a new train between Jolarpet and Hosur via Krishnagiri.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Railways to make our dream come true as quickly as possible.

Sir, in this regard, I had written so many letters to the General Manager, Southern Railway as well as to the Minister. They have sent me the reply assuring me that the preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for

this sector would be completed by December 2000. So far, we did not get this project in our area. I would request the Minister of Railways to reconsider my request to lay a new line in my constituency.

Krishnagiri is one of the important business places in Dharmapuri district. Krishnagiri is surrounded by two States — Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Several thousands of people are coming to Krishnagiri from various places of India and several people are going from Krishnagiri to other parts of the country. The main business of Krishnagiri is coconut, groundnut, textiles, mangoes, foodgrains, etc. In order to cater to the needs of the people, the Government should open a reservation counter at Krishnagiri. It would facilitate the people of Krishnagiri and its surroundings.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again, I would like to express my sincere thanks for giving me this opportunity and for the patient hearing.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI) : Sir, will you allow me to associate myself with the suggestions now expressed by my esteemed colleague?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the general feeling that is prevailing in Tamil Nadu has now been expressed by our esteemed colleague. Every Member from Tamil Nadu will certainly share this feeling because we have a grievance for a long time now pertaining to the Centrally-sponsored schemes in general and the Ministry of Railways in particular. As our friend was expressing, the metre-gauge lines were laid during the days of Dalhousie and they have not been replaced even now. I do not know why this has been going on for decades. I do not blame the present Minister for that. In my own constituency, Tiruchirappalli, 9,000 employees are working in the ICF and other Workshops run by the Ministry of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not given your name and, therefore, you cannot speak like that. You wanted to associate yourself with what he has stated.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI : I associate myself with what he has stated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is the end of the matter.

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want the Railway Minister to know that the general feeling prevailing in Tamil Nadu is that we are being marginalised or Tamil Nadu is being sidelined. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to sanction the projects that have been pending for years together.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VALSHALI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 2600th anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavir is being celebrated with pomp. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced that Rs. 100 crore would be spent on the celebrations. Vaishali is the birth place of Bhagwan Mahavir. Vaishali is also the place of work (karmabhumi) of Lord Buddha. Democracy originated in Vaishali. When the world did not know about democracy, there was democracy in Vaishali. It was a Republic at that time. Vaishali is a historical place. The Hon'ble Minister, had announced to link Vaishali with a rail line and that the Buddhist circuit would be completed. The then Minister of Railways, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan had laid a foundation stone to start a survey. The Chairman of the Railway Board had informed that a second survey was to commence from 3rd December. I have raised the question 8-9 times regarding linking Sugauli with Hajipur, Lalganj, Vaishali, Sahebganj and Kesria with a new rail line. A survey in this regard is being done. However, people say.

[English]

Where there is will, there is a railway; and where there is no will, there is survey.

[Translation]

I do not know when the 'will' will be shown and when the rail line will be laid? I feel, I shall have to fight for it. I have raised this issue 8-9 times. There is such a tremendous public pressure on me that you will have to do this. This is a historical demand of the public. You will have to accept this demand or they are going to stage a sit-in at the Minister's doorstep.

Motipur is a famous place in my constituency. Very few railway tickets are booked there. Booking is more from Chakia. The demand of the people there is that, Bandra Express and Jan Seva Express which do not have a halt at Motipur, should have a halt there. Keeping in view the demands of the 'Rail Yatri Sangh' and the people there, arrangement should be made immediately to provide a stoppage for Bandra Express and Jan Seva Express. Orders should be issued in this regard at the earliest.

At Hajipur, where I live, an over bridge was constructed on the National Highway. But this will benefit only those who go to Chhapra. Digghi Gumti and Ekara Gumti are there. People of both these places have demanded the construction of over bridges wherever

the highway crosses the railway tracks towards Hajipur and Muzaffarpur. The Government has formulated a policy in this regard. According to it the cost would be shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government. This policy should be changed and the entire cost should be borne by the Central Government. Wherever the National Highway crosses the railway track over bridges should be constructed. After going from Hajipur to Muzaffarpur and for reaching Chhapra from Muzaffarpur, one has to cross the National Highway. An over bridge should be constructed there as in the absence of the over bridge there is frequent long traffic jams.

Tirunelveli, Parliamentary Constituency is in Tamil Nadu from where the people had elected Pandian saheb. In Lok Sabha, he had raised the issue of slow pace of work pertaining to the construction of over bridge at Gate No. 3 at Tuticorin. Provision for this had been made in the budget. But why the work has not started? Work should start there. It is an important place. Chilli is cultivated there. Thus an over bridge should be constructed there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Raghuvanshji, I thank you for this.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Government had accepted the demand for the construction of a bridge at Patna. But we are waiting for the work to start. Hajipur zone falls in my constituency. Foundation stone of the bridge was laid by the Prime Minister. I was present at that time. But work is yet to begin. The reason being cited is the lack of funds. Are such projects sanctioned without making adequate provisions in the Budget? Work is yet to begin even after laying the foundation stone. Work on this project should commence.

Shri Akhilesh Singh raised the issue of the coolies. They carry the luggage of the people. When I go to Patna, they surround me and demand welfare measures to improve their lot. They will earn more if they carry more luggage. Contract system is prevalent there. In case of parcels, the contract system should be abolished.

Rail safety is most important today. More provision should be made in this regard in the budget. A consensus should be formed for this in the Lok Sabha so that adequate provision could be made in this regard. Injustice

is being done with Bihar now. Previously, Rs. 380 crore had been provided. Keeping this in view, Bihar should get Rs. 380 crore whereas, only Rs. 40 crore has been given. Projects in Bihar should be completed. All trains to Bengal pass through Bihar. If projects are completed in Bihar, the projects in Bengal too would be completed. If the projects are not completed, it can lead to a lot of problems. Rail safety should be strengthened. The Rajdhani train to Guwahati reaches Patna at 2 a.m., causing immense problems. My request is that with changed timings, Rajdhani trains should run every day.

The people of Muzaffarpur have demanded a Rajdhani train from there. I hope the hon'ble Minister will cover all these issues raised by me in his reply. If it is not possible to cover all the issues in the reply a written reply may be furnished in this regard. The issue raised by Shri Dasmunsi pertains to the involvement of 'Dons' in the contract system prevalent in Railways. The criminals are ruling the roost. They should be dealt with sternly otherwise they will create havoc. If the Railway Ministry does not do something in this regard then sit-in would be started and the Minister of Railways would find himself in trouble.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all places, connected with Bhagwan Mahavir, Bhagwan Buddha and Lichchvi should be linked with rail. They have created history, you also do the same. You know tourists from all over the world come there. Recently, a major Buddhist Stupa had been found there. A rail line is needed to enable the tourists to go there. People have also raised this demand. If this line is not completed, then sit-in would be staged. we will fight and even die.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR (JAHANABAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, there is a discussion on Supplementary Demands of Railway. Not only I, but also the whole country and all the honourable Members know that railway is the national property and it effects all the aspects from development to social arrangements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate honourable Railway Minister for the development of railway. Specially questions related to the life and security of the general public. Government has taken significant steps like security. I would specially congratulate for that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demand for amount in Supplementary Demands of Railway Budget is very less. This amount is very less. Certainly for the preparation which we have to do for the expansion and development of the railway, the amount is very less. The business

which is taken by the Railway Ministry and this management under its good leadership, for that I would like to congratulate. Now, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government on certain questions.

Gaya-Patna is very important railway line. Doubling of this line is not important from the benefit of the people's point of view of that area, but this is the shortest route to connect two main routes of the railway i.e. Howrah-Delhi and Howrah-Patna-Delhi. If any difficulty arise on these two main routes then this track is used. The work of its doubling has started. If it is started from Gaya, as the work of its doubling from the side of Patna is going on, like that it should be started from Gaya then it can come in shape at the earliest, the railway will be benefited. That is why, we would like to draw the kind attention of the honourable Minister through you in this financial year, this work should be promoted from Gaya in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been provided many important trains, one of them is Sadbhavna Express which is very important train for the people who goes from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar and especially for Haridwar passengers. I want to say to the Government through you that now this train runs for one day only, and this should be run at least three days in a week so that the people connected with Uttar Pradesh have facility for to and fro here and our direct connection can be established with them.

I want to say that Gaya is an important place from religious point of view and Bodhgaya is important at international level. Now the arrangement of platforms for the development of platform and coaches in Gaya has been made. For that provision has been made in Supplementary Demands. Gaya junction is so important that every year lakhs of foreign pilgrims go there. So, we should fix the multi-dimensional shape of its development and connect from Rajgir to Bodhgaya. As the Rajgir has been connected with Patna, like that Gaya-Bodhgaya-Rajgir should be connected, so the Jain, Buddhist and Vaishnav who come from other parts of the country and especially lakhs of people come on the occasion of Pitrapaksh Mela from pilgrimage point of view, they want to see these important places. So that to develop the Gaya is very important from the point of view of development of railway and tourism. So, through you, I would like to request the Government that arrangement should be made to connect Gaya-Bodhgaya-Rajgir directly.

[Shri Arun Kumar]

With these words, Government has taken a strict and significant step for safety measures for which I would like to congratulate the Government and conclude my statement.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, BIHAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to give any speech rather I want to tell that the Railway Minister should allocate more funds for the schemes which are approved by the Railway Minister so these schemes can be completed.

In my Constituency, the process to make Misrikh-Maharajganj new railway line is going on, get it completed. He has to go to Misrikh on 23rd, and has to inaugurate Janta Hotel. It has come in the Board. Get the orders issue from the Board that Hotel should be constructed at the earliest. One yard constructed in Misrikh. Even earlier, I wrote a letter in this regard. I do not want to deliver any speech, I conclude after telling important things.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (BHATINDA) : MR. Chairman, Sir, Dasmunsiji has said that you are privatising the railway. By this act you will be entrapped in RSS. You will not allow this, I am sure you will not allow. I will present few things before you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Member to make his submissions on the Demands for Grants, and need not make comments on general terms.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bhatinda is the biggest junction of Northern Railways. It is connected with six lines and only two computerised reservation centres are there and there is so much crowd on these centres. I have given in writing that open one more reservation centre there. One over bridge has been constructed at the cost of Rs. seven crores. Now you have kept only Rs. ten lakhs. One Minister from there keeps on saying that we will construct bridge over there. What is its position. Kindly tell me how much amount has been provided by the State Government. I want this bridge should be completed at the earliest.

Mansa District Headquarter is situated in my Constituency, we have demanded for the under bridge. You said that it can't be constructed. I want that you see it again whether under bridge can be constructed

over there. In the year 2000, one double line sanctioned from Rajpura to Bhatinda but why it had not been started, honourable Minister please tell. The issue of double line from Jakhal to Bhatinda is pending. Even it had not been completed. I have written many times in this regard. Many Members of Parliament have written number of times that atleast Shtabdi Train must be started for Ferozepur, Bhatinda and Ganganagar but till date it had not been considered. Seven to eight Member of Parliament come from our place – all will be benefited if one Shtabdi Train is started. That is why, I want that Minister Saheb should consider these demands. As you know that Damdama Saheb is a big holy place of Sikhs, where Guru Gobind Singhji stayed. I request you to construct one road to go there. If one has to go to Damdama Saheb from Ludhiana there is a bye pass of Bhatinda. I wrote to you that please construct a crossing gate over there. People would have been benefited by 50 K.M. if the crossing gate is there. Madam Mamata Banerjee gave her consent for this but you have written that the crossing gate not be constructed. I request you that give your approval to construct the crossing gate because the route gets short by 50 K.M. if go from Bhatinda to Damdama Saheb and people come towards Ludhiana.

17.59 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

Therefore, it is requested kindly consider all these demands. With these words, I thank you very much and hope you will consider all these issues.

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (DUMARIAGANJ) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my leg to speak in support of Supplementary Demands.

Rs. 17000 crore have been allocated for defence purpose in this budget and this is a good step. This will provide more assistance to railway security.

Railway is the cheapest means of travelling and everybody demands railway facility in his area all over the country. Keeping in view that demand Railway budget is much less and it should be enhanced. The main concern of my constituency is that the loop line there has been in line for conversion in meter gauge for ten years. Firstly, it was decided that there will be unigauge system. All gauges will be converted to unigauge. But this scheme was dropped in the middle. There was benefit of this system that same type of engines, trains and compartments were made and were used wherever

necessary. Now there is meter gauge to some point while there is broad-gauge onwards. There is loop line in my constituency Siddharth Nagar in Gonda district. People cannot come to Lucknow directly from there. This is an irony. Every type of development work is pending in this constituency. Therefore, work of gauge conversion may be completed which has been sanctioned by Planning Commission in the budget of 1997-98 also. Hon'ble Prime Minister gave assurance at Balrampur during the last election for completing this line soon. It may be started immediately so that direct trains for Lucknow and Delhi from there may be started and goods like coal, cement and fertilizers may be transported there directly by trains and they have not be carried by trucks. This is adjacent to Nepal border. Hundreds of bases pass from there. With the conversion of gauge there will be benefit for Buddha-circuit also. The foreign Buddha tourists can reach to the area direct.

I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that no Railway Minister is present here to note down the points raised by the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : A Cabinet Minister is sitting here. You may continue.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Even the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also not present. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very unfortunate, Sir.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : Is this the way Government conducts itself?

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : No Railway Minister is sitting here. How can I speak? Who will take note of the points raised by me?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : I am sitting here, taking note of the points being raised.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : In the Railways, the most important thing is the policy relating to safety. We, the Member's of Parliament, irrespective of the Party, have to support the Supplementary Budget in respect of Railways.

Railway is the main lifeline of the country concerned. We all should support its development but the Government

has to come up with proper Budget proposals. It is not possible to do the needful in one Plan. So, in regard to this, the Government should come up with at least two Plans. The pending gauge conversion, be it from broad gauge to narrow gauge or *vice versa* should be completed. The Government should take ten years for each gauge conversion. This is the most important thing and I urge upon the Government to complete this work in a specific time frame.

We have to give special thrust to the Railway Budget. I think the whole House will support me on this issue.

I would only bring some points to the notice of the Ministry of Railways. I think the senior Minister, Shri Sharad Yadav is noting down my points and he would take care of my problem.

Sir, the doubling work of Bangalore-Hassan-Mangalore project has to be completed. The remaining doubling work of the Bangalore-Jolarpet project needs to be completed. It comes in my Constituency. The survey work of Marikuppam- Vishanatham project is over. This project has to be completed. As has been mentioned by Shri Jaffer Sharief, the projects like Bijapur-Gadag project, Ring Railway project, etc. which are pending in Karnataka are to be taken up.

Another most important thing is that in some projects half of the work has been completed. One such project is Yelahanka-Bangarpet gauge conversion project which is a link between Madanapally and Tirupathi is pending. This gauge conversion job is to be done at a stretch of 150 kilometres. The Railways have completed more than 80 kilometres of work and have spent more than Rs.80 crore on this project. If you do not complete the remaining 70 kilometres route, the money which has already been spent on this project will be a waste. I have given a representation to Shri Nitish Kumar in this regard. If the Railways complete this project, it would prove to be a profit making route. It is a link between Tirupati and Kolkata also. It would also link Eastern side and the coastal area of the country. Last time also I had requested Shri Nitish Kumar to complete this project. This is a most important project. I have represented twice to the hon. Minister. I may also tell you that if you complete this project, more than 50 lakh people of three States, namely, Dharmapur District in Tamil Nadu, Kolar District in Karnataka, and Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh, would benefit by this project. I hope that the hon. Minister will take care of this project.

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

Sir, the former Minister of Railway has made a mention about Hubli Workshop and other things. Therefore, I do not want to take much time of the House by repeating those things. I would only request the Minister to complete all the projects pending in Karnataka for the last five years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, we will have to extend the time of the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, we can extend the time till the reply of the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is extended up to 7 o' clock.

[Translation]

*SHRI P .D. ELANGO VAN (DHARMAPURI) : Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to participate in this discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Railways. I would like to put forth my views on behalf of Pattali Makkal Katchi while welcoming and supporting this motion.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Railway Minister the pending projects in Tamil Nadu for which funds have been earmarked but not released to take up and complete the projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. Now, we have to extend the time of the House. Shall we extend it for an hour? So the House is extended up to 7.

*SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN : I would like to congratulate the dynamic and able Shri Nitish Kumar for his efficient handling of Railways ensuring that it is a safe mode of journey to the public without effecting fare hike. Railways have provided a sense of security to the travelling public. Even at a time when Government of Tamil Nadu have slapped a steep increase of bus fare, Railways continue to be economical and safer a mode of travel in the service of the public. We appreciate the care taken by the Union Government. I would like to put on record that people are appreciative of the performance of Railways. At the same time I cannot but point out the non-completion of certain Railway projects for which funds have already been earmarked. I would request Hon. Union Minister for Railways to pay attention to these and ensure necessary action to complete these pending projects.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the lukewarm response which is either nil or negligible from the officials and even the Railway Board to the representations we submit to them on behalf of the public whom we represent. The notes or petitions from people's representatives must be responded to and I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to look into this. It calls for urgent action.

I have written to Hon. Railway Minister on several occasions regarding several problems that are to be attended to in my Dharmapuri Lok Sabha constituency. I am pained to point out that most of the prayers have not been heeded to and many of them lie unattended and incomplete.

The railway line between Dharmapuri and Morappur, the old one must be relaid as a broad gauge line after completing necessary survey in this regard within this year.

The railway lines that link the South and the West go through Bangarpet and Jolarpet. The trains between Salem and Bangalore now go via Bangarpet and Jolarpet. Even after the gauge conversion and laying of broad gauge lines between Salem and Bangalore, the trains between these destinations still take a circumlocutious route covering an extra 150 kms consuming three hours more for the journey. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to look into this to save the time and money of the public. More trains in a changed route would greatly benefit both the Railways and the travelling public.

Salem is an important Railway Junction almost in the central locality of Tamil Nadu. But it comes under Palghat Railway Division now. Considering the importance of Salem town, the Railway Ministry may take away Salem from Palghat Division so that it could get uniform facelift and adequate rail link with other towns of Tamil Nadu. Since Salem is linked to almost all the major towns of Tamil Nadu, Railways may consider forming a new Railway Division with Salem as its headquarters.

Mettur is an important commercial and industrial town. Passenger rail traffic and goods train movement to Mettur have been withdrawn now. I urge upon the Railways to reintroduce rail service there.

I request the Railway Minister to attend to all the pending projects and to complete them during the current year itself. In order to greatly benefit all the people of my Dharmapuri constituency both from the industrial and commercial sector including the poor from various

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

sections of the society, Railways may run one more passenger train between Salem and Bangalore via Morappur.

Extending of Morappur and Dharmapuri Railway Station platforms and constructing roof structure for the platforms may be taken up as they remain a long pending demand. The students, office goers, and the general public including the aged shall be greatly indebted to the Railways if their railway station platforms are covered with roof structure to protect them from rain. They would be greatly benefited if pedestrian over bridges are constructed on either end of the Dharmapuri Railway Station. These are the felt needs of the increased number of rail passengers and daily commuters.

When it comes to rail reservation quota for Dharmapuri District, it is available only in Morappur that too just two berths for a train. Considering the increase in population and the demand, Railways may kindly increase the number of berths enhancing the quota for Morappur. I have written many times to the Railways about these demands. I am also placing before the House some more of my written demands.

With this I conclude my speech extending my support to the motion moved by the Ministry of Railways for Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-02.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1998-99 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-02 of the Ministry of Railways. Mainly, in the Demands for Excess Grants, the Minister has asked for an allocation of Rs.348.70 crore to be voted through Demand Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 13.

And Rs. 70.33 crore is the charged expenditure. These are under Grant Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 16. So far as excess expenditure is concerned, I think Demand No. 13 provides for Provident Fund, Pension and Retirement Benefits and excess expenditure works out to 8.21 per cent of the final grant of Rs. 3842.71 crore. It was due to more payment arising out of the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission and others which have been mentioned in Demand Nos. 5, 6 and 8 and as charged accounts under Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11 and 16 which we normally do not discuss in the Budget. I fully appreciate it and I support the announcement made by the hon. Railway Minister.

So far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned, it is very categorically said that the safety surcharge levied with effect from 1.12.2001 is expected to fetch Rs. 400 crore in the current year and will be appropriated entirely to the Special Railway Safety Fund. What we find is that Safety Fund is diverted on many occasions. We want a positive guarantee from the Minister that the Safety Fund will be properly utilised only for safety purposes and whatever amount would be allotted for safety will not be diverted at all. It is because there is a hue and cry of railway passengers that safety should be there in train journeys and we must find that this Fund should be properly utilised. This money should not be misappropriated.

Last year, when the Demands for Grants for Railways were placed on the floor of the House, it could not be discussed due to shortage of time and there was a restriction of some time limit that the discussion should be completed by 7 p.m. Hence many hon. Members' queries might have been left out. Now, I will certainly try my best to concentrate on the Demands for Grants on excess expenditure. I will make only one or two queries to the hon. Railway Minister as I would get an opportunity to get a reply from him.

Many proposals were announced in the last Budget but these were not discussed and finally, it was passed without a debate. I want an assurance from the Minister that the proposals which were positively announced on the floor of the House by the former Railway Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, particularly for the State of West Bengal, will be implemented in due course of time. Balurghat-Eklakhi had been mentioned by Shri P.R. Dasmuni. In addition to that, I want to mention about Digha-Tamluk line which is a very positive line. The fate of this line is very well known to the hon. Railway Minister. I would also mention about the completion of the metre gauge railway project upto Dharia from Tollyganj, the circular railway upto Majherhat and the BDR project which is a long-pending project of the people of West Bengal.

On several occasions, many Members have accused us that West Bengal has been provided with so many projects and proposals. The hon. Railway Minister is representing Bihar and belongs to the Eastern region. Even after Independence, the Eastern region has been the worst sufferer due to regional imbalance. So, more allotment should be made for new projects for this zone and it has to be looked after that all the announced projects should be properly implemented in due course of time.

[Shri Sudip Bhandopadhaya]

I want some more assurances from the hon. Minister because the news items confuse us that the projects announced, particularly for West Bengal, are not being funded properly and these projects are being affected badly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you also belong to West Bengal and you may be interested to know about these projects. I do not want to believe these reports. But I want to hear an assurance from the Minister so that a message reaches the people of the State who are also eagerly waiting for an assurance from the Minister. One of our colleagues mentioned about Rs. 15 monthly concession pass. The Members of Parliament were authorised to issue certificates based on which Rs. 15 monthly pass was issued to the people living below poverty line. The recent circular has totally taken away that power of Members of Parliament. The Members of Parliament are not being allowed to issue certificates. The beneficiaries are being asked to take the certificates from, either the SDOs or BDOs or *Tehsildars*. Generally, Members of Parliament are not powerful enough to give any direct benefit to the common men of their constituencies. It was the only way by which people could have approached the Members of Parliament and got a certificate issued to get the monthly pass. But now-a-days these certificates are not permitted and they are being returned. I do not know whether the Minister is concerned about it and I do not know whether it was implemented with the consent of the Minister. If it is not, I hope, the Minister will certainly give necessary instructions to the authorities to accept the certificates issued by the Members of Parliament and on that basis issue Rs. 15 monthly pass to the people living below the poverty line.

I fully agree that safety and security measures are necessary at this crucial juncture. The hon. Minister used to say that he is in favour of a 'zero defect' system in Railways as far as safety and security measures are concerned. On many occasions he expressed this desire that Railways' safety should be 'zero defect' and that it should run in a proper manner.

My another query is regarding disinvestment. Different public sector undertakings are being disinvested. I would like to know whether public sector undertakings that come under Indian Railways are making good profits or whether they are also facing the threat of disinvestment. If that is so, where is the need for asking more Supplementary Demands for Grants? I am a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings of Lok Sabha. Many well reputed public sector undertakings are slated for disinvestment and strategy partners are coming in. They are taking

over very good and very well organised public sector undertakings. They are saying that there is constraint of funds. If any such threat is there so far as the public sector undertakings of the Railways are concerned, I suggest that the Minister could have asked for some more funds in Supplementary Demands for Grants and all the Members could have unequivocally supported it.

So, I want an assurance from the hon Minister regarding the proposals relating to the State of West Bengal. I mentioned in the beginning that safety funds should be totally utilised for safety purposes only. On that I would like to have an assurance from the Minister.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (DHENKANAL) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You were my Chairman in the Standing Committee on Railways.

I welcome this Supplementary Demands for Grants as well as Demands for Excess Grants for 2001. Firstly, it gives us an opportunity to take the House into confidence as well as to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of our problems and difficulties. Secondly, this particular Supplementary Demands for Grants mentions that it requires Parliament's approval for carrying out certain works to be taken up on 'out of turn' basis during 2001-2002.

This term "out-of-turn" had raised many a hackle in this House. It is not in respect of Railways but in respect of other things like gas, petrol-pump and all that. Now, the hon. Minister wants us to give it. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR) : This is not the same "out-of-turn" allotment as that of the "out-of-turn" allotment of gas, petrol pump etc. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a different type of "out-of-turn" allotment!

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I know about that. That is why, I have clarified it. I must say that there are cases where it justifies "out-of-turn" allotment and everything should not be seen from a jaundiced eye.

The Supplementary Demands are welcome because Rs.400 crore is going towards the Safety Fund from the Railways' revenue. Another Rs.1000 crore is coming from the Ministry of Finance. It is a very welcome step. But I would like to echo the sentiment of my colleague Shri Sudhip Bandyopadhay that there should not be

any diversion of funds. I will come to it a little later. If that happens, then it is a mockery of Parliament.

Sir, you are my Chairman in the Standing Committee on Railways. You had also raised the issue about half a decade back. When Parliament has been asked to sanction and approve proposals of the Railways, they should be implemented. The Railways has been termed as the harbinger of progress. It is a common man's mode of transportation. It is eco-friendly. Permanent assets are created. Durable assets are created. So, Parliament has never denied the Demands of the Railways or Defence as far as their problems are concerned. It has happened before when Parliament gave sanction for two projects. I recollect that there was a project in Maharashtra. When a proposal comes to Parliament for approval, before that, it goes to the Extended Railway Board, the Planning Commission, the Cabinet, gets the approval of the Government and then it comes here. Then, we approve it. In the course of the Budget discussion and in various fora we get a chance to raise these issues. The informal Consultative Committee meeting is there. The hon. Minister presides over it. The Zonal Users' Consultative Committee is there where both of us are Members. The General manager presides over it. So, there are various fora in which we take up the issues. Suddenly, we are told that the projects approved by Parliament are under re-appraisal. It is so because of the tardy financing pattern. Even in respect of one of the most lucrative railway lines, the Angul-Dhubri-Sukhinda Road-Haridaspur-Paradeep line, 29.37 per cent was the internal rate of revenue generated in 1996. It should have been completed in three years' time. It would have given returns. But a sum of rupees two crore or five crore has been set apart from the Railway Budget by the Railway Board. A sum of Rs.20 crore was allocated from the BOLT (Build, Operate, Lease and Transfer). The BOLT has never taken off in India. This year only, in the main Railway Budget, we sanctioned rupees five crore. Out of that, rupees three crore has been diverted to the Konkan Railway from the same Angul-Dhubri-Sukhinda Road-Haridaspur-Paradeep project of the South-Eastern Railway. Therefore, I agree with Shri Bandyopadhyay that this sort of diversion is making a mockery of Parliament because Parliament approves it as a schematic grant. I do not think the hon. Minister is even aware of it because it could have been done at the level of the Railway Board. I do realise that this is the largest public sector undertaking in the world. Shri Jaffer Sharief was once the Railway Minister. It took five years for me to get sanction for Group 'C' and 'D' posts in respect of the Talcher-

Sambalpur railway line. I had to come to you as the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions. In spite of the assurances given by Shri Jaffer Sharief, Shri K.C. Lenka, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, this is the position. Unless and until we get the same type of letter which was given for the Koraput-Rayagada line from the Railway Board, it cannot be done. The hon. Minister can say anything to his parliamentary colleague. We are not concerned about it. I leave it to the House to ponder over whether this is a mockery of Parliament or not.

In the last informal Consultative Committee meeting on 29th August, I had the privilege of raising a few issues like the East Coast Railway Zonal Headquarters to be immediately started, a specific date to be fixed and construction activities to be started immediately. This was the first out of the eight new Railway Zones by his distinguished predecessor, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, to be started. But from there, the General Manager is being diverted; they are being downgraded. The doctors and medical superintendents are being shifted or diverted; signal equipment and the Head of Signals (Electricals) are being diverted - one to Secunderabad and the other to Kolkata. So, it has been downgraded. If one sees the Laws of Economics, it would look like law of diminishing returns. But, here, the Railways is great. The budget allocation to the East Coast Railway for 1996-97 - Rs.1.5 crore; 1997-98 - Rs.4.05 crore; 1998-99 - Rs.2.93 crore; 1999-2000 - Rs.0.60 crore; 2000-2001 - Rs.0.30 Crore; and 2001-02 - Rs.0.05 crore plus additional Rs.0.05 crore. If the amount is allocated in this manner, then it would take, maybe 100 or 200 years before the East Coast Railway comes up. There would be cost overruns and time overruns. Then, the reappraisals would make a mockery of Parliament.

By talking about the Orissa Intellectual Forum, I do not want to waste the time of the House. These are some of the points brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. I would advise him that the same should be brought to the notice of the Railway Board for its consideration.

Same is the question with the Dhenkanal and Angul - there are two headquarters in my little constituency. They are growing rapidly because they are becoming an industrial areas like Rourkela or the Ruhr of Germany - where we have two or three projects of thermal power plants, namely, NTPC, NALCO, heavy water plants, synthetic plants, sugar mills, etc. But do we have to bring these things up in Parliament - foot-over-bridge, dormitories, retiring rooms, upper class

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

waiting rooms, umbrella shed, supply of drinking water tap to Platform Nos. 2 and 3, computerised reservation ticket counter, little more quota, etc.? These are not things to be discussed in Parliament. But unfortunately we have to bring it because we have been banging our heads regarding Angul and Dhenkanal.

The other day, I went to the Railway officer and showed him that common poor ladies with their little children were sharing waiting rooms with cattie, dogs and cats. Anyway, I hope that things would improve because I have great faith in Shri Nitish Kumar. Wherever he has gone, he has brought in a lot of fresh air, whether it was the portfolio of agriculture or commerce or railways. But with the derailing of Ministers happening in quick succession, I think that these projects must have derailed.

Dhenkanal-Angul are now connected to Delhi and to Kurla by a direct train. But Angul, being the Capital of the district and with a population of over a lakh, did not have a stop. I have to go and meet the Member (Traffic). Fortunately, he has agreed to include Angul. Now, we have a link to Delhi and to Kurla but we do not have a link to Howrah. Angul was the place whether D.L. Roy wrote, *Dhana Dhanye Pushpe Bhara...* We have a lot of cultural linkages with Bengal and we do not have a direct train to Chennai and Bangalore. With the growth of the Information Technology, I think, the hon. Minister would kindly consider this.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one more point – the All India Railway Accounts Staff Association.

They have been agitating for the restoration of parity in pay. In fact, they had higher responsibilities and higher qualifications. They were in parity with the CSS staff. But the Fifth Pay Commission has created an anomaly. They have been struggling for it. It is lying with the Group of Ministers and the Railway Board. I hope that something should be done there.

There was a techno-economic survey of Bargarh-Padampur-Pikemaal – Lakhna-Raipur. This would ease the congestion on the Jharsugoda-Raipur rail link. At the same time, it would provide a linkage to the mining areas of limestone, graphite, coal and bauxite.

My final point is that there are a number of social reformers like the Shankaracharya. Earlier, they were allowed to get concessional passes. But that has been removed. I want that it could be restored.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (SAHARSA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the area from which I hail, known as Kosi region in North-Bihar, is a backward area. Since, hon'ble Minister of Railways also hails from Bihar, he is surely concerned about laying railway track in backward areas as soon as possible. I agree that he is concerned about it but this very fact is no solution of my worries. In my constituency gauge conversion work on Mansi-Farbisganj route was sanctioned in 1996 and was to be completed by December, 98. First phase of work from Mansi to Saharasa, a stretch of 41 kms, was started and earth work barring some work was almost complete. But main problem lies in construction of 3-4 bridges on this route and work in this regard has not even been started. Once the hon'ble Minister also had assured that gauge conversion work on this railway line will be completed by 2000. But, the work relating to construction of major bridge on this route has not yet started. Not to speak of completion of bridges, the work on bridge number 43-44-45-47 and 51 has not even started so far. The tender for this bridge was floated four times but the Department did not finalise the tender on the plea that the contractors have quoted rates higher than the specified ones.

I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that whether the tender with high rate of quotation is not acceptable at all? I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister would like to conduct a study regarding the fact that the cost of the construction of the bridge no. 51 which was Rs.9 crore earlier has increased to more than Rs. 15 crore? Had the contractors were paid more rates than the scheduled rates, this additional expenditure would have been saved. There is a bridge no. 43 in the same railway section. I would like to quote an example. Tender for it was finalised in 1997. Whenever I wrote regarding the construction work of that bridge, I got the same reply that the work has been started and would be completed soon. At that time the cost of construction was only Rs. 10 lakh. I have come to know that it has increased to Rs. 25 lakh. I would like to whether the hon'ble Minister would take action against such officers who did not get the work completed even after the finalization of the tender? The distance of 43 km is covered in 4½ hours. Due to metre gauge in that railway section the bridges which were constructed there have become outdated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that whatever has occurred in India, is something very uncommon in the entire world. The pillar of bridge number 47 developed

a crack in the earthquake of 1987, but the same bridge has been tied with clamps and trains are running on it. It is said that all this has been done for the purpose of security, which is there of course, but the passengers travelling over this part of the railway are on god's mercy only. Accident could take place there any time. I have come to know that when tenders were floated for these bridges, it was said that the work is going to be entrusted to IRCON, but whenever this issue was raised and letters were written in this regard, it was said that IRCON would soon complete this work, but it has not been completed till date.

Our area most of the times remains flood affected and work can be executed only for 3-4 months there. Our patience is running out because the work of the project, approved in 1997, has not even started till 2001-02. Similarly, it was said for project of bridge no. 50 that a footpath would be constructed beside it, as major bridges are to be constructed and cattle as well as pedestrians would face a lot of trouble in the absence of footpath. Many a cattle get crushed by the trains and die. And that is why it is essential to make the footpath.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you rang the bell. However I would like to submit that I should be given more time to speak for I am the only one speaking on behalf of the Janta Dal (U).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, distance of 21 kilometres between Saharsa to Farbisganj has been sanctioned for gauge conversion. This work should be started Supoul Madhepura district headquarters falls in my Lok Sabha Constituency. I have requested the hon. Minister and he has also instructed that reservation facility should be computerised at this station. I want that he should himself come over there and inaugurate it. The Railway circuit court of Saharsa is in Khagaria which covers 7 districts. I came to know that this decision has been taken by the High Court, Patna. However the State Government issued notification and that circuit Court could not function in Saharsa.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Khagaria being the district headquarters, Rajdhani Express should be provided stoppage there. A railway line goes towards Samastipur in Khagaria-Farbisganj, Purnia Court area and the people of this area face problem for want of stoppage of Rajdhani Express there, hence there should be a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Khagaria. A passenger train ran between Katihar to Siyaldah which was extended upto Barauni but that has been stopped.

After Saharsa a becoming commissioner Headquarter, the population of the city has been increased. We have requested that there should be halt from Seharsa to Purva Karu Khirhari which comes under Seharsa-Purnia court rail, so karu khirhar halt should be established. The construction of R.O.B. at Seharsa and Chukti Dhala was sanctioned. The work of its tender has already been done but in spite of passing one year, construction work has not been started. It should be started. The survey work of railway line from Narmali to Bhatipatiyahi which collapsed in Kosi river had been done. The length of this railway line is 40 k.m. It's construction work should be completed at the earliest. This is not a new railway line, it was constructed by 'English', that should be reconstructed. Radhopur station is in our constituency, from where railway department earns Rs.13.5 lakhs every month. There is a need of retiring room at that place. That is why the railway department may construct retiring room there.

The survey work of new railway line from Kopdia to Bihariganj has been done and its sanction is to be given and the arrangement of appropriate coaches should be done at the place of defected coaches which run on Mansi, Farbisganj, Seharsa/Katihar rail line. Hajipur Zonal Office should be made fully functional again. Sir, G .L. Express stops at Kopdia station but there is no facility for parcel booking over there, fish etc. has to send outside from there. That is why the capacity for parcel booking in G.L. Express at Kopdia station should be provided.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at last I would like to say that service road at Saraigarh station has been completely destroyed service road should be constructed there and there is a destroyed bridge of rail in the east of Tharbhita station, the arrangement of reconstruction of that bridge should be done. I have a request to honourable Railway Minister that he sympathetically consider all above mentioned points. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI G. GANGA REDDY (NIZAMABAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the time to speak. I represent from North Telangana, which is a backward area. Since three years, we are requesting the Railway Ministry for the conversion of Mudhked-Nizamabad line. In the last three Budgets, only a sum of Rs.45 crore was provided and now we need Rs. 40 crore. I am thankful that the Railway Minister is also considering it. Even our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu has also requested for the allotment of Rs. 60 crore for this backward area.

[Shri G. Ganga Reddy]

My second point is about the long pending Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad railway line. It is pending since 60 years. Though the then Prime Minister started this project in 1992, so far about Rs. 55 crore were spent on Peddapalli-Karimnagar line. Only 35 kilometres have been completed and now, 142 kilometres are pending.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri O. Rajagopal laid the foundation stone on 14.2.2001 for Karimnagar-Nizamabad, and assured us for giving the budget allocation. But surprisingly, in the last year, the Budget allocation was Rs. 20 crore and it was reduced to Rs.10 crore. I do not know as to what had happened in the Railway Ministry. I had also written a letter in this regard.

Thirdly, a request was made by the State of Andhra Pradesh – the Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu also had written a letter - for doubling and electrifying the railway line from Falaknuma to Umdanagar. This project is very crucial. This metre gauge line may be converted into broad-gauge line.

Lastly, Adilabad to Mudhked conversion was lingering and earlier the proposal was kept under BOLT and now, BOLT system has been removed. I hope that in the Supplementary Budget some provision will be made for this, and also for a passenger train from Nagpur to Adilabad. Already, the broad-gauge line work has been completed. So, there is a need of this new passenger train.

Therefore, even now I pray and request you to provide more funds for gauge conversion completion of the first phase Mudhked-Nizamabad and Janakampet-Bodhan and also for Karimnagar-Nizamabad new broad-gauge line second phase.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (KHERI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged for giving me opportunity to speak.

Hon. Railway Minister has brought Supplementary Budget by that the supplementary demands of the railway can be fulfilled but it is seen in this Supplementary Budget of Rs. 400 crores that non-plan expenditure is higher. I say and I have already said that when Government is moving towards economic reforms, you should consider work performance while ensuring direct accountability of officers and administrative reforms.

I have already said in the House that the whole system has been globalised. In this situation, honourable Minister should conceive a comprehensive project of railway for connecting Western Europe directly to south-eastern Asia and I feel, by this new opportunities will be created. A fund has been made for safety. I would like to add one thing more in this that it should be considered in the safety fund, that the accidents which occurs on unmanned crossing, no compensation is given on this, there should be provision to provide compensation. There was one accident on unmanned railway crossing two months back in my constituency in which 25 people killed. Nobody got any compensation from anywhere. All families got ruined. This is the big responsibility of the railway to help them.

In my constituency, the issue of gauge conversion from Bareilly to Lucknow is going on. My constituency is situated in the foot-hill of Nepal and many opportunities for development in my area are there and this area has been developed as special export zone. If you oblige to get the work of gauge conversion done then new aspects of development in this area will be established. One proposal from Shahjahanpur via Gola up to Tugunia, border area of Indo-Nepal had already been surveyed, on which there is a need to do the work. Till date no work has been started on this. There is a request to the honourable Minister that efforts should be made to take this work on priority basis. In my constituency, Lakhimpur Kheri there is a need to construct one flyover in the city because railway directly passes through the city and in a day, road close for four to five hours as a whole. I request you that the work of flyover should be done on priority basis.

There is a severe need of another platform at the station of Sadar in Lakhimpur by that people can conveniently catch the train in the case of road stoppage in south direction. There is a need of one train which runs in between Lucknow and Bareilly and which starts in the morning and reaches there in the afternoon. Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri District has become very important destination and package for that has been started. I have already told to construct Yatri Niwas over there.

There is one "Sharda" river in my constituency on which one bridge of railway has been constructed which is in a very poor condition. Even till date so much traffic of railway is on the bridge. I request, the arrangement of its reconstruction should be made at the earliest.

I would like to say one important thing that expenditures

are increasing at your end and the utilization of resources has not been ensured and on the other hand you have put 12% duty on the turn-over of vendors, you are making a new tariff. Tax on turn-over is a Sales Tax and tax on one commodity cannot be put twice. Please consider this issue. Hon. High Court of Rajasthan has given its judgment on this issue. So your policy is to put 12% charge on the turn-over of poor and small vendors, and compelling them to give tax and for the last three years the plan which you have made that you will realize the arrears, this is very unjustified step. I hope that you will consider this. I would request you that don't reflect the interest of the small vendors in the catering corporation made by you. Approx. 10,000 small vendors will be ruined by this. I want to tell only one thing that you do minimum assessment by constituting any commission for proper utilization of the resources of railway. I have researched that those projects have been made at your place with Rs. 15 crores and these projects are accomplished with Rs. 4 crores.

I feel that there is a possibility, you workout this thing that resources should not be misused.

With these words thank you very much that you provide me opportunity to speak.

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (BANASKANTHA):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would thank you for giving me a chance to speak on supplementary demands for grants of railways. I would speak on two-three points. The headquarter in my Parliamentary Constituency Banaskantha constituency of Gujarat is important. For the last three year's in every Budget, the issue of changing the metre gauge has been raised. The important thing is that the Government of Gujarat and Kandla Port trust would give money for it. Ministry would give 33 per cent, the State Government would give 16.5 per cent, Kandla Port Trust would give 30 per cent. Adare Export would give 15 per cent and IFFCO would give 5.5 per cent money for it. So much amount is likely to be given by other institutions still the Ministry has given very little amount to start the work there. It is important because it would directly connect two ports with Delhi-Kandla Port and Mundra Port and would be beneficial for both Gujarat and Ministry of Railways. It is very important because goods which will be received from Kandla would also come through Northern India as a result Ministry of Railway will be benefited.

In Gujarat the work of gauge conversion has to be done on fifteen railway lines but the work on seven rail line has not been started till now. I request the

hon. Minister to start the work there as soon as possible. I thank you for Uttaranchal Express started by Ministry of Railways from Palanpur to Okha-Dehradun. On the route of Okha-Dehradun on the one side there is Dwarka and on the other there is Haridwar. In Gujarat every person visit Dwarka and Haridwar at least once. I thank you for introducing that train but it reaches fifteen minutes earlier in Palanpur. If a halt of two minutes is given there then not only the people of Gujarat but people of Sabarkantha and Rajasthan would also be benefited. I urge upon the Government that a halt should be given there.

The railway line of Chhota-Udaipur and Pratappur was narrow gauge but it was closed due to culvert. Now the railways has constructed the culvert but still that railway line has not been made operational. There is another question of railway over bridge. I have given two crores from three crores out of MPLAD fund but still the Ministry of Railways has not started work there and ask for full amount. The railway authorities have been using our money for the last three years. I urge upon the Ministry of Railways to start work there soon.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (MALEGAON):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. I still speak on supplementary demands of railways. The hon. Minister is finding it difficult but difficulty can be removed because where there is a will there is a way too. In the last budget nothing was given to Maharashtra not even a single new train nor railway track. It is not proper. Railway is 105 year old. At that time rail transport was less as a result level crossings were also less in number but now rail transport has increased. 50 more level crossings should be made. For example there is a village called Kusmari. There was a passage in that village 105 years ago, people of that area have demanded level crossings but nothing has been done there.

19.00 hrs.

I request that a level crossing should be constructed there. Manmad is a Rashtriya Shala. The number of schools have increased there in last 105 years. The railway land is close to it. They have demanded level crossings, their demand should be fulfilled. Manmad has a population of 50 thousand people, Malegaon and Dhule have become Municipal Corporation, Narnara is also Municipality but instead of these big cities and the survey having been conducted. Railway Ministries have not thought anything about it so far. I request that a new railway line should be laid on Pune Nasik Road. This time Kumbh Mela would be organised in Nasik in

[Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

2003 and it would be as vast as it was in Allahabad. I want to request that a Railway station should be constructed in Urera. There is a need to improve the railway stations.

There are 50 per cent diesel engines in central railway. There is need to use electric engine in place of these engine. In India wherever there are diesel engine. These should be replaced with electric engines. There should be only one agency of railway police. There should not be separate agencies, only agency of railway should be there.

Class II officers are directly recruited in railways, their work and work of the promoted class II officers is same still there is a great difference between their salaries. Direct recruited officers get promotion earlier in the interest of railways to stop this practice. It is my only request.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to extend the time of the House, earlier we extended it till 7 O'clock.

[English]

The time of the House is extended till the reply of the hon. Minister is over.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (MONGHYR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on additional demands of grants for 1998-99 and supplementary demands of grants of 2001-2002. I support these demands.

I would like to speak on some problems of my constituency. These problems have been there for the last 25-26 years. In my constituency there is 13 kilometre single line from Quel to Kajra. There is double line between Jamalpur to Kajra. I have raised this question several times. I could not understand as to why railway has done this, though electrification of railway line between Sitarampur and Mughalsarai has been done and this loopline comes till Quel, still doubling of 13 kilometre has not been done. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when you were Chairman of Parliamentary Standing Committee you had given a report in 1996-97 that electrification between Sahabganj and Quel should be done but it has not been discussed so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not been discussed so far.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : I do not know

whether the Minister of Railways or Railway officers have seen it or not? I remember that recommendation of electrification of that railway line was there in that report. In that area there are Bhagalpur and Qual divisions, the people of that area have been demanding that Shramjivi Express and Magadh-Vikramshila Express should be started from Bhagalpur instead of Patna. But this demand is pending for several years. There is no halt of Bikramshila express in Dharhara. We have written so many times to honourable Minister but no halt has been given there so far. Jamalpur factory was the biggest in Asia. The Minister had provided Rs. 15 crores for the revival of the factory during 1998-99 budget. But the pace of work is very slow. Nothing can be ascertained whether money is being spent or not. Earlier, there were 20,000 labours there, now only 8,000 have been left.

I had demanded that the district headquarters of Munger and Jamui should be provided with city counter so that people may purchase ticket for big cities from there. This is a small thing, but it could not be done so far. A bridge across the Ganges at Munger, as you know, was mentioned in the supplementary budget of 1997-98. When Nitishji became the Minister he talked about the survey work in 1998-99 and laid its foundation stone. But the work on it is so slow that till now it could not go into the Economic Committee of Cabinet. It was to be approved by the Planning Commission, it was also to be brought before the extension board. Nobody knows when this bridge will be completed if it takes three to four years for survey itself. Perhaps it would take 25-50 years. If this is the pace of work then the development activities, which have to be completed within time frame could not be completed. As the time increases, so do the cost. When cost escalates a great deal of it goes into corruption. Due to this, cost escalation is a part of corruption.

At the end, I talk about the facilities of train passengers. The Minister gives ample attention over it. But I want to say that the Minister may please see the bedroll of Bikkramshila and Brahmaputra Express.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you were the Chairman, why did not you do that?

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : At that time, I have submitted many reports. How much of them were implemented, I do not want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you conclude.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : But you must see that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Radhakrishnan is the last speaker. After Shri Radhakrishnan, the hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take only two minutes.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Now, the excess grant that is being sought for is for meeting some expected expenditure and not for any unforeseen expenditure. In the normal course, it would have been easy for the Railway Board to expect this expenditure. Now, this excess expenditure was incurred on retirement benefits like pension, commuted pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and provident fund payments. These are usual expenditure and this could have been brought at the time when the Railway Budget was presented. This is not an unforeseen expenditure. Therefore, there is no justification for an excess grant. That is one thing.

Now, what is the reality? The reality is that the railway workers are thrown out of employment. Privatisation has come to the ground level. The *mazdoor* workers working in the Railways are thrown out of employment. That is the reality. Almost all works are given on tender to private contractors throwing away all the employees who were working there for decades. This is the reality. The Railway Ministry wants an excess grant. For what? Is it not for throwing away the employees? The *mazdoor* workers of the Railways are thrown out of employment without giving anything. They have no other place to go. They were working with the Railways for a long time. Almost all important works are given on contract. This is the ground reality. So, we should make a change.

Secondly, they have hiked the railway ticket fares.

For what purpose? It was hiked for providing funds for railway safety. Now, they are proposing that they must be diverted. It is not only against the Constitution, it is against the will of the people. We have given a solemn pledge to the people that the excess amount is being collected for providing security to the people. Without providing any security to the people, that amount is being diverted for some other purpose. So, there is no justification for this.

What is the difficulty now? The bogies are outdated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is your last point.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : During the monsoon, it will be very difficult to travel in the railway bogies of the Southern Railway because all the rainwater will come inside the compartments.

My friend, Shri Rajagopal has taken a personal interest in Railways and I fully congratulate him. The reality is that most of the bridges are a century-old. We had one disaster at Kadalundi. I pray that there should not be any further Kadalundi type of disasters. There should not be any further railway disasters involving the lives of innocent passengers who have not committed any sin. The trains which carry these passengers are being taken over the century-old railway bridges. It has been certified that these railway bridges have to be replaced with immediate effect. I expect Shri Nitish Kumar, the Minister of Railways, will also help Shri Rajagopal in dealing with all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the Ministers will join together to do this.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : They must join together at least in case of replacing the century-old railway bridges in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They should be replaced not only in Kerala but also in the entire country. Why are you asking only for Kerala?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : They should be replaced throughout India.

Another factor is that the doubling process should be expedited. Konkan Railway is not a reality.

If it has to be made a reality then you have to complete the doubling process.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Shri Radhakrishan, please take your seat now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, the doubling of the railway track from Ernakulam via Kottayam should be completed immediately.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister would answer now.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (CHITTORGARH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say a few words about Rajasthan. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDARA KUMAR PANDEY (GIRIDIH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say something about Kodarma. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The talk on Kodarma is over. You speak on the budget.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDARA KUMAR PANDEY : Sir, five years have gone. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You give the paper to Minister Saheb. Mr. Minister, you answer about Giridih- Kodarma.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Sir, I want to say about Rajasthan....(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the use of speaking when nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing, except what Shri Nitish Kumar is saying, would go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH

KUMAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank those hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on supplementary demands for grants and demands for excess grants.

Sir, some hon. Members have questioned about the delay in putting forward this demands for excess grants, 1998-99. The House knows that there is a procedure for it. First of all, CAG sends its report, after that discussion takes place in Public Accounts Committee and their recommendations comes in the House. After that this proposal for excess grants is sent in the House. In this regard, the report of the PAC was laid in the House in the year 2001 and brought in the next session to regularise it. Some Members also objected to it that why the excess money was spent. In this regard, the statistics have been provided to the House, mainly excess expenditure totalled Rs. 348 crores and the major portions of Rs. 315 crores was due to Fifth Pay Commission, pension liability, demand no. 13, provident fund and pension and retirement benefits. Rest are small amounts – repair and maintenance of motive power, repair and maintenance of carriage and wagons, operating expenses for rolling stock and equipment—this has been the tradition. Whenever the excess amount is spent in a year the Government comes to regularise it after the process. In it, there has been no delay. There is an importance of supplementary grants for demands which we have presented here, generally supplementary demands are presented. We ask for token grants from the House. Meanwhile, we get token amount grant for the work which are sanctioned out of turn in view of its necessity, and the rest of the money is accrued by reappropriation which has the approval of House in advance, but there are certain important points in this year supplementary demands. For the first time railway safety fund has been raised for the replacement and renewal of track, old distressed bridges, replacement of signal gears, old coaches, wagons, old locomotives and also to improve the safety standard.

19.22 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

You must have known that under the Chairmanship of justice H.R. Khanna, a railway safety review committee was constituted which had given its report. They have said therein that renewal work in railway was not taking place on time. As per 1st of April, 1999, they have stated in the report that Rs. 15,000 crores would be required for renewal. When we took data after one year then we realised that Rs. 17,000 crores would be

required for it. We pursued this matter with the Finance Minister. Hon. Prime Minister also listened to our views and a high level meeting was held, when everything was put in the meeting, the Prime Minister said that this must be done and on principle a consensus was reached in the first week of July. The next important thing was that wherefrom the money would come. We held a lot of discussion in this regard. Finally, two things were decided that a safety fund of Rs. 17,000 crores would be raised in which both railway and Government of India would contribute. After much discussion it was decided that Rs. 5000 crores would come from railway out of Rs. 17,000 crore by levying safety surcharge on passengers and Rs. 12,000 crores would come from the Government of India. By combining the two, whatever renewal overdue is there would be finished within six years which we have mentioned. It was decided that from 1st of October, safety surcharge would be levied. It was assumed that railway would get Rs. 400 crores in six months through this safety surcharge and the Finance Ministry would give an additional rupees one thousand crores. A total of Rs. 1400 crores would be spent through special railway safety fund. It was said in the beginning that this money would be spent only on those works for which it has been created. This money cannot be diverted. It is the cabinet discussion. We had said that we would prepare a green book. You will find that you must have got a book with the supplementary demands of the budget, in which everything is mentioned. The items relating to safety are mentioned in it and because there is a provision of Rs. 1400 crores this year, we would do that. This is meant for special railway fund. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA) : Mr. Minister, is it not true that the Railway Board has recently issued a Circular to curtail the expenditure by 20 per cent in all activities including the safety works? If it is done, then the safety activities also will get hampered. The blanket order of 20 per cent curtailment has been issued by the Railway Board to all the Zonal Railways.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I was coming to this very point. If you have a look at the Railway Budget of this year you will see that we have the liability of Konkan Railway in this Budget. The works in the project of Konkan Railway were carried on with the equities of Ministry of Railway and some States and by taking loans from open market for which Railways stood guarantor.

Therefore, redemption and interest liabilities are due for them which are to be paid in time. To repay these, Railways have to grant long term or short term loans to them. Railways made an arrangement of Rs.230 crores for Konkan Railway for providing long term loan. But this year they need some more. They need Rs.744 crore this year so the rest amount of Rs.514 crore is our liability which we have to pay because we hold guaranty for this. Your remarks that there may be some difference in percentage regarding that additional amount of Rs.514 crore may be true. Rs.230 crore were given and there is some amount to be given. An additional amount of Rs.514 crore will have to be given to Konkan Railway in the financial year. Accordingly, this plan has been chalked out. That will have effect on that and it had affected also and in many cases you may have seen that cuts have been imposed in each railway and in each project. But so far safety is concerned, as you said, it has nothing to do with safety.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : What about the signalling? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Let me explain.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am asking about signalling. Curtailment has been ordered. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Please allow me to speak. I will explain everything.

[Translation]

It has effect on our all plan items but so far the safety of Railway is concerned it has nothing to do with it. There is safety fund already. One per cent of cess levied on petrol and diesel goes to Railways for safety works. Unmanned level crossings are manned and are provided with road over bridges or road under bridges are made on busy level crossings. It has no bearing on safety aspect. But the rest of our planned expenditure is affected. The liability of repaying the Konkan Railway has effect to some extent. Besides this, in this year's budget target was fixed that money will come from BOLT but no money is coming from BOLT. We have already BOLT scheme in our hands but it is not doing well. So far Agra — Bandikui is concerned, we have already taken it from BOLT. The scheme which was to be completed under BOLT was not completed. Only one such scheme is going on and finally Railways have found that works not done through BOLT. We are investigating this and have decided to carry on the

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

works with our own resources. Every financier who wants to invest in BOLT feels that he has no protection in it and found so many difficulties. There was money registered against the name of BOLT in rolling stock programme and in other projects also but money came from nowhere to BOLT. BOLT has given its permission now. Therefore, if money shown in the name of BOLT does not come to BOLT, it must show impact. We have higher liabilities to Konkan Railway.

In the Budget provision, we have utmost liabilities. The second thing is that money shown for BOLT does not come. There are two factors which affected this. But I would like to thank to hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance because when I put this question before them that our plan will be affected badly then hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of Ministry of Finance. In this meeting it was decided that the last mile projects that is, which can be completed soon, should be completed first. We have got funds for this. Whether it was work of doubling of lines or gauge conversion or that of new lines all were affected owing to BOLT and broadly we tried to off set things accordingly. We are getting additional budgetary support for Rs.898 crore now. Rs.1400 crore has been allotted for special railway safety fund in this year's budget. An additional support of Rs.898 crore is being provided. ...*(Interruptions)* Add this with 898 crore rupees. You know that there is a budgetary support of Rs.3400-3500 crore approximately already but there is no dividend liabilities for one thousand crore rupees. But this additional budgetary support of Rs.898 crore is for projects. I was asked for this that those projects may be submitted after identifying. We have got this money on that ground.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Commercial exploitation of railway line.

[Translation]

Please consider it.

[English]

That is one area where you can get money. Railway line is encroached often. It is a good asset where one can get money.

[Translation]

The Ministry of Finance borrowed money from here and there which affected general people.

[English]

Commercial exploitation of railway line is one of the area where you can get more money.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is being done. There are two new things in supplementary demand grants.

This additional support is outcome of these two things. The second thing is railway safety fund. Besides these there are some other items also.

Shri K.P. Singh Deo talked out of turn and said that it is permitted. It is given every year as was given to Konkan Railway. Now it is going to be sanctioned. This is out of turn. Since at the time of redemption the interest liability is time bound, you are bound to pay, you have given guaranty, you have given comfort letters, therefore, all these things are out of turn which are trifle items. In the meantime, a new line has been sanctioned between Kodarma and Tilaiya. This route is meant for coal movement. Ministry of Power wrote that it was in urgent need of this line. Accordingly it was provided in their recommendation. That railway line has been sanctioned. A token grant arrangement has been made there. There are so many issues. We have mentioned here and they have been put here for that purpose. Some issues have been discussed here. For example, some Members discussed privatisation and disinvestment and expressed anxiety over these. So far the issue of privatisation is concerned private sector has always participation in railways. Private sector always has its participation in one sector or other. It has its participation in catering and other areas. Now there is rolling stock programme. We procure wagons. That is in private sector. There are many sectors where private sectors have their participation and after that our effort was to ensure participation of private sector in projects. And there the scheme of BOLT was launched during the period of Jaffer Sharief ji. Though it is another thing that people did not participated in this.

Ultimately BOT has been arrived at after reforming it. It is to be seen to as to whether the things which have been demanded for it, are fulfilled or not? It also remains to be seen as what response does it give for expenses of interest but efforts are going on from our sides to ensure the participation of the private sector in it. Private sector has been participating at some places especially at ports like Adani Port and Peeapanwa Port. These people have been participating in those. Several State Governments have expressed their desire that such participation should take place in railway project. Talks have been going on with them. The participation of private sector in Railways already exists but I think to privatise railways as such is neither proposed nor it is possible.

As far as disinvestment is concerned, railway has vast network. Those hon. Members who have gone through the recommendations of Rakesh Mohan Committee, might have witnessed that we have held open discussion

on them. Railways have constituted an internal committee. Any correct decisions could be arrived at only after considering all these points but presently no such process of major disinvestment in CONCOR has been going in and nor have this taken place earlier also. Some disinvestment was done in CONCOR. In such a scenario Railways don't have any proposal worthy of consideration. The Ministry of Disinvestment keeps on trying for it and Railway has given reply in regards to the queries concerning Railways.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the technology upgradation is concerned, you are aware, freight operation system, information system had been implemented in the country for quite sometime and I am happy to apprise the House that its first phase has been completed in June, 2001. Terminal Management system, the second phase of freight Management system is targeted to be completed by March, 2003. This will help in the tracing of wagons and identification of their locations. It will turn us more customer friendly and make our operations easy. As regards the line capacity- passenger, mail or express trains are being given priority over freight train by halting it to give passage to the farmer. Consequently freight trains take more time to reach their destination. Though the journey time of freight trains has reduced recently. Yet the efforts to operate more freight trains in the country are being made. Successful trials have been conducted for it and now onwards the goods trains will be moved at a speed of 100 kilometres. It will do away with the problem of line capacity and there will not be any need to give priority. Express trains, on an average, move at a speed of 75 kilometres. If we are able to operate the trains at 100 kilometre then the need to give priority in the first phase will not arise. Consequently, one hand, we will be able to move the freight trains at fast speed, while on the other we can run more and more mail/express trains.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here the issue of Mafia had been voiced. It is right and in reply to one of the questions in the other House, I had said that there are many leakages in scrap disposal. We have taken a decision on it and vigilance have also nabbed some persons. It has been known that these are placed outside the weigh bridges or the depots when taken for loading or the toll is levied in the name of the same and payment is made. The decision has been taken that electrical bridges should be installed at all the 50 Depots from where the scrap is lifted. Besides we have a rule that the track material when being replaced is

removed from one side and stacking is done later on. It has its own accountal system but decision has been taken that there shall be centralised computerised accountal system at Divisional level. We have also constituted a committee for the purpose in which our security personnel are included besides RPF Engineers and people from other sources so that they may find out as to how this system can be improved. This work is going on but it is also true that Mafia is also operating.

Hon. Members mentioned about Mafia Tenders. This thing can not be denied. We all are in the know of things. We constantly receive the information about these incidents. News are also reported by the newspapers. Being in the public life, we receive all kinds of information. Now, the question arises as how to do away with this. The Hon. Members have given a suggestion that if by consulting the State Government, a system is evolved to stop the Mafia Tenders by taking the help of State Police and the railway administration and deriving assurance of proper security from the State Government then Mafia can not operate.

Railway does not have the capability to handle it. This is a matter related to law and order. Railway administration is not empowered to stop it. At the most they can make arrangement at the places for the tenders but how can they make security arrangements. This will have to be done by the State Government. Now Shri Raghuvansh Babu has left the House. I was about to convey to him that you should co-operate in resolving the problem of Mafia operation.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ) : The State Governments have their own Mafia...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Shri Raghuvansh Babu has left after delivering his speech. It is true that Mafia is operating at various places and it is not that it has not been identified. It is not so everywhere, at some places it is very active about which people are aware. Everyone's cooperation is needed for it. In this regard I would like to request Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, our friends from Bihar and the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North-East Railway who are related to railways and the Members who have full interest and the full information on it, that we should try to find a way out by sitting together as how to take initiative with the State Governments to weed out Mafia.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, second issue is of regional balance.

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

We have tried, to the maximum possible extent, to strike regional balance on the basis of allocation made under the last mile project. Our friend Shri Bandyopadhyay had also expressed some concern. I would like to assure him that none of the project will be slowed down. The pace of work will be further accelerated in ongoing projects and we have sought more funds after holding deliberations with the Government to expedite the completion of the projects. The projects on the verge of completion will be completed fast and the projects whose progress is slow will be accelerated. None of the targeted projects will be slowed down. However as you are aware that some funds have been curtailed and it will affect all the project.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I would like to know whether the funds provided in the budget, will be fully spent or not?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I would like to assure you this much only that I will, personally, by keeping in touch with the engineering staff, review the expenditure undertaken to ensure its utilisation. Now, the problem of land acquisition for various project is a different thing but there is no question of slowing down the ongoing work. You should leave aside the apprehension from your mind. I will conclude after saying One or two things. In the meantime some steps have been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Tell us something about Giridih Kodarma. Nothing has been done.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You belong to Kodarma. Kodarma-Tilaiyya line has been completed. You can rejoice. Everything is being done. Impress upon the Jharkhand Government to expedite land acquisition. Some environmental problems had recently cropped up regarding the Hazaribagh-Kodarma project. We have been recently given the environmental clearance. Information about certain things can be obtained by meeting the concerned authority. All the hon. Members who have raised questions regarding their respective constituencies and in the national interest will receive the requisite information. It is not possible to reply to each and every question due to the paucity of time. In the meantime, we have taken some steps to enhance the efficiency of the railways. As I have mentioned earlier for the quick completion of last mile project, powers have been decentralised on the basis of the Special Railway Safety Fund. There were 60 such items which were being procured at the level of the Railway Board. We reviewed

this and found that there were several such items which were not at all required to be purchased at this level. Purchase of major items such as rails or wagons at this level is understandable. But we found that there was no need to purchase minor items such as textiles and batteries etc. at this level. We have handed over 45 such items out of 60 to the Railways at this level. In this way 45 items have been handed over to them and they will be able to decide on such items at their own level. For this reason the financial powers of the zonal railways have been enhanced from Rs.8 crores to Rs.15 crores. For the Railway Board these powers have been increased from Rs.15 crores to Rs.22 crores, so that decentralisation can be effected. Decision needs to be taken quickly on Special Railway Safety Fund and Safety related items. Therefore, they will have to quickly decide on the tender. We have decentralised financial power in this respect. This has had a good effect.

Several persons, who came on element transfer of post, regarded as work charge post, they were here. Several officials in one-two phase were posted either in the Railway Board or in the zonal Railway Headquarters. Their salary was being charged on some specific project. This has been done away with to a great extent with the introduction of two phases, so that the persons would go to their respective places, at the Railway Board and the Headquarters. Whereas their salary is being charged on some specific project. Attempt has been made to streamline this. This anti-collision device developed by the Konkan Railway was dedicated to the nation on 15 October — the foundation day of Konkan Railway. The extended field trial for this was to take place in N.F. Railways as was mentioned in the original Budget. But for convenience, this is being done in the Northern Railway. After the extended field trial, it will be introduced on a large scale so that collisions can be prevented. I myself witnessed that trial. It is a landmark achievement. The result of extended field trial would be promising and this will help in introducing it. This device would have to be installed in every locomotive on every railway station and in the rear end guard coach. With this, collision would become a thing of the past. This certainly would take some years, as the result of the trial are awaited. With this device, head-on collision, collision from rear, the putting of the train on wrong tracks and the Khanna type accidents can be prevented. So much so that accidents at level crossing could also be prevented. This is really a singular achievement. This has not been done anywhere in the world. India is the first country to develop this device. We are grateful to Konkan Railway for developing this device.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot more could be said.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : What about the salary certificate certified by the Members of Parliament for grant of passes?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Some vigilance complaints had been received according to which the entire system was being misused. There is no need to discuss this in depth. The Members of Parliament and the Members of Legislative Assembly do not have the information to certifying someone's income. There is a procedure for this. It is a revenue matter, dispensed by the Revenue Officers. This certificate can be obtained from the Revenue Officer. Thereafter, the Members of Parliament can recommend it. This is in the Interest of the Members' safety also.

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : Then you can cancel the right of an MP to issue this certificate and give it to the Revenue Officers.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Why Revenue Officers? It cannot be left to the Revenue Officers.

[Translation]

The Revenue Officers will certify whether their income falls within a particular limit or not.

[English]

You cannot club two things. To certify somebody's income is not our job. Under the law and rules, this job has been assigned to somebody in the Government system. Let him do that work. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

There is no problem in giving your suggestions. The second point is that, if this were to happen, would the Member of Parliament not be under an undue pressure? When someone approaches a Member of Parliament with some request, it becomes difficult for the Member of Parliament to turn down that request. It is difficult for the Members of Parliament to decide whether someone is living below the poverty line or not. If they have this certificate, they will recommend and work for the people of their constituency.

[English]

He will get that thing done.

[Translation]

If you want to give some other suggestions in this regard we will look into it, because several complaints

have been received. Based on these a considered view was taken. However, if the hon. Members of Parliament have some other suggestions they can speak on them.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : What we do is that we insist income certificate from Gram Panchayats. When people come to us with that certificate, then only we issue our certificate.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : A basic question has been raised whether MPs are entitled to issue monthly income certificate or not. It is not a question of Railways only. In Railways, certificates issued by MPs may not be accepted, but in other places it may be accepted. But the basic question is, if it is decided that the MPs cannot issue monthly income certificate, I will accept it.

But somewhere it will be accepted and somewhere, it will not be accepted. This cannot be the procedure. From the Chair, guidance has to be given as to whether Members of Parliament have the authority to issue monthly income certificate or not. The Railway Minister is telling that it is not proper for the Members of Parliament to issue monthly certificate. I want to know whether it is punishable or not.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Subject to correction, it can be verified from the Government sources.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I do not think that it is a healthy practice. Let the Revenue Officer or the Government agency do it. Why should the MPs take the headache? I do not advise that the MPs should certify in this regard.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : That is why, we have introduced some modification in the scheme. Subject to correction, I think, we are not entitled to issue it. Anyway, I would doubly check it up as to whether there is any provision the revenue code on whether we can issue the income certificate or not.

[Translation]

As per my information this is the situation. Based on this we took this decision. In that, designated revenue officer has been mentioned. If the grama panchayat also has revenue powers, then they are also entitled.

[English]

I do not know who are notified by different State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (BILASPUR) : It is given on the basis of the poverty line certificate. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Poverty line list is also included in it. If further modification needs to be done it can be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM : We may certify that he is a vegetable vendor and working in a home and so on. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I do not think it is so. Ultimately, you have to certify their income directly or indirectly. Unnecessarily, we are not supposed to issue income certificates. May be – I do not say 'will be' – sometimes, somebody from ourselves may find himself in trouble. We should keep that thing in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Gram Panchayat has the list. They can issue it....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am open to suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am open to suggestions.

[Translation]

We have done modifications as per the suggestions and complaints.

[English]

That is not the final thing. We can modify it further based on the valuable suggestions from the hon. Members.

[Translation]

We would do our best to accommodate other suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I was talking about Railway sports.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I would personally look into it because we had also taken a decision earlier in this regard. Railway sports have a very important place

in the sports map of the country and there would be no exaggeration to claim that it holds the top place in Indian sports. Railway men contribute in every sphere of sports. Keeping this in view, Railway sports Control Board was renamed as Railway Sports Promotion Board. Thereafter it was decided that gold medalists at national and international level should be offered jobs in Railways and for others, a merit test would be conducted and the selection would be based on this test. But if any lacuna is there in this process too, we accept the suggestions that hon. Members having interest in sports have to offer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Please call a meeting of the sports federation.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : We can call a meeting of the Sports Federation but let us first get the suggestion of the Members having interest in sports and if there is something still to be done, we would seek their views. However, we should know as to who are the people occupying official positions in Sports Federations. They are not sports persons. People being elected presidents of Federations are not even remotely associated with sports. Then which Federation should be called? I am not making any satirical remarks, but there are hon. Members who definitely have interest in sports. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Please do not treat the case of Bihar as an issue of the world.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I have not taken anybody's name nor made any satirical remarks. I would only like you to give your suggestions and make it good. We would consider how sportsmen/person can be recruited in a better way. There is no question of curtailing recruitment of sports person. This is a big task which is done by Railways and besides the sports activities, these persons also perform railway jobs. We would like to discuss this issue with the hon. Members as to how this can be done in a better way. I would give written replies to the questions asked by hon. Members regarding separate projects and problems. With these words, I request the House to approve these demands.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of the head of Demands entered in the second column thereof - Demands Nos. 14 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1999, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof :-

Demands Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 13.

The motion was adopted.

19.58 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.4 BILL-2001*

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-02 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-02 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister to move the motion for consideration.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part-II Section-2 dated 4.12.2001

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-02 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2001-02 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

20.01 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.3 BILL-2001*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will take up Item No. 17C. Shri Nitish Kumar to move for introduction of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II Section-2 dated 4.12.2001

KUMAR) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1999 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1999 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1999 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1999 in excess of the

amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 5th December, 2001 at 11 a.m.

20.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 5/2001/ Agrahayana 14, 1923 (Saka).

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